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JULY 1949 VOL. 69 NO. 1

Premium and Holiday Pay Provisions, 1948–49

Occupational Outlook for Engineers

Wage Chronology—Swift & Co.

Labor Movement Developments in France, 1944–49

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Chief, Office of Publications*

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This Issue in Brief . . .

THE LEGAL REQUIREMENT of the Federal Wage-Hour Act to pay a premium for work in excess of a certain number of hours is so widespread that almost by sheer weight the act's overtime pay provisions have become a standard in industry, and the phrase "time and a half for overtime" is commonplace. Nevertheless, premium pay for overtime is frequently written into the collective-bargaining agreement. PREMIUM AND HOLIDAY PAY PROVISIONS (p. 1) describes such provisions (some call for double and triple time) as well as those relating to holiday and shift differential pay in 464 agreements covering nearly 2.5 million workers. Almost half the agreements called for extra pay for Saturday work, with the majority of the workers covered irrespective of total hours worked per week. Six paid holidays was the common practice, with work on paid holidays usually calling for at least double time. Night shift differentials, when expressed in terms of money rather than in shorter hours, were more frequently stated in cents per hour or per shift than in percentage increases over day rates. The study covered both manufacturing and other industries.

Proceeding to the particular from the general, SALARIES OF OFFICE WORKERS: THREE SOUTHERN CITIES, EARLY 1949 (p. 31) reveals that in Atlanta, New Orleans, and Richmond scheduled weekly hours of work, depending on the city, were under 40 for from 17 to 34 percent of the women studied. The 40-hour week was the most common. New Orleans salaries were generally slightly lower than those in the other two cities. Lowest paid job for women workers in all three cities was office girl; highest paid was hand bookkeeper in Atlanta and Richmond and technical stenographer in New Orleans.

Studies of jobs and job opportunities sometimes place too little emphasis on the professions. EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR ENGINEERS (p. 14) points out that there shortly will be an oversupply in our third-largest and fastest-growing profession. Jobs in the next decade may increase by 100,000, but engineer graduates in the next 4 years alone may total 150,000. The largest oversupply of new graduates probably will be in electrical engineering. A surplus in the mining, civil, and metallurgical fields is expected later than in other branches. Stepped up competition, however, is generally expected within the next few years, with a consequently higher premium placed on training. A saving feature in the outlook is the demonstrated adaptibility of engineers. Three years ago, for example, one of every five engineers was in a field of engineering other than the one for which he was trained. This occupational mobility was stimulated by the wartime demand.

For the first time since 1945, the organized American labor movement has united in its policy toward an international labor body. The participation of both wings of the American movement and the general setting in which the international body was organized late in June 1949 are outlined in AFL AND CIO SUPPORT FREE WORLD LABOR BODY (p. 39). Why the free trade-union movements of the world consider it necessary to establish a new organization is perhaps implicit in LABOR MOVEMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN FRANCE, 1944–49 (p. 8). The ideological forces which have split the French labor movement are symptomatic of a world-wide choosing up of sides: the Soviet controlled trade-unions, operating on an international scale through the World Federation of Trade Unions, versus the free unions of the free countries, consolidating their strength through the new organization. The French story is a scale model of the world story: the subordination, distortion, and thwarting of national economic interest to the needs of Russian foreign policy. Large segments of French workers feel that Communist control of the dominant French national labor federation resulted in politically motivated strikes in key industries, which had paralysis of the economy as their objective.

The Labor Month in Review

DEVELOPMENTS during June 1949 appeared to indicate no significant change in the slow downward movement noted in recent months in many phases of economic activity. The index of production declined again as the important steel and coal industries reduced operations further. On the other hand, the output of such industries as automobiles, electric power, and construction were at peak levels. A contraseasonal rise in residential construction brought housing starts in June to approximately 100,000 units. There were also some signs that excess inventories in certain industries, an important factor in curtailment of output in recent months, have been reduced to a point where some increase in production and employment may be expected if consumer expenditures continue at a high level.

Employment in agriculture increased during June and the slight rise in the number of nonagricultural workers was the first since December 1948. Three-fourths of the young persons looking for summer employment found jobs, but approximately a half million were added to the number of unemployed. Prices were generally lower during the month, and consumer buying compared favorably in volume with that of the same period last year.

Results of negotiations for new wage terms in several of the mass-production industries, still in progress in early July, were in considerable doubt, with one or more large strikes a possibility. Senator Taft's bill modifying the Taft-Hartley Act was approved by the Senate over the opposition of Administration leaders.

Labor Legislation Still Pending

Early in July, action was still pending on repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. The Taft bill, which had passed the Senate, had been referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor. While there are important differences between the Taft-Hartley Act and the Taft bill passed by the Senate, the bill retains most of the major provisions of the present law. No further action on minimum wages or other legislation directly affecting labor was taken during the month.

In a legislative enactment of importance to labor, Congress passed a National Housing Act in early July. The law provides a subsidy for the the construction of 810,000 low-rent housing units by local authorities over a period of years. Aid for farm housing and a program of housing research are also included.

Important Wage Talks Continue

The renewal or reopening of union contracts in a number of key industries were still under negotiation in the first part of July.

Negotiations between the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and the United States Steel Corp. were recessed on July 6 after agreement could not be reached. The corporation told the union that the wage increase requested would be "damaging" to the national economy, that life insurance and medical insurance would only be negotiated by the company on a joint contributory basis, and that pensions would not be discussed because they were not covered in the reopening clause of the contract. Efforts of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to settle the disagreement failed, and on July 11 the mediation director referred the dispute to the President for appropriate action.

Two of the three major producers in the automobile industry, Ford and Chrysler, have wage contracts under discussion this year. Ford has rejected UAW-CIO demands for pensions, a health and security fund, and a cost-of-living wage increase, and has offered to continue existing wage rates for 18 months. Chrysler has told the union that pension, hospital, or medical programs will not be discussed in forthcoming negotiations inasmuch as the current contract which expires August 1950 can be reopened only on the matter of wages.

The United Mine Workers, in recent months, has been concerned with the irregularity of work for many coal miners resulting from a declining demand for their product. To reduce coal stocks, John L. Lewis, UMW president, ordered a week of "inaction" in June, and in the negotiations with the various groups of mine operators proposed the adoption of a 3-day workweek. The proposal was rejected. By early July none of the bargain-

ing groups had agreed upon the terms of a new contract with the union, and the miners east of the Mississippi returned to work on a 3-day schedule at the order of Mr. Lewis. This was a departure from the UMW policy of "no contract—no work."

Unemployment at 3.8 Million

The failure of many young persons to obtain jobs upon entering the labor market, after the closing of schools for the summer, was chiefly responsible for an increase in unemployment of almost half a million between early May and early June. Unemployment increased to 3,778,000, about 1,500,000 more than in June 1948.

An increase in unemployment is usual at this time of the year. There is some evidence, however, that fewer students had found summer jobs by June of this year than at the same time in 1948.

There was also some further increase in the number of long-term unemployed. In June about 750,000 had been looking for work for 4 months or longer. The number in this group has been increasing since the first of the year.

Total employment inceased by almost 1,000,000 between May and June, to 59,600,000. Farm employment rose seasonally by more than 700,000; nonagricultural employment increased by about 200,000. The number of persons employed in June 1949 was about 1,500,000 less than in June 1948; nonagricultural employment was down about 2 million from a year ago and farm employment was at a somewhat higher level.

The small increase in nonagricultural employment was the first rise since December 1948. The number of men in nonfarm work increased by about 400,000 as construction work expanded and summer jobs in other fields opened up for young persons. This was partly offset by a seasonal reduction in the number of women employed at certain nonagricultural jobs, particularly school teaching.

Prices Mostly Down

Continuing the moderate decline which began in the fall of last year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices dropped about 1 percent from May to June. Price declines were reported for all major groups of commodities, except fuels. The prices of farm products and building materials showed the sharpest drop over the month.

The decline in wholesale prices brought the index at the end of June to a point approximately 8 percent below that of a year earlier. The largest declines over the year were registered in the prices of farm products and of foods, which were down about 17 and 12 percent, respectively. The average for all commodities, other than farm products and food, was a little more than 3 percent below that of the previous year, price changes within this broad group varying considerably.

A decrease of 0.3 percent from April 15 to May 15 brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index to 169.2 percent of the 1935–39 average. This was 0.8 percent lower than a year before, but still 26.9 percent higher than in June 1946. Present indications are that little change occurred in the total index between May and June.

Prices of apparel and housefurnishings have been declining since October 1948, the retail index for each having decreased approximately 5 percent since that date. In the month ended May 15, apparel prices declined 0.6 percent and housefurnishings 1.3 percent.

Factory Earnings Up Slightly

A slight increase in the average factory workweek in May, from 38.3 to 38.6 hours, raised average weekly earnings for manufacturing workers, by about 40 cents above the April average to $53.10. Seasonal expansion in lumber establishments and a number of food products industries were primarily responsible for the slight advance in weekly hours. Gross hourly earnings for all manufacturing were virtually unchanged from April to May at $1.35.

Other changes in hours and earnings included a rise in the transportation equipment industries in which an upturn in aircraft-plant activity resulted in a higher level of weekly earnings. Moderate seasonal expansion was also reflected by a number of stone, clay, and glass industries. In spite of an increase in hours for the apparel industries, weekly earnings were slightly lower because gross hourly earnings declined owing to reduced employment in the higher paying segments of these industries.

Premium and Holiday Pay Provisions[1] 1948–49

A Study of 464 Collective Agreements In 1948 and 1949, Dealing with Overtime, Holidays, and Shift Differentials

PAYMENT OF PREMIUM RATES for daily overtime work is the recognized practice in 95 percent of the 464 collective-bargaining agreements analyzed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Only 75 percent of these agreements provided penalty rates for overtime work beyond scheduled weekly hours. Nearly 2½ million workers were covered by the agreements analyzed. About 85 percent of these agreements, representing approximately 75 percent of the employees, were in 27 manufacturing industries; the remainder were in 7 nonmanufacturing industries.[2]

None of these agreements was affected by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States governing "overtime on overtime," because they were negotiated prior to June 7, 1948, the date of the Court's action. That decision upheld a claim by a group of 21 members of the International Longshoremen's Association for overtime pay under section 7 (a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.[3]

[1] By Anna Bercowitz and Abraham Weiss of the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations. A more detailed report will shortly be available upon request. This report will contain additional information on provisions relating to paid holidays, shift pay practices, and premium payment for special assignments.

An earlier Bureau analysis showed the prevailing premium pay practices in effect for the year immediately following the expiration of a wartime Executive order regulating payment of premium pay rates. See Monthly Labor Review, October 1947: Premium Pay Provisions in Selected Union Agreements.

[2] See table 2 for list of industries covered.

[3] *Bay Ridge Operating Co., Inc.* v. *Aaron*, and *Huron Stevedoring Corp.* v. *Blue* (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 7, 1948). See Monthly Labor Review, August 1948 (p. 165), for the Court's ruling on regular rate of pay.

Premium Pay Arrangements

Daily Overtime Work. About 95 percent of the 464 agreements analyzed recognized the principle of daily overtime. All but 3 percent set premium payment at time and one-half the regular rate of pay. The 3 percent, primarily in the construction industry, provided double time.

Daily overtime rates began after 8 hours' work in all but one-tenth of the agreements providing for penalty premiums. The payment of daily overtime when less than 8 hours' work is scheduled was largely restricted to agreements in the commercial and newspaper printing industries.

In general, daily overtime pay was applicable to production workers only, and excluded watchmen, firemen, and other nonproduction continuous-operation employees. In certain industries, the excluded groups also embraced truck drivers, salaried employees, and office workers, when they were covered by the same contract as the production employees. Such workers were usually entitled only to weekly overtime premiums.

Premium rates for work before or after the designated daily working hours, irrespective of the number of hours worked by the individual employee on that day, were also prescribed in some instances. Payment of such additional premiums (e. g., for work before 8 a. m. or after 5 p. m.) was specified in almost 30 percent of the agreements in the sample. Most of these agreements were in the paper and pulp, petroleum refining, rayon,

shipbuilding, tobacco, telephone and telegraph, and nonferrous metal-mining industries. With few exceptions in which double time was provided, the premium rate stipulated for such work was time and one-half the regular rate of pay.

Progressively higher overtime rates were found to some extent in 14 of the 34 industries studied, but were common only in the commercial printing industry and fairly extensive in the machinery and electrical machinery industries. In 63 agreements, which sought further to limit excessive daily overtime work, the overtime rate was increased from time and one-half to double time after a specified number of overtime hours—usually 3 or 4—had been worked.

Weekly Overtime Work. Specific provisions for penalty rates for overtime work beyond the regularly scheduled workweek were not quite so common as for daily overtime work. Three-fourths of all the agreements in the sample, nevertheless, provided for premium payment for weekly overtime work, almost invariably at time and one-half.[4]

Of the 346 agreements which called for weekly overtime pay, all but 7 percent specified that such pay was to begin after a workweek of 40 hours.

[4] This does not necessarily mean that premium rates are not paid for work in excess of 40 hours per week in the remaining fourth of the agreements, inasmuch as the Fair Labor Standards Act requires premium payment of at least time and one-half for overtime work after 40 hours' work in any one workweek for workers to whom the overtime provision of the act applies.

TABLE 1.—*Provisions in 464 selected union agreements for work on Saturday or Sunday, by industry, work requirement, and rate*

Industry	Total number in sample		Premium payment for work on Saturday						Premium payment for work on Sunday					
			Time and one-half		Double time		Minimum work requirements for eligibility [1]		Time and one-half		Double time		Minimum work requirements for eligibility [2]	
	Agreements	Employees	Agreements	Employees	Agreements	Employees	Agreements	Employees	Agreements	Employees	Agreements	Employees	Agreements	Employees
All industries	464	2,439,000	184	640,500	21	16,500	40	247,500	76	236,500	[3] 232	[3] 1,071,000	15	16,000
Aircraft	7	34,000	5	17,000							4	13,000		
Apparel, men's clothing	8	33,000	4	20,500			1	500	1	3,000	3	500	1	(4)
Apparel, women's clothing	7	35,000	3	7,000			2	5,000						
Automobile	7	481,000	5	202,000			2	187,000			6	467,000		
Boot and shoe	12	21,000	9	10,500			1	500	2	1,500	5	6,500		
Chemical	30	26,000	8	8,000			3	1,000	2	500	10	12,500		
Construction	16	89,000	5	4,000	10	12,000					15	16,000		
Furniture and finished lumber products	20	10,000	13	7,000	1	(4)	6	2,000			13	7,000	2	1,000
Glass and glassware	14	69,000	1	7,000					9	59,000				
Iron and steel, basic	17	326,000	1	2,500			1	2,500	1	2,500				
Iron and steel foundries	24	38,000	10	16,500	2	2,500	1	1,500	9	13,000	9	20,000		
Iron and steel products	32	67,000	19	33,000	1	1,000	2	5,000	7	5,000	16	29,000	[5] 1	[5] 1,000
Lumber and timber basic products	26	12,000	4	2,000					10	4,000	4	1,000		
Machinery	25	62,000	15	42,000			3	3,000	2	3,000	20	52,000		
Machinery, electric	24	100,000	21	94,000					1	(4)	21	95,000		
Meat packing	11	97,000									11	97,000		
Mining, coal	1	400,000												
Mining, iron	7	14,000												
Mining, nonferrous	9	12,000							5	6,000				
Paper and pulp	10	47,000	1	2,000					4	26,000	3	7,000	1	2,000
Paper products	10	12,000	8	6,000			1	500			8	12,000		
Petroleum refining	11	24,000	1	3,500			1	3,500	3	11,000				
Printing, commercial	28	12,000	19	10,500	7	1,000	2	500			[3] 28	[3] 11,500	1	(4)
Printing, newspaper	18	4,000	2	(4)			2	(4)	2	1,000	11	3,000	2	(4)
Rayon	6	25,000												
Rubber	10	108,000	2	3,500			2	3,500			9	108,000	1	3,000
Shipbuilding	5	39,000	2	1,500							3	23,000		
Telephone and telegraph	8	80,000	1	56,000					6	79,000				
Textile, cotton	7	42,000	4	38,000			1	1,000	1	(4)	3	38,000		
Textile, silk and rayon	6	4,000	4	3,500			1	1,000	1	1,500	3	1,500		
Textile, woolen	11	37,000	8	32,000			6	28,000	1	500	8	14,500	2	1,500
Tobacco	8	21,000	3	1,500							6	20,000		
Utilities, electricity and gas	14	44,000	1	1,500			1	1,500	6	19,500	2	2,000	[6] 3	[6] 6,500
Warehousing	15	14,000	5	8,000			1	(4)	3	500	11	14,000	1	1,000

[1] Premium payment for all these agreements was at the rate of time and one-half.

[2] All except 2 of these agreements provided for premium payment at double time. The rate for these 2 was time and one-half.

[3] Includes 1 agreement, with less than 500 employees, at triple time.

[4] Less than 500 employees.

[5] Includes 1 agreement with 1,000 employees at time and one-half.

[6] Includes 1 agreement with 4,500 employees at time and one-half.

Although some of these had a basic weekly work schedule of less than 40 hours, overtime pay did not begin until after 40 hours' work. The remaining agreements, chiefly in the men's clothing, women's apparel, lumber, commercial printing, newspaper printing, and telephone and telegraph industries, called for overtime premiums after workweeks varying from 30 to 37½ hours.

Certain occupations, such as truck drivers, occasionally were covered by special weekly overtime pay provisions, overtime pay beginning after 48 hours' work instead of 40.

Week End Work. Premium pay for work on Sunday was provided in two-thirds (308) of the agreements, covering about 1,300,000 workers (or more than half of those in the sample) (see table 1). In general, premium rates for Sunday work were paid irrespective of the number of hours or days previously worked during the week. Although such provisions occurred to some extent in 30 of the 34 industries studied, in only 16 were they found in two-thirds or more of the agreements analyzed. No reference to Sunday work or Sunday premium pay was found in the agreements analyzed for the women's clothing, rayon, coal-mining, and iron-mining industries. In some of these, work on Saturday or Sunday is prohibited or performed under very exceptional circumstances. In others, the practice is to provide for premium pay for work on the sixth or seventh day rather than for Saturday or Sunday work as such.

TABLE 2.—*Provisions in 464 selected union agreements for work on the sixth or seventh day of scheduled workweek, by industry, work requirement, and rate*

Industry	Total number in sample		Premium payment for work on sixth day				Premium payment for work on seventh day					
			Time and one-half		Minimum work requirements for eligibility [1]		Time and one-half		Double time		Minimum work requirements for eligibility [2]	
	Agreements	Employees	Agreements	Employees	Agreements	Employees	Agreements	Employees	Agreements	Employees	Agreements	Employees
All industries	464	2,439,000	[3] 94	[3] 1,116,000	[3] 79	[3] 1,093,000	36	362,000	52	534,500	80	867,500
Aircraft	7	34,000	2	16,500	1	8,000			2	16,500	1	8,000
Apparel, men's clothing	8	33,000	1	7,500	1	7,500			2	23,000	1	7,500
Apparel, women's clothing	7	35,000										
Automobile	7	481,000	2	278,500	2	278,500			1	13,500	1	13,500
Boot and shoe	12	21,000					1	[4]	2	2,000		
Chemical	30	26,000	8	5,000	8	5,000			13	11,000	13	11,000
Construction	16	89,000										
Furniture and finished lumber products	20	10,000	2	2,000	2	2,000			4	3,000	4	3,000
Glass and glassware	14	69,000	5	10,000	5	10,000	5	10,000	2	19,000	7	29,000
Iron and steel, basic	17	326,000	15	312,500	15	312,500	12	309,500	2	2,000	14	311,500
Iron and steel foundries	24	38,000	7	6,500	5	5,500			3	2,500	3	2,500
Iron and steel products	32	67,000	8	33,000	7	32,000	7	29,000	1	4,000	8	33,000
Lumber and timber basic products	26	12,000	11	8,500	7	3,500			2	[4]	2	[4]
Machinery	25	62,000	3	4,500	3	4,500			3	9,500	3	9,500
Machinery, electric	24	100,000	2	4,500	2	4,500			2	4,500	2	4,500
Meat packing	11	97,000										
Mining, coal	1	400,000	1	400,000	1	400,000			1	400,000	1	400,000
Mining, iron	7	14,000	6	13,500	6	13,500	6	13,500			6	13,500
Mining, nonferrous	9	12,000										
Paper and pulp	10	47,000										
Paper products	10	12,000										
Petroleum refining	11	24,000	5	4,500	1	[4]			3	10,500	3	10,500
Printing, commercial	28	12,000										
Printing, newspaper	18	4,000	7	1,500	7	1,500	2	[4]			2	[4]
Rayon	6	25,000							1	3,000	1	3,000
Rubber	10	108,000	3	2,000	3	2,000			1	500	1	500
Shipbuilding	5	39,000										
Telephone and telegraph	8	80,000										
Textile, cotton	7	42,000	3	4,000	1	1,000			3	4,000	1	1,000
Textile, silk and rayon	6	4,000										
Textile, woolen	11	37,000	1	500	1	500			1	500	1	500
Tobacco	8	21,000							1	[4]	1	[4]
Utilities, electricity and gas	14	44,000	[3] 2	[3] 1,000	[3] 1	[3] 1,000	1	[4]	2	5,500	2	5,500
Warehousing	15	14,000					2	[4]			2	[4]

[1] All except 1 of these agreements provided for premium payment at time and one-half.

[2] 46 of these agreements, with 505,500 employees, provided for double time; the remainder for time and one-half.

[3] 1 agreement, with 1,000 employees, provided for double time.

[4] Less than 500 employees.

Double time was the rate most commonly prescribed for Sunday work and was specified in more than three-fourths of the agreements having Sunday premium pay provisions, covering four-fifths of the workers. Other agreements providing for special rates for Sunday work prescribed time and one-half, except for one agreement in the commercial printing industry which stipulated triple time.

The practice of paying premium rates for work on Saturday was not as common as for Sunday work. Somewhat less than half (205) of the agreements, affecting 657,000 (or slightly more than one-fourth) of the employees, in 29 industries, offered extra compensation for Saturday work. No agreement analyzed in the meat-packing, rayon, and the coal, iron, and nonferrous-metal mining industries contained Saturday premium pay provisions.

More than three-fifths of the workers covered by Saturday premium pay provisions were entitled to such pay, irrespective of the number of days or hours previously worked during the week. The other workers, chiefly in the woolen-textile and automobile industries, had to meet specific work requirements, i. e., must previously have worked 40 hours or 5 days. In the latter group, a few agreements counted authorized absences during the week as days worked for this purpose.

The prevailing rate of pay for work on Saturday was time and one-half. Less than 3 percent of the employees covered by Saturday premium pay provisions were paid double time.

A considerable number of agreements, scattered throughout a number of industries, excluded certain groups of employees from the Saturday or Sunday pay provisions. In the main, maintenance, custodial, powerhouse, boiler-room, and other employees in continuous-service operations, received overtime pay only for work in excess of their weekly schedules. Usually, these workers had a 40-hour workweek which regularly or periodically included work on Saturday or Sunday.[5]

Special rates for work on the "sixth" day of the scheduled workweek were set forth in one-fifth of the agreements, but affected almost half of the employees in the sample (see table 2). Such provisions occurred to some extent in 20 of the 34 industries studied. Eighteen agreements in three industries (automobile, basic iron and steel, and coal mining) accounted for all but 11 percent of these employees.

With one exception, time and one-half was the rate of pay for work on the sixth day, but usually only after specific work requirements had been met, in most cases after 40 hours' work or after five consecutive or five full shifts in the regularly scheduled workweek.

Premium pay for work on the seventh day of the scheduled workweek was required in almost one-fifth of the agreements in 24 industries, covering about two-fifths of the employees. The larger proportion of employees was accounted for by the size of establishment involved, primarily in the basic iron and steel and coal mining industries. The workers under these 15 agreements represented four-fifths of all the workers in the sample who received premium payment for work on the seventh day.

To qualify for the premium rate, almost all "seventh day" employees had to meet specific work requirements. In most instances, work on the preceding 6 days or after 48 hours during the regularly scheduled workweek was required.

Three-fifths of the employees receiving premium rates for work on the seventh day were paid at double time. The remainder, chiefly in the basic iron and steel, iron and steel products, and iron mining industries, were paid time and one-half.

Pyramiding Premium Payments. Approximately two-fifths of the agreements in the sample expressly prohibited pyramiding overtime payment. Such provisions specifically stipulated that premium payments were not to be paid for work on both a daily and a weekly basis for the same overtime hours, and that only the highest single overtime rate was to be paid where the particular work fell within two or more overtime classifications. The following is an illustration of such a provision:

> In computing the rate of pay under any of the foregoing provisions [wages, premium pay, overtime, call-in pay] for any given day, a maximum of double time shall be paid and there shall be no pyramiding of overtime rates where the daily overtime hours, or the hours of work on a Sunday or a designated legal holiday coincide; nor shall there be any pyramiding of overtime rates where the daily overtime hours or the hours of work on the sixth day of work coincide.

[5] These employees were, likewise, generally excluded from premium payment for work on holidays falling on their regular workdays.

Holiday Provisions

All but 3 of the 464 agreements in the sample specifically recognized holidays. In all these agreements, employees required to work on designated holidays were paid at a higher than regular rate.

Almost half (220) of the agreements in the sample provided paid holidays, exclusively, and over a third (165) unpaid holidays, exclusively (see table 3). The remaining agreements (76), most prevalent in the women's clothing, boot and shoe, paper and pulp, cotton textile, and silk and rayon textile industries, granted some paid holidays and recognized others without pay. In all, 296 agreements, covering about 1,430,000 workers, granted some holidays with pay.

Paid holidays were provided to some extent in all but 4 of the industries covered, namely, glass, basic iron and steel, coal mining, and iron mining. They were most often found in agreements in the telephone and telegraph, nonferrous metal mining, men's clothing, commercial printing, petroleum refining, rayon, and silk and rayon textile industries.

The number of holidays recognized in the agreements analyzed ranged from 1 to 12. The most common practice was to provide for 6 holidays: New Year's, Memorial, Independence, Labor, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Days. Of the 120 agreements (1 out of every 4) which recognized 7 or more holidays, only 48 granted them with pay.

Qualifications for Holiday Pay. Minimum service requirements for eligibility for holiday payment were specified in almost half of the agreements providing for paid holidays. Generally, payment was based upon completion of a probationary period or on attainment of seniority. The minimum length of service specified ranged from 30 days to 1 year; the most common stipulation was at least a month's service.

Compliance with attendance regulations was likewise required in about half of the agreements granting paid holidays. To be eligible, employees were almost invariably required to work on the day immediately preceding and following a holiday, if scheduled to work on those days. Some agreements qualified these requirements by applying them only to the last shift scheduled before, and the first shift scheduled after, a holiday. A few agreements waived excused absences, and a few waived unexcused absences, especially before and after Christmas and New Year's Day.

Failure to report for work on a holiday, after having indicated willingness to work, was cause for forfeiture of pay in about one-third of the agreements with paid holidays.

TABLE 3.—*Paid and unpaid holiday provisions in 464 selected union agreements, by industry*

Industry	Total number of agreements in sample	Number of agreements with holidays		
		Paid, exclusively	Paid, as well as unpaid	Unpaid, exclusively
Total number of agreements	[1] 464	220	76	165
Aircraft	7	3	3	1
Apparel, men's clothing	8	6	2	
Apparel, women's clothing	[2] 7	2	4	
Automobile	7	5		2
Boot and shoe	12	1	8	3
Chemical	30	22		8
Construction	16		3	13
Furniture and finished lumber products	20	8	4	8
Glass	14			14
Lumber and timber basic products	26	1	4	21
Iron and steel, basic	17			17
Iron and steel foundries	24	7	6	11
Iron and steel products	32	9	5	18
Machinery	25	11	5	9
Machinery, electrical	24	19	3	2
Meat packing	[2] 11	9		1
Mining, coal	1			1
Mining, iron	7			7
Mining, nonferrous	9	9		
Paper and pulp	10	3	6	1
Paper products	10	7	2	1
Petroleum refining	11	9	2	
Printing, commercial	28	24	4	
Printing, newspaper	18	12		6
Rayon	6	5	1	
Rubber	10	5		5
Shipbuilding	[2] 5		1	3
Telephone and telegraph	8	8		
Textile, cotton	7		4	3
Textile, silk and rayon	6	2	4	
Textile, woolen	11	6	2	3
Tobacco	8	4	2	2
Utilities, electricity and gas	14	11		3
Warehousing	15	12	1	2

[1] Includes 3 agreements which did not refer to holidays.
[2] Includes 1 agreement which did not refer to holidays.

Premium Pay. Extra compensation for work performed on recognized holidays was specified in all of the 461 agreements referring to holidays, and with relatively few exceptions, all listed the rate applicable to such holiday work. The rates paid ranged from time and one-half to triple time; rates in excess of double time were specified only in connection with paid holidays.

For work on paid holidays, virtually all the agreements required compensation at double to triple the regular rate of pay, almost three-fourths stipulating double time. Such payment included

the straight-time pay which the employee would have received, under the "paid holiday" clause, had he not worked on the holiday.

For work on a recognized but unpaid holiday, somewhat more than half of the agreements specifying a premium rate, stipulated time and one-half; the rest, double time.

Shift Differentials

Agreements covering 92 percent of all the employees in the sample mentioned shift operations. Agreements in only 2 of the 34 industries, namely, women's apparel and boot and shoe, made no reference to shift operations and in 2 others, men's clothing and tobacco, reference to shift operations was infrequent. These industries operate, normally, on a one-shift basis, all additional work being paid for as overtime.

All the agreements in 10 industries, and over 85 percent of those in 10 other industries, provided for payment of a shift premium to workers employed on other than the regular or daylight shift. A night-shift differential was provided in all the agreements in the aircraft, automobile, basic iron and steel, newspaper printing, petroleum refining, shipbuilding, cotton textile, silk and rayon textile, and coal and iron mining industries, and in most of those in the chemical, iron and steel foundries, iron and steel products, machinery, electrical machinery, meat packing, commercial printing, rubber, woolen textile, and telephone and telegraph industries.

Night-shift provisions in union agreements are of two general types—those which refer in a general way to night work or to work done between specified night hours, and those which refer specifically to a second and a third shift.[6] In the first group of provisions, it is not always possible to determine whether the differential established is intended to cover both a second and a third shift. However, insofar as two separate night shifts are operated, an agreement of this type would provide the same premium rates for both second- and third-shift work. On the other hand, agreements in the second group may either establish the same differential for both shifts or provide higher wage rates and/or allow shorter hours on the third shift than on the second shift.

Three-fourths of the workers covered by agreements providing shift differentials worked under agreements which referred specifically to both second and third shifts. Of these, more than 80 percent required a slightly higher differential for the third shift than for the second. This pay arrangement was made in every agreement in the sample for the basic iron and steel, petroleum refining, and woolen textile industries, and in the agreement for the coal mining industry.

The premium for night-shift work may be in the form of a wage differential, an hours differential, or a combined wage-rate and hours differential. Shift workers receiving a wage differential work the same number of hours as regular day workers but receive a monetary premium expressed either in cents per hour or per shift, or as a percentage of the basic hourly rate. Shift workers who are given a time differential work fewer hours but receive the same pay as for a full day shift. Under a combined wage-rate and hours differential, shift workers receive a shift premium and also work fewer hours than day workers.

A wage differential occurred in more than 85 percent of the 341 agreements specifying a premium for work on other than day shifts, a combined money and time differential in slightly under 10 percent, and a time differential only, in the remaining 5 percent (see table 4). A combined money and time differential was common only in the aircraft and commercial and newspaper printing industries; a time differential was prevalent only in the construction industry.

Night-shift wage differentials were more often expressed on a cents-per-hour or per-shift basis than as a percentage increase over day rates. Of the 327 agreements specifying higher money rates for night work than for day work, 279 (or 85 percent) provided for a cents increase and the remainder for a percentage increase. Three-fourths of the workers entitled to the higher rates under such agreements were allowed a cents increase and one-fourth a percentage increase. Shift premiums

[6] The first shift, in this report, refers to the morning shift, the second shift to the afternoon or evening shift, and the third to the night or midnight shift.

expressed as a given amount per shift (instead of per hour) were restricted to the commercial and newspaper printing industries.

A total of 190 agreements (or 55 percent of those specifying the shift premium rate) provided a higher premium for third-shift work than for second-shift. These agreements accounted for 65 percent of the workers under agreements providing for shift premiums. The remaining agreements provided for a single differential for work on other than the first or day shift.

The amount of the shift differential within most of the industries studied varied widely. In petroleum refining, and coal and nonferrous metal mining industries, the same shift premium rates were provided; and in the basic iron and steel, meat packing, and iron mining industries, the rates were, virtually, all the same. In the other industries, shift premium rates were not uniform. The most widespread variations occurred in the commercial and newspaper printing agreements.

In the 149 agreements providing a higher cents-per-hour premium for third shift work than for the second, the most common third-shift premium was over 5 and under 10 cents, and the most common second-shift premium was under 5 cents an hour. The most frequent combination, applicable to 80 percent of the workers, was 6 cents an hour for the third shift and 4 cents for the second. Every employee in the sample for the petroleum refining and coal mining industries, and virtually all in the basic iron and steel industry received these rates for second- and third-shift work.

A combination of 7½ percent for the third shift, and 5 percent for the second was most common among agreements specifying higher percentage premiums for third shift work as against second. This combination accounted for 95 percent of the workers in the group, chiefly in the automobile industry.

A single differential rate for work on other than the first or day shift was provided in 151 agreements. The most common differentials, both with respect to proportion of agreements or workers, were in descending order of frequency: 5 cents; over 5 and under 10 cents; and 10 percent.

TABLE 4.—*Shift differentials, by type of payment, and by number of agreements and employees affected*

Type and amount of differential	All types of differentials		Single-shift premium [1]		Higher differential for third-shift work			
					Third-shift premium		Second-shift premium	
	Agreements	Employees	Agreements	Employees	Agreements	Employees	Agreements	Employees
All types	341	2,147,000	151	751,000	190	1,396,000	190	1,396,000
Monetary, only	297	2,073,000	133	733,000	164	1,340,000	164	1,340,000
Cents per hour	240	1,544,000	91	496,000	149	1,048,000	149	1,048,000
No differential							[3] 7	[3] 13,000
Under 5 cents			11	128,000	2	1,000	80	879,000
5 cents			37	180,000	[3] 5	[3] 10,000	38	124,000
Over 5 and under 10 cents			22	157,000	[4] 91	[4] 979,000	12	23,000
10 cents			16	22,000	35	39,000	4	4,000
Over 10 cents			2	8,000	15	18,000	7	4,000
Varied amounts			3	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000
Cents per shift	13	24,000	12	24,000	1	(5)	1	(5)
Percent per hour	44	505,000	30	213,000	14	292,000	14	292,000
5 percent							11	289,000
Over 5 and under 10 percent			5	43,000	9	284,000	2	2,000
10 percent			23	162,000	4	7,000	1	1,000
Over 10 percent			2	8,000	1	1,000		
Time, only	14	16,000	12	15,000	2	1,000	2	1,000
Combined money and time differential [6]	30	58,000	6	3,000	24	55,000	24	55,000
Cents per hour plus time	7	33,000			7	33,000	7	33,000
Cents per shift plus time	19	10,000	6	3,000	13	7,000	13	7,000
Percent per hour plus time	4	15,000			4	15,000	4	15,000

[1] Covers differential for work on second shift only; equal differential for work on second and third shift, for 4-shift operations, and for "night" work.
[2] Differential for work on third shift, but none on second.
[3] 3 of these agreements with 4,000 employees provided no differential for work on second shift.
[4] 4 of these agreements with 9,000 employees provided no differential for work on second shift.
[5] Less than 500 employees.
[6] Variations of differentials do not permit a break-down of the actual amounts.

Labor Movement Developments in France, 1944–49[1]

IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES have again caused a serious split in the ranks of organized labor in France, repeating the experience between the First and Second World Wars. On the ground that the majority group in the General Confederation of Labor (CGT), the principal federation, had subordinated economic to political considerations in large-scale strikes, the minority group seceded in December 1947.

From 1 to 1½ million of the former members of the CGT have joined the CGT-Workers' Force.[2] They were motivated by a number of factors, especially the failure of the work stoppages initiated by the Communist-orientated CGT leaders to result in net gains for the workers, and because of CGT opposition to the European Recovery Program. Many other members of the CGT preferred to continue to fight the Communist leadership from within the organization. An undetermined number withdrew entirely from labor unions. Total union membership in France dropped from approximately 7 to 5 million between late 1947 and the spring of 1949.

The strikes led to a large loss in production during a critical period, but the official French index shows that by March 1949 national production had recovered to a point 27 percent higher than in 1938. Substantial gains were registered in all the key industries, including those in which CGT strength still predominates.

[1] By Joseph Mintzes of the Bureau's Office of Foreign Labor Conditions.

[2] The CGT-FO manifesto calling for secession from the CGT maintained that the Communist majority's policy of carrying the CGT along on its "political adventures" was an open violation of the trade-union principle of political party neutrality.

Early 1949 was a period of consolidation for the different labor groups during which the larger federations (in various combinations) joined to work toward the resumption of free collective bargaining and abandonment by the Government of wage restrictions. Industrial relations have been comparatively peaceful during 1949. The retail-price rises were halted, beginning in January 1949, but real wages are still far below 1939 levels. Labor unions of all shades of political opinion are asking for wage increases, and are competing with one another for position in the struggle to return to the prewar consumption levels.

Union Membership[3]

In early 1949, the CGT remained the largest French labor organization with an estimated membership of from 2½ to 3 million compared with the postwar peak of 6 million in 1947. The estimated membership of the CGT-FO was 1 to 1½ million, and that of the next largest body, the French Confederation of Christian Workers (CFTC), was less than a million. These three confederations and other labor groups and autonomous unions[4] (discussed on p. 9) had a combined membership of about 38 percent of the French nonagricultural labor force, which is about half of the wage earners and salaried workers.

CGT strength is mainly among semiskilled and unskilled workers in heavy industry such as metal trades, mining, construction, and railroads, and in textiles. CGT-FO support is greatest among clerical workers and civil servants; progress has also been significant among skilled railroad and metal-trades workers. The CFTC is influential among women and store workers and white-collar workers; it also has some members among miners, and textile, railroad, and transport workers in northern France.

[3] Estimates of union membership since the end of 1947 are based on reports from the American Embassy in Paris and information appearing in the French labor and daily press. Claimed membership by rival unions, which have been actively competing for adherents since the split in the principal labor organization in December 1947, indicate considerable overstatement. In May 1949, the CGT reported that its membership was slightly above 4 million (4,071,000) at the end of 1948 and that 5 million membership cards had been distributed to affiliated federations in 1949. (Source: L'Humanité, May 7, 1949.)

[4] Recent membership estimates are not available for most of the smaller labor confederations and autonomous unions. The Federation of National Education, for example, reported a membership of about 150,000 before seceding from the CGT and forming an autonomous union; the National Confederation of Labor (CNT), an anarcho-syndicalist group, claimed a membership of about 150,000 in 1947; etc.

Reported 1948 membership figures available for a limited number of CGT federations compared with 1946 (table 1) must be used with considerable caution for the reasons noted in footnotes 3 and 4. The CGT appears to have followed a policy of minimizing membership inroads since 1947. These figures indicate that the CGT has increased its strength somewhat in textiles, mining, and the metal industries since the split, but has lost among transport, gas and electricity, and public service and health workers. Losses total more than half among civil servants; during past periods, their unions were less affected by fluctuations than others.

In the election for mine safety delegates the CGT-FO Miners' Federation polled about 18 percent of the votes cast, compared with 12 percent by CFTC candidates and 70 percent by those of the CGT Miners' Federation. Union and nonunion workers vote at such elections. The French railway vote results were: CGT-FO, 10 percent; the CFTC, 13 percent; and the CGT, 77 percent of the shop stewards elected. Both elections were held in March 1949.

TABLE 1.—*Reported membership in selected CGT federations, before and after December 1947 split*

Federation	Number reported	
	April 1946	1948 [1]
All federations	3,114,300	2,854,000+
Construction and wood	700,000	[2] 700,000
Gas and electricity	105,000	[2] 90,000
Civil servants	450,000	[3] 200,000+
Metal industries	912,000	[3] 945,000
Public service and health	290,000	[3] 180,000
Miners	287,300	[3] 320,000
Textiles	250,000	[3] 300,000+
Transportation (streetcar and subway)	120,000	[3] 119,000

[1] Up to June 1948.
[2] Reported at federation congresses.
[3] Announced purchases of annual membership cards.

Sources: La Vie Ouvriére, and Le Peuple (official CGT publication): various issues.

CGT membership claims were substantially the same in October 1948 as in the previous year, that is, almost 6.4 million. By contrast, CGT cosecretary Le Leap, in an interview shortly before the 1948 Congress, placed CGT membership at about 5 million, and that of the CGT-FO and CFTC at 400,000 to 500,000 each.

Despite evidence of progress by the CGT-FO, the CGT has maintained greater strength following the 1947 split than after the unsuccessful 1938 general strike when membership dropped from 5 to 1 million. Many workers have left the three major confederations because the unions failed to secure wage gains.

Ideology and Leadership of Organized Labor

Divergent ideologies today separate the three main groups of French organized labor: (1) the CGT has had a tradition of working-class revolutionary ideologies among some of its components and has been Communist-dominated since its reconstitution following the liberation of France; (2) the CGT-FO advocates complete trade-union independence from political party influence—but its philosophy generally parallels that of the Socialist Party; and (3) traditionally the CFTC cooperates more closely with employers than do other unions, but without giving up the right to strike. Many of its members support the middle of the road Popular Republican Movement.

Smaller trade-union groups include the anarcho-syndicalist National Confederation of Labor (CNT) which relies on the general strike as a revolutionary arm of the working-class; some remnants of labor groups which cooperated with the Vichy Government, and therefore were excluded from the major federations, operate under the title "Travail et Liberté" and led in the formation in early 1949 of the General Committee of autonomous unions; and the General Confederation of Supervisory Employees (CGC), an independent federation of technical and administrative employees, which cooperates closely with the other federations on such matters as wages. Of the several autonomous unions, the largest is the Federation of National Education which seceded from CGT after the 1947 strikes. The De Gaullists, who favor a type of labor-management cooperation which the principal labor organizations charge is reminiscent of the Fascist corporate state (of Mussolini), publish a labor paper and claim a labor following. However, they have made little or no attempt to form a federation or unions.

History of CGT Relations. The November-December strikes which were the immediate cause of labor disunity involved a maximum of 3 million workers in some Government services and in basic industries. They followed Communist

and non-Communist supported wage demands, but the non-Communist CGT group (then operating as Workers' Force (FO), and, on secession, becoming the CGT-FO), charged that the Communists had exploited labor's just demands in the interest of Soviet opposition to the Marshall Plan and had continued strikes contrary to prevailing union sentiment.

According to the Amiens Charter of 1906, the CGT guaranteed itself independence from party politics. However, the ideological cleavage within the French labor movement, evident in the 1947 crisis, like the differences between the Socialists and Communists, goes back to World War I. In 1921, the Communist and syndicalist-anarchist faction broke with the CGT and formed the CGTU (Unity) and their union activity became closely related to Communist Party moves. Although the non-Communist groups exercised comparatively greater independence, they generally supported programs also advocated by the Socialist Party. When the two bodies merged in the parent federation under the Popular Front Government of 1936, political collaboration in the defense of democratic liberties was endorsed.

Communists were again expelled early in World War II because they supported the Nazi-Soviet pact against, according to Leon Jouhaux, the "interest of peace and of the nation." On this occasion, Communist leaders invoked the principle of union independence, claiming the CGT's action in expelling them was "political." [5] Following the Soviet entry into the war, both groups cooperated in the resistance movement and, in 1943, signed an agreement calling for post-war unity.

When the CGT was reconstituted, after suppression during World War II,[6] control by the Communist-influenced group was maintained. Both the majority Communist group and the minority non-Communist groups worked together smoothly during the period of the Provisional Government and the early cabinets of the Fourth Republic.

Although the minority had only 15 percent of the voting strength at the 1946 CGT congress, 5 of the 13 secretaryships in the CGT secretariat were granted to leaders of the group which later became the FO. In 1945, Benoit Frachon, of the majority had been made co-secretary-general with Leon Jouhaux, secretary-general of the CGT since 1909.

The majority group controlled all major federations within the CGT, white-collar unions and most of the civil servants federations excepted, which were controlled by the minority group. FO minorities were strong in the important majority-controlled railroad, metalworkers', and postal-workers' federations.

Relatively little time was lost because of work stoppages during this period of cooperation (see table 2); Minister of Labor Croizat, the Communist secretary-general of the CGT's Metalworkers' Federations, was often instrumental in settling such disputes as occurred. Strikes stemming from workers' economic grievances did occur (e. g., those of newspaper workers in January 1946 and of railway and postal workers in mid-1946).

TABLE 2.—France: *Number of workers involved in work stoppages and man-days idle, 1937 and 1946–49*

Period [1]	Monthly averages (in thousands)	
	Workers involved	Man-days idle
1937	35.5	
1946	15.0	32.2
1947: Year	239.0	1,889.0
1st quarter	26.7	52.0
2d quarter	426.8	2,340.0
3d quarter	92.1	223.0
4th quarter	409.0	4,942.0
1948: Year	152.0	1,003.0
1st quarter	46.9	233.9
2d quarter [2]	105.4	222.7
3d quarter [3]	540.7	1,429.8
4th quarter	1,148.7	10,049.5
1949: January	48.5	62.5

[1] Quarterly averages computed from monthly totals.
[2] Not including 90,000 workdays lost by 1-hour general strike June 19, 1948.
[3] Not including 1,000,000 workdays lost by 2-hour general strike Sept. 24, 1948.

Source: Revue Française du Travail, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, January–March 1948, April–June 1948; and Bulletin Hebdomadaire Statistique, Mar. 26, 1949.

But following the exclusion of Communists from the French Cabinet in May 1947 (and again in the fourth quarter following Russia's denouncement of the Marshall Plan), strike frequency and intensity increased, culminating in the nation-wide strikes.

Trade-union unity was again ended by the secession of the non-Communist minority from the CGT on December 19, 1947, shortly after the termination of the strike crisis.

[5] French Labor from Popular Front to Liberation, by Henry W. Ehrmann, Oxford University Press, New York, 1947 (pp. 144–149).
[6] The CFTC and other trade-union groups which did not participate in the Vichy "Labor Charter" were also suppressed during the occupation.

In early January 1948, the National Executive Committee (CCN) of the CGT appointed five new members to the CGT secretariat to replace those who had resigned and joined the CGT-FO. Among these appointees some were nominally not Communist Party members, although they have generally supported the majority.

Resolutions at the CGT twenty-seventh Congress (October 1948) included an endorsement of the principal Communist domestic and foreign objectives; and the CGT press openly campaigned in the early 1949 local elections.

Representation on works councils and joint administrative councils of the nationalized industries has been sought.[7] However, in early 1949, a number of local CGT leaders were removed from local unions and works councils. This action was generally interpreted in the non-Communist press as a "purge" of leaders who lacked firmness in carrying out CGT strategy—especially in the mine strike late in 1948 (see p. 12).

Postion of Other Federations. After the strikes a national FD conference voted to break with the CGT rather than to continue a campaign against the majority group within the federation. In April 1948, the CGT-FO had 35 industrial federations and 90 regional (Departmental) unions and was represented on the Economic Council, a national advisory body to the Government. However, growth has been hindred by (1) lack of funds and property (meeting places, office equipment, etc.); (2) early acceptance by management; (3) support during most of 1948 of the Government's wage-price stabilization policy which was ineffective in maintaining workers' real earnings; and (4) the wide acceptance of the CGT charge that the new organization is Government-subsidized because it had accepted Government-held funds of Vichy unions.

At the first CGT-FO Congress (April 1948), the majority group led by Leon Jouhaux was strongly influenced by socialist or reformist ideology but a minority led by Andre Lafond of the Railroad Workers' Federation (which was formed before the 1947 strike crisis in opposition to the CGT and joined the CGT-FO upon its formation) was mainly syndicalist and antipolitical. By general resolution, the body's political independence was affirmed, however.

CGT-FO in April 1948 also resolved to work for a return to free collective bargaining; increased participation of labor in management; economic planning; the nationalization of critical industries and credit; and reduced living costs. In view of the need to rehabilitate Europe, foreign aid cannot be considered as a violation of independence, the resolution stated. CGT-FO agreed to collaborate with labor organizations of other countries in the economic reorganization of Europe. The resolution pointed out labor's duty in preventing war—especially in a world "divided into zones of influence of two opposing blocks."

At the May 18, 1948, Congress of CFTC, an unsuccessful attempt was made under the leadership of secretary-general Savouillan of the Metallurgists' Federation to create a mass movement. Nevertheless, some of the proposals of this reformist minority influenced the resolutions adopted. Measures advocated were: (1) Government action to reduce prices, (2) increased use of works councils to improve industrial efficiency in order to lower consumers' prices rather than to increase wages, (3) increased participation by women in trade-union activity, and (4) larger family allowances.

The General Confederation of Supervisory Employees has an estimated strength of 120,000, among engineers, technicians, supervisors, and commercial travelers. According to its president, Jean Ducros, the CGC prefers cooperation with existing labor organizations to amalgamation, because CGC interests would be submerged by those of wage earners who make up the bulk of the larger confederations.

Inter-Confederation Relations

In June 1948, the CGT-FO, the CFTC, and CGC formed a trade-union bloc to push for wage-price stabilization. They generally supported the Government's price reduction program to increase workers' real earnings (in contrast to the CGT's wage demands),[8] but growing rank and file impatience caused them to push wage demands paralleling those of the Communist unions, when important price increases were announced in

[7] A special CGT publication, Revue des Comites d'Enterprise, directs CGT worker representatives in the councils on such questions as "exposing the disastrous effects of the Marshall Plan" at plant level. (Revue des Comites d'Enterprise, November 1948, p. 29, etc.)

[8] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1947 (pp. 149-158) and BLS Bulletin No. 934 (pp. 11-21), for a discussion of wage trends and policies in France.

August 1948. The CGT-FO and, to a lesser extent, the other two federations avoided common action with the CGT. Nevertheless, the CGT reported some success in attracting workers from unions belonging to the other federations in local "joint action" committee demonstrations for increased wages.

Non-Communist federations generally refrained from strikes in 1948 but the CGT began a series of demonstration stoppages in the fall of that year. These culminated in the costly October–November 1948 strike [9] against the nationalized coal-mining industry, ostensibly to back up the CGT's wage position and a number of specific industry demands. The CGT-FO opposed the strike from the beginning; the CFTC supported it for 48 hours only as a demonstration in recognition of the miners' grievances.

Violence was frequent and some mine property was destroyed when the CGT called out maintenance crews in protest against the troops sent to prevent disorders and sabotage. Both the Government and the non-Communist unions pointed to the unprecedented CGT action. Even under the German Occupation, maintenance crews had been kept at work to prevent the mines from flooding. CGT's disregard of the common economic welfare in carrying out Communist strategy dictated from abroad was likewise attacked.[10] Before the stoppage was called off, the Government announced that about 88 percent of the miners had already returned to work.

A 25-percent increase in miners' pensions (a temporary 15-percent increase had been agreed upon on the eve of the strike), was the sole strike gain. Afterward, the non-Communist trade-union leaders again appealed to workers to quit the CGT; they pointed to the costly strike as a repetition of the politically inspired work stoppages in November–December 1947, and asserted that the constant danger of such CGT moves vindicated the trade-union split of the year before.

[9] Although the CGT concentrated its efforts on the coal strike, others were called in various regions and industries principally to back up wage demands. Generally, the CGT was unable to get the workers to stay out for long periods. The late November dock workers' strike closed only the port of Dunkirk and was called off after 1 week when the Government granted wage increases. Spokesmen for the CGT-FO, which opposed the referendum in that industry claimed that the strength of their organization influenced the CGT decision to abandon the strike. Likewise CGT-FO and CFTC strength in the railroad union helped bring about the cancellation of a proposed 24-hour railroad strike.

[10] In Assembly debates during the strike, Jules Moch, the Minister of the Interior, charged that detailed instructions and funds were furnished by the Cominform.

Up to May 1949, serious strikes had not occurred, but the CGT was still combining trade-union demands relating to hours, wages, and working conditions with political demands paralleling those of the Communist Party. Attacks on the European Recovery Program and the Atlantic Pact were prominent in the CGT press.

In general, the CGT-FO has avoided common action with the CGT more firmly than the other non-Communist unions, on the grounds that the CGT's objective is to perpetuate confusion and discord in collective bargaining as part of over-all Communist strategy. CFTC leadership has indicated that its membership is well disciplined against Communist tactics and that it enters agreements with the CGT to further common trade-union objectives, and not to oppose the Marshall Plan.

International Activities

The CGT-FO has been particularly prominent in international labor developments. Both the CGT-FO and the CFTC participated in the international trade-union meeting in London in March 1948 to plan joint action on the part of labor to help implement the ERP. They are both represented in the trade-union advisory committee (ERP-TUAC) [11] established at that meeting.

In addition, the CGT-FO was represented at the July 1948 ILO Conference in San Francisco by its president, Leon Jouhaux.

French trade-unions have been active in international trade-union organizations. The CGT was a charter member of the WFTU. The Lafond minority of the CGT-FO (mustering a maximum of a quarter of the votes) opposed application for affiliation with the WFTU. However, such an application followed the confederation's first conference in April 1948, but was recalled in January 1949, after the United States (CIO), British, and Netherlands labor federations withdrew from the organization.

The CFTC has been affiliated with the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions since its creation in 1920.

Many French industry federations are affiliated with the international trade secretariats. Since the internal split of trade-unions in France, the International Transport Workers' Federation has

[11] Trade Union Advisory Group to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

expelled the CGT affiliates and admitted the corresponding CGT-FQ federations. Likewise the CGT-FO metal workers are in the Metal Trades Secretariat. Information is not available on relations of competing French federations with other secretariats.

Postwar Industrial Relations

In addition to the CGT strike strategy discussed above, industrial unrest in France has been due also to the lack of effective Government conciliation and arbitration machinery in the absence of national collective agreements provided by the law of December 23, 1946. Such agreements were to include clauses relating to the settlement of disputes through conciliation and arbitration services in the Ministry of Labor.

Labor and management committees were convened by the Minister of Labor to draw up collective agreements in accordance with the 1946 legislation, but none of importance had been signed up to May 1949 owing to a number of factors. Little incentive exists for discussion of collective agreements when wages are Government controlled. Friction existed among the labor organizations in determining the "most representative organization" for collective bargaining as defined by the legislation even before the split and the formation of the CGT-FO added to the complications. In addition, all the large labor bodies maintain that the principal employers' organization, the National Employers' Council (CNPF), has resisted conciliation and arbitration clauses. Since the removal of Communist members from the Government, the CGT has maintained that the assignment of the arbitration services to the Ministry of Labor is a gain to management.[12]

Organized labor renewed its efforts to obtain collective agreements in early 1949, and demanded the return of free collective bargaining on wages.[13] Originally, the CGT-FO, demanded national agreements in advance of local and regional ones. The CGT pressed for local and regional negotiations first, and gained the support of the CFTC and CGC on this issue. However, in May, the CGT-FO Metal-Workers' Federation joined the CGT, CFTC, and CGC in pressing for action on collective agreements. In the same month, the National Economic Council recommended the return to free collective bargaining as to wages. The CGT-FO, officially at least, continued to prefer price reduction to wage increases, warning against the danger of lifting the freeze on wages in a period of growing unemployment.

Differences between the CFTC and CGT-FO reached a climax in late May and early June of 1949. At its May 28–29 meeting, the CGT-FO National Executive Committee (CCN) called upon other members of the stabilization bloc to renounce joint action with the CGT or to withdraw from the bloc. The refusal of the CFTC to comply with this demand at its annual Congress the following week was interpreted in the press as a rupture of the stabilization bloc; CFTC secretary-general Bouladoux announced that the CFTC would continue joint action with the CGT on strictly union issues, as a means of safeguarding social reforms.

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[12] La Vie Ouvrière, March 10–16, 1949 (p. 3).

[13] However, maintenance of the minimum wage provisions of the emergency wage regulations has been supported. These regulations are the only general provisions of this nature by French legislation.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Employment Outlook for Engineers [1]

JOBS IN ENGINEERING—the Nation's third largest profession, and one of its fastest-growing occupations—may increase by as many as 100,000 in the next 10 or 12 years to a total of roughly 450,000. Engineering school enrollments are now so high, however, that many of the estimated 150,000 graduates of the next 4 years may be unable to find engineering jobs, although their training may help them to get administrative, sales, or other positions in industry.

These are the main conclusions of a study of the employment outlook for engineers, recently completed by the Bureau.[2] The wartime and postwar shortage of personnel in this strategic profession, and the postwar expansion of engineering school enrollments to an all-time high of nearly a quarter of a million have created considerable interest in the employment outlook for engineers.

For purposes of analyzing the long-run outlook for engineers, two assumptions were made: that high levels of general business activity will be maintained; and that the United States will not be engaged in a major war within the next decade.

[1] This article is based on a report prepared in the Bureau's Occupational Outlook Branch by Harold Goldstein, Robert W. Cain, Cora E. Taylor, and Chester F. Schimmel.

[2] The complete report—one of the Bureau's Occupational Outlook series, issued for use in vocational counseling of veterans and students—will be published next fall. Information was obtained from many members of the engineering profession, professional organizations, engineering colleges, industries employing engineers, and 25,000 engineers who furnished information on a questionnaire survey made in cooperation with the Engineers Joint Council.

Trends in Employment

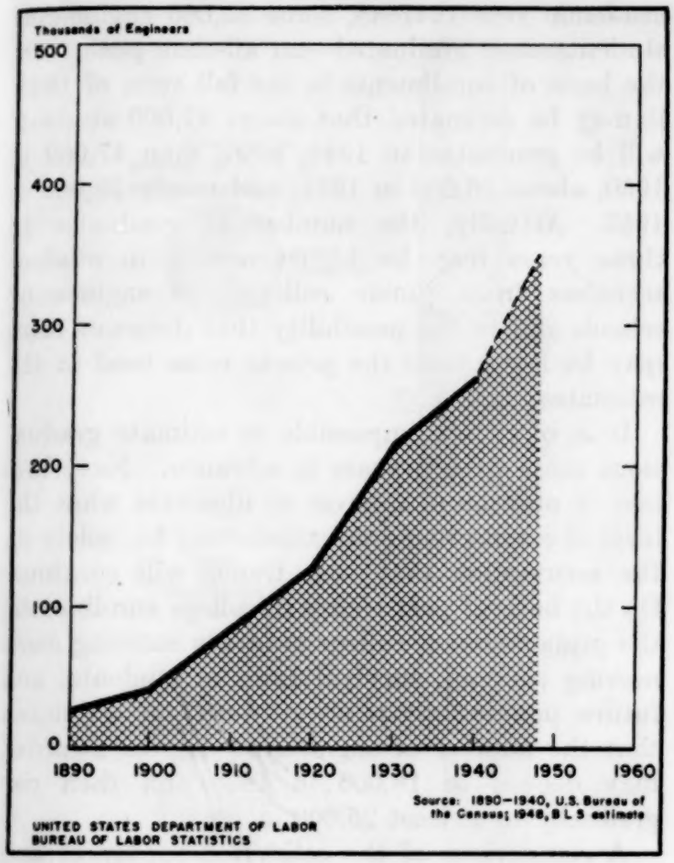
The number of engineers increased nearly ten times between 1890 and 1940, rising from 27,000 to about 260,000 (see chart 1). By the spring of 1948, the engineering profession may have numbered about 250,000—an increase of about 38 percent over 1940—stimulated by the great wartime dependence on technology, by the expansion of research activity in industry and in the Federal Government, and by the desire of industry to make practical use of recent technological discoveries.

The profession's long-term growth resulted from two principal factors: the types of industrial activity which use engineers expanded rapidly; and engineers were used to an increasing extent within these industries. From 1890 to 1940, there was a three-fold increase in the total number of workers attached to the basic commodity-producing and transporting industries (manufacturing, mining, construction, transportation and public utilities), which employ 3 out of 4 members of the engineering profession. In the war and postwar periods, employment increased further. The growth of these industries has created many new jobs for engineers.

The increasing use of engineers by industry has also significantly affected the growth of engineering. Numbers in the profession actually increased three times as fast as would be accounted for by the growth of the five major industries in which most engineers are employed. The advance of scientific knowledge and its practical application in industrial operations, the extension of research

and development work in industry and government, and the new uses of engineering methods in administration, sales, and other types of work

Chart 1.—Growth of the Engineering Profession



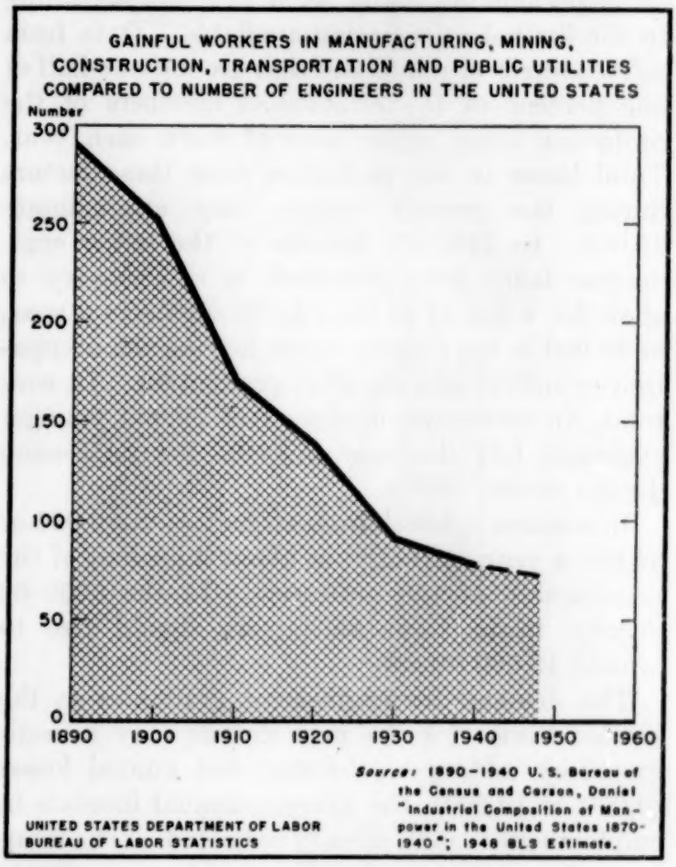
have all contributed. This increasing use of engineers is illustrated by chart 2, which shows the declining ratio of the number of workers per engineer. As would be expected, the ratio has been dropping more slowly in recent years, and the trend seems to be toward leveling off.

Under the assumptions of generally high employment and continued peace, it may be estimated that total employment in the major industries using engineers will continue its long-term rise.

Examination of the trends in the use of engineers in each major industry leads to the conclusion that their employment should continue to increase relative to other workers in industry. The ratio of total employees to engineers is likely to decrease substantially at least until 1960, although the rate of decrease may decline.

By 1960, if total employment in the major industries using engineers increases moderately, and the number of workers employed per engineer decreases somewhat more slowly than in the past five decades, it may be estimated that total engineering employment would rise some 100,000 more than in 1948. The expansion would average about 8,000 jobs per year from 1948 to 1960, although the yearly increase would vary. This estimate is presented, not as a forecast, but only to suggest the magnitude of the increase in demand for engineers which is indicated by past trends and recent developments.

Chart 2.—Number of Workers per Engineer



Replacement Needs

In addition to the need for engineers arising out of the expected growth of the profession, engineers will also have to be trained to replace those who leave the profession, because of death, retirement, or transfer to other occupations.

Because of the growth of the engineering profession, losses owing to death and retirement have been increasing steadily from about 25,000 in the 1920–30 decade to over 40,000 in the

1930–40 decade, according to estimates based on tables of working life expectancy.[3] Annual replacement needs have continued upward from about 5,000 in 1940 to around 6,000 or 7,000 at present. In the early part of the 1950–60 decade, yearly losses are likely to be between 7,000 and 8,000 and may increase to almost 9,000 around 1960.

In evaluating the number of engineers who must be trained some allowance is necessary for the normal transfers out of the profession. Even when demand for engineers is high, a number of engineering graduates do not enter the profession—perhaps as many as 5 percent, according to the limited information available. Data from a few sources also indicate that around one-half of one percent of the established members of the profession enter other lines of work each year. Total losses to the profession from these factors during the present decade may approximate 30,000. In 1950–60, because of the larger engineering labor force expected, it is necessary to allow for a loss of at least 4,000 engineers a year, or 40,000 in the decade, either leaving the occupation or never entering after graduation. In contrast, an estimated minimum of 50,000 younger engineers left the profession in the depression decade of the 1930's.

In summary, losses from all factors are 9,000 or 10,000 a year currently, or about 3 percent of the membership of the profession. In the 1950–60 decade, losses from all factors should rise to around 13,000 a year.

The demand for engineering graduates in the United States for the next decade may be estimated by adding to the expected annual losses (9,000 or 10,000), the average annual increase in employment (8,000) already indicated. The number of graduates needed would approximate 17,000 or 18,000 annually for the next several years. Toward the end of the 1950–60 period, the demand may well rise to around 21,000 or 22,000 a year.

Supply of and Outlook for Engineering Graduates

In line with generally increased college graduations, the number of men receiving engineering degrees rose from an average of 7,000 a year in the 1920's to about 10,000 a year in the 1930's. The number of graduates is approaching unprecedented heights owing to the tremendous postwar expansion in engineering enrollments. In the academic year 1947–48, some 32,000 engineering students were graduated—an all-time peak. On the basis of enrollments in the fall term of 1948, it may be estimated that about 41,000 students will be graduated in 1949, more than 47,000 in 1950, about 36,000 in 1951, and nearly 29,000 in 1952. Actually, the number of graduates in these years may be higher, owing to student transfers from junior colleges to engineering schools and to the possibility that drop-out rates may be lower than the prewar rates used in the estimates.

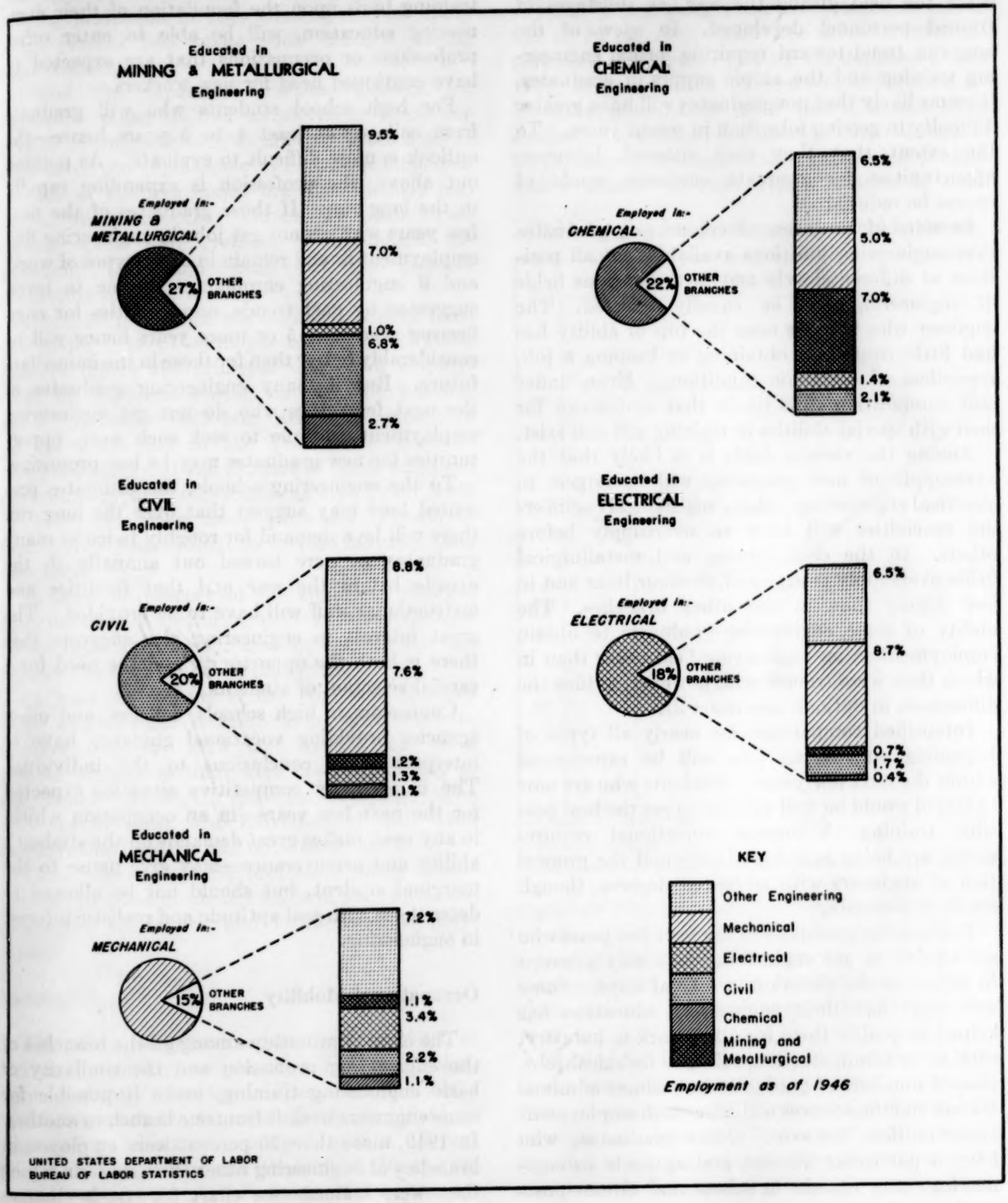
It is, of course, impossible to estimate graduations more than 4 years in advance. Nevertheless, it may be of interest to illustrate what the level of engineering graduations may be, solely on the assumption that past trends will continue. On the basis of past trends in college enrollments, the proportions of college students entering engineering training, survival rates of students, and future population trends, it may be estimated that the number of engineering degrees awarded may decline to 18,000 in 1956 and then rise gradually to at least 25,000 in 1965.

A comparison of the estimated supply of and demand for engineering graduates leads to several conclusions. The number of graduates will greatly exceed the demand for graduate engineers in the next few years. After that, if past trends affecting enrollments should continue to operate, the annual demand for graduates and the supply of new graduates would roughly balance. The difficulties which face the graduates of the next few years would be intensified by a decline in general business conditions.

The foregoing evaluation is based solely on comparisons of the prospective demand with the expected supply of engineering graduates and does not allow for the likelihood that some engineering jobs will be filled, as in the past, by men without engineering degrees. For example, no less than 35,000 persons without such degrees entered the profession in the 1920's. Even during the depression decade of the 1930's, at least 26,000 nongraduates entered the profession. Men

[3] U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Life Tables, 1940 and 1947, mimeographed, preliminary.

Chart 3.—Many Engineers Educated in One Branch of Engineering Find Employment in Another



who were not engineering graduates continued to enter the field during the war, as shortages of trained personnel developed. In view of the long-run trend toward requiring formal engineering training and the ample supply of graduates, it seems likely that nongraduates will have greater difficulty in getting jobs than in recent years. To the extent that they may succeed, however, opportunities for graduate engineers would of course be reduced.

In spite of an excess of engineering graduates over engineering positions available, not all positions at different levels and in the various fields of engineering will be equally affected. The engineer who is at or near the top in ability has had little trouble in obtaining or keeping a job, regardless of economic conditions. Even under stiff competition it is likely that a demand for men with special abilities or training will still exist.

Among the various fields it is likely that the oversupply of new graduates will be largest in electrical engineering. Some mechanical engineering specialties will have an oversupply before others. In the civil, mining, and metallurgical fields oversupply is expected to occur later and in less degree than in the other branches. The ability of some engineering graduates to obtain employment in an engineering field other than in which they were trained will, however, reduce the differences in outlook (see chart 3).

Intensified competition for nearly all types of beginning engineering jobs will be experienced within the next few years. Students who are now in school would be well advised to get the best possible training. Minimum educational requirements are being raised gradually and the proportion of engineers with advanced degrees, though small, is increasing.

Engineering graduates of the next few years who are unable to get engineering jobs may attempt to adjust to the situation in several ways. Some will find that their engineering education has helped to qualify them for other work in industry, such as in administration, sales, or technical jobs. Record numbers of graduates in business administration and the sciences will affect such employment opportunities, however. Other graduates, who have a particular interest and aptitude in engineering, may remain in school and obtain postgraduate degrees in engineering to improve their chances for employment. Some, with additional training built upon the foundation of their engineering education, will be able to enter other professions or occupations that are expected to have continued need for new workers.

For high school students who will graduate from college—at least 4 to 5 years hence—the outlook is more difficult to evaluate. As pointed out above, the profession is expanding rapidly in the long run. If those graduates of the next few years who cannot get jobs in engineering find employment in and remain in other types of work, and if engineering enrollments decline to levels suggested by past trends, opportunities for engineering graduates 5 or more years hence will be considerably better than for those in the immediate future. But if many engineering graduates of the next few years who do not get engineering employment continue to seek such work, opportunities for new graduates may be less promising.

To the engineering schools, the estimates presented here may suggest that over the long run there will be a demand for roughly twice as many graduates as were turned out annually in the decade before the war and that facilities and instructional staff will have to be provided. The great interest in engineering also suggests that there is both the opportunity and the need for a careful selection of students.

Counselors in high schools, colleges, and other agencies providing vocational guidance have to interpret these conclusions to the individual. The increasingly competitive situation expected for the next few years—in an occupation which, in any case, makes great demands on the student's ability and perseverance—may give pause to the marginal student, but should not be allowed to deter those with real aptitude and realistic interest in engineering.

Occupational Mobility

The close relationship among all the branches of the engineering profession and the similarity of basic engineering training, make it possible for some engineers to shift from one branch to another. In 1946, more than 20 percent were employed in branches of engineering other than those in which they were trained (see chart 3). Such changes are not peculiar to a period of shortages of en-

gineers. An earlier Bureau survey of the engineering profession in 1935 showed that as many as 11 percent had made such changes during their working lives.

Under the impact of wartime demand for engineers, many shifted employment from one branch of the profession to another; from 8 to 14 percent of the engineers who had been employed in each of the five major branches in 1939 had moved to some other branch by 1946. Percentage gains were greatest in mechanical engineering; civil engineering lost the greatest proportion to other fields.

About 22 percent of the engineers shifted from one major type of employer to another. These changes reflect the principal sources of employment for engineers during the war and postwar years. Between 1939 and 1943 employment in private firms and in the Federal Government increased chiefly at the expense of State and local governments and self-employment. From 1943 to 1946, relatively more engineers transferred from public employment to private industry than vice versa.

At least 25 percent of the engineers changed their industry fields during 1939–46; these changes reflect high wartime demand for engineers in the "heavy" or durable goods industries.

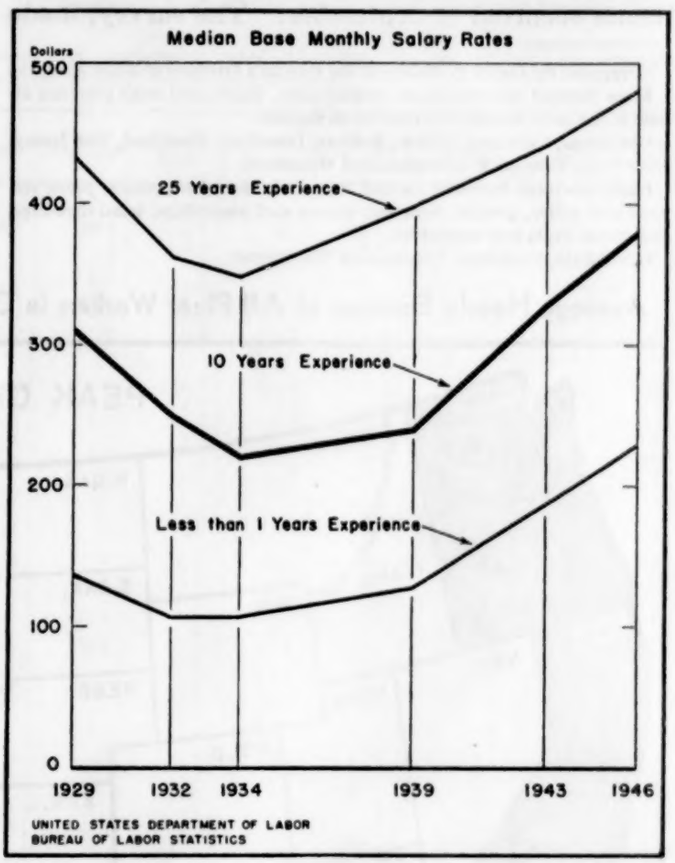
At least 30 percent of the engineers changed their employment location from one State to another between 1939 and 1946. This is a greater proportion than were involved in any of the other types of changes analyzed. The majority of those who moved from their 1939 employment location had done so by 1943.

Thus, the engineering profession offers opportunities to transfer among fields of specialization, industries, employers, and locations of employment.

Earnings

The effect of general economic conditions, as well as the employment situation in the profession, upon engineers' earnings is illustrated in chart 4 which shows how the earnings in one field of engineering (electrical) changed over a 17-year period, for beginners and those with 10 and 25 years' experience. In all fields of engineering, beginners' monthly salaries were cut less from 1929 to 1934, both in dollars and percentagewise (about $35 or 26 percent), than were those of more experienced engineers. During the depression year 1934, engineers with 10 years of experience received approximately $100 less a month than similarly experienced engineers in 1929—a drop of 30 percent in average salaries. In most fields it was a decade or more before salaries of those engineers with 10 years of experience had returned to the 1929 average. Earnings increased considerably during and after the war, until by 1946 they averaged about 50 percent higher than 7 years earlier. Further increases took place after 1946.

Chart 4.—Trend in Earnings of Electrical Engineers



Earnings of beginning engineers increased relatively more (66 percent) from 1929 to 1946 than those of engineers with 10 years of experience (22 percent) and those with 25 years of experience (11 percent) reflecting, among other factors, wartime and postwar shortages.

Canning and Preserving: Wages in 11 States, 1948 Season [1]

EMPLOYMENT IN September is generally three times as great as in March in the canning and preserving industry. As a result of the influx of part-time workers during the peak season, average hourly earnings usually drop several cents. The wage data in this study are for a pay-roll period during peak operations in 1948, which for most establishments occurred in September. The survey, made by mail questionnaire, covered fruit and vegetable processing in 11 States,[2] 9 of which are the most important in the industry in terms of employment, and seafood processing (freezing and canning) in 4 States.[3]

The establishments were asked to report the number of weeks processing was carried on in the first 9 months of 1948. Plants in three States—Arkansas, Indiana, and Wisconsin—had average processing periods of about 11 weeks. Only 4 of the 11 States averaged over 20 weeks of the potential 39. Illinois plants had the longest processing period, averaging 24 weeks, due largely to Chicago specialty firms operating the year around. Excluding year around operators, California plants reported the longest processing seasons.

Third shifts were uncommon in the industry but second-shift operations were reported by a large percent of the plants in California, Oregon, Wash-

[1] Prepared by James F. Walker of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis. More detailed information on employment, wages, and wage practices for each of the areas studied is available on request.

[2] Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Plant products included canned fruit and vegetables, soups, preserves, jams and jellies, pickles, vegetable sauces and seasonings, salad dressings, and frozen fruits and vegetables.

[3] California, Louisiana, Oregon, and Washington.

Average Hourly Earnings of All Plant Workers in Canning and Preserving Establishments (Except Seafood)

ington, and Wisconsin. The west coast plants typically paid a shift differential, usually 5 cents per hour. Only 8 of 53 Wisconsin establishments reporting a second-shift operation paid a shift differential.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing

Straight-time average hourly earnings for all plant workers in the establishments represented ranged from 53 and 54 cents in Louisiana and Arkansas, respectively, to $1.16 in California (table 1). Only three other States had averages of more than $1, New Jersey, Washington, and Oregon averaging $1.07, $1.05, and $1.04, respectively. In the Midwest, Indiana and Wisconsin had averages of 73 and 74 cents, and Illinois, 98 cents.

In Louisiana, 78 percent, and in Arkansas, 65 percent of the workers earned less than 55 cents per hour. Only 1 or 2 percent of the workers in those States made over $1 per hour. In California, nearly 90 percent of the workers averaged $1 or more and fewer than 1 percent made less than

TABLE 1.—*Percentage distribution of all plant workers in canning and preserving establishments (except seafood) by straight-time average hourly earnings,[1] selected States, 1948 peak season*

Average hourly earnings [1]	Arkansas	California	Illinois	Indiana	Louisiana	Maryland	New Jersey	New York	Oregon	Washington	Wisconsin
Under 40.0 cents	0.4			(2)		0.2					(2)
40.0–42.4 cents	2.3	(2)	(2)	0.7	29.1	1.1	0.2	(2)			0.1
42.5–44.9 cents	1.6	(2)	(2)	.4	.2	1.0	.1	(2)	(2)		.1
45.0–47.4 cents	10.8	(2)	0.7	.2	1.8	1.6	.1	0.2			.5
47.5–49.9 cents	3.3	(2)	(2)	.3	1.9	.9	.1	(2)			.1
50.0–52.4 cents	44.7	0.1	(2)	1.7	45.0	3.3	.3	.3			2.5
52.5–54.9 cents	2.0	.1	(2)	.8	.2	1.8	.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.0
55.0–57.4 cents	14.7	.1	.1	8.0	.6	4.8	.2	.6			5.4
57.5–59.9 cents	1.0	.1	2.2	1.7	.6	1.7	.4	.1	(2)		2.0
60.0–62.4 cents	8.1	.1	.8	18.0	9.9	14.2	2.3	11.0	(2)		10.9
62.5–64.9 cents	.7	.2	.7	3.1	1.6	2.8	.3	.8	(2)	(2)	2.0
65.0–67.4 cents	2.4	1.2	.8	14.7	1.0	16.0	3.6	12.4	(2)	0.1	14.4
67.5–69.9 cents	.3	.4	.1	3.4	.2	2.3	1.1	.6	(2)	.1	1.1
70.0–72.4 cents	.8	1.3	2.2	10.3	2.7	17.3	3.6	5.9	0.1	.1	16.0
72.5–74.9 cents	.4	.3	1.5	2.2	.4	8.0	.6	8.9	.1	.1	1.7
75.0–77.4 cents	3.2	.8	7.6	8.0	.8	7.5	3.5	7.2	(2)	.3	17.9
77.5–79.9 cents	.1	.3	2.9	2.1	.1	1.9	.4	3.6	.1	.2	2.3
80.0–84.9 cents	1.1	1.5	7.7	7.1	.4	4.1	2.8	17.5	1.5	1.4	9.7
85.0–89.9 cents	.3	1.4	20.4	3.7	.8	1.8	3.8	6.5	7.5	1.3	4.7
90.0–94.9 cents	.7	1.9	11.0	4.3	.1	1.5	4.5	4.4	26.5	21.5	3.3
95.0–99.9 cents		.9	3.8	1.6	.2	1.1	1.8	5.0	11.4	25.0	1.3
100.0–104.9 cents	.7	5.0	7.2	3.0	.3	1.7	22.6	5.1	10.8	5.4	1.7
105.0–109.9 cents		34.0	8.8	1.9		.6	6.2	2.4	18.8	7.8	.7
110.0–114.9 cents	.1	3.5	6.9	.9	2.0	.3	12.9	2.3	6.7	22.7	.2
115.0–119.9 cents		2.4	1.9	.4		.5	5.9	1.4	6.9	3.2	.1
120.0–124.9 cents		20.4	2.6	.4		.4	5.6	.7	2.3	2.2	.2
125.0–129.9 cents	.1	8.9	1.8	.3		.6	3.8	1.1	2.5	2.5	.1
130.0–134.9 cents	.1	2.6	1.3	.1		.3	2.1	.7	.7	1.9	(2)
135.0–139.9 cents		5.6	1.1	.2	.1	.2	2.0	.6	1.5	1.5	(2)
140.0–144.9 cents		.9	.9	.1		.1	1.9	.3	.9	1.2	(2)
145.0–149.9 cents		.8	.8	(2)		.1	1.3	(2)	.7	.3	
150.0–159.9 cents	.1	2.6	1.6	.2		.3	2.6	.2	.6	.5	(2)
160.0–169.9 cents		1.6	1.3	.1		(2)	2.2	.1	.1	.2	(2)
170.0–179.9 cents		.4	.7	(2)		(2)	.4	(2)	.1	.1	
180.0–189.9 cents		.2	.2	.1		(2)	.4	.1	.1	.1	
190.0–199.9 cents		.1	.1	(2)		(2)	.1	(2)		(2)	
200.0 cents and over		.3	.3	(2)		(2)	.2	(2)	.1	.3	(2)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	5,886	55,325	15,546	24,239	2,215	20,749	12,751	22,107	18,899	13,879	26,295
Average hourly earnings [1]	$0.54	$1.16	$0.98	$0.73	$0.53	$0.70	$1.07	$0.82	$1.04	$1.05	$0.74

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

55 cents. Nearly all (98 percent) of the workers in Washington and Oregon made 85 cents or more per hour. Most of the incentive workers reported were women, but average hourly earnings for women were concentrated within narrower ranges than those for men. In Louisiana, nearly 57 percent of the women earned between 40 and 45 cents; in Arkansas, over 50 percent averaged 50 to 55 cents; nearly 60 percent of the California women made between $1.05 and $1.10; and about 50 percent in Oregon were found in the 90 to 95 cent range.

Women, on the average, earned 10 to 20 percent less than men. The most pronounced difference (20 percent) was in New York where men averaged 90 cents and women 72 cents. In

Louisiana, men earned 55 cents compared with 50 cents for women. California had the highest averages for both men and women, $1.26 and $1.06, a difference of 16 percent. Most of the part-time help hired at entrance rates for the peak season were women.

There was no consistent difference in earnings between communities of over 25,000 population, those of between 2,500 and 25,000, and those of under 2,500. For instance, in Washington and Oregon, the smallest communities had slightly higher averages than the community-size groups. In seven of the States the largest cities had higher averages, but in some cases only by a few cents. Except on the west coast, most of the workers were employed in communities of less than 2,500 population.

Number of hours worked per week varied greatly, ranging from only a few to well over 100 hours. As might be expected, women worked fewer hours and had much lower weekly earnings than men. In California, men averaged $61.70 for 49 hours; women in the same plants averaged $43.83 for 41.5 hours. In Illinois, where the highest weekly hours were reported, men received $59.90 for 57.6 hours, while women averaged $36.67 for 42 hours. Arkansas reported the lowest weekly hours and earnings, 38.8 hours and $22.37 for men and 30.4 hours and $15.65 for women. The greatest weekly earnings difference between men and women in any of the States studied was in Wisconsin, where men worked an average of 55.2 hours and earned $43.54, as compared with 34.4 hours and earnings of $22.02 for women.

In order to analyze weekly earnings on a more comparable basis, the workers were grouped according to hours worked in the week. The workweek for the largest group of workers in most States ranged from 40 to 50 hours, averaging a little over 44 hours a week. Average weekly pay for this 44-hour week ranged from $22.99 in Louisiana to $50.54 in California. In the other southern State, Arkansas, weekly pay averaged $24.02 and in the other Pacific States, Oregon and Washington, $46.33 and $47.87, respectively. Averages for the remaining States were in the $30 to $40 range, except the $49.95 average for New Jersey.

Seafood Processing

Earnings in the seafood establishments were much higher in the four States studied than in establishments processing fruits and vegetables (see table 2). Here again, California plants had the highest hourly average, $1.52. Oregon and Washington had almost the same wage levels, $1.23 and $1.25, respectively. Louisiana averaged 69 cents for all plant workers.

Women in seafood processing plants averaged from 8 to 18 cents less an hour than the men and comprised about two-thirds of the plant workers.

TABLE 2.—*Percentage distribution of all plant workers in seafood canning establishments by straight-time average hourly earnings,[1] selected States, 1948 peak season*

Average hourly earnings [1]	California	Louisiana	Oregon	Washington
40.0–42.4 cents		0.6		
42.5–44.9 cents		.4		
45.0–47.4 cents		1.2		
47.5–49.9 cents		2.7		
50.0–52.4 cents	(2)	9.8		
52.5–54.9 cents		2.9		
55.0–57.4 cents		3.2		
57.5–59.9 cents		2.1		
60.0–62.4 cents		4.0		
62.5–64.9 cents		4.1		
65.0–67.4 cents		34.0	0.4	1.0
67.5–69.9 cents		8.4		
70.0–72.4 cents		3.7	.2	1.7
72.5–74.9 cents		3.4		
75.0–77.4 cents	(2)	6.5		
77.5–79.9 cents		1.5	.3	
80.0–84.9 cents	0.1	4.2	1.7	.8
85.0–89.9 cents		1.7	.5	.4
90.0–94.9 cents	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7
95.0–99.9 cents	.3	.6	.5	5.3
100.0–104.9 cents	.3	1.6	10.7	13.0
105.0–109.9 cents	.7	.4	4.1	1.7
110.0–114.9 cents		.2	1.5	14.5
115.0–119.9 cents	.7		39.4	8.0
120.0–124.9 cents	.8	.3	18.2	9.7
125.0–129.9 cents	.4	.4	2.0	6.0
130.0–134.9 cents	.7	.1	3.2	7.1
135.0–139.9 cents	23.9	.1	1.5	8.1
140.0–144.9 cents	16.4		4.5	4.1
145.0–149.9 cents	9.9	.3	2.0	2.7
150.0–159.9 cents	23.8		2.2	2.8
160.0–169.9 cents	8.6		1.8	3.0
170.0–179.9 cents	4.0	.3	1.1	2.5
180.0–189.9 cents	2.1		.6	1.8
190.0–199.9 cents	1.4		1.4	1.6
200.0 cents and over	4.6		.6	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	10,451	3,394	3,370	2,932
Average hourly earnings [1]	$1.52	$0.69	$1.23	$1.25

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

Petroleum Refining: Wages in September 1948 [1]

ALL PLANT WORKERS in petroleum refineries averaged $1.78 an hour in September 1948; almost three-fourths of these workers earned between $1.50 and $2.10.[2] Only 1 percent of the plant workers earned less than $1.15 and fewer than 1.5 percent earned more than $2.30. Wage data in this study are based on information from 122 refineries, each employing over 50 employees and having an aggregate production-worker employment of nearly 102,000. Approximately 90 percent of the workers were covered by union agreements. Very few workers were paid on an incentive basis.

Among the occupations studied, stillmen received the highest hourly rates, averaging on a Nation-wide basis $2.18 on combination units and $2.15 and $2.07 on cracking and straight-run operations, respectively. A large percentage of refinery workers are skilled maintenance men such as electricians, machinists, hand welders, and instrument repairmen. Nearly all maintenance jobs studied averaged around $2 an hour. Maintenance helpers, who accounted for about 10 percent of all plant workers, averaged $1.67.

Laborers, constituting about one-seventh of the plant workers, averaged $1.42. Janitors were the only other workers averaging less than $1.50. Other numerically important jobs studied were assistant cracking stillmen, who averaged $1.95; pumpmen, $1.92; gagers, $1.87; routine laboratory testers, $1.77; and loaders, $1.70.

TABLE 1.—*Percentage distribution of all plant workers in petroleum refining industry by straight-time average hourly earnings,[1] by region, September 1948*

Average hourly earnings (in cents) [1]	United States [3]	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Great Lakes	Middle West	Southwest	Mountain	Pacific
Under 90.0	0.1	(2)	-------	-------	0.8	0.1	1.1	-------
90.0–94.9	(2)	(2)	-------	-------	-------	.1	-------	-------
95.0–99.9	.1	0.1	0.7	(2)	-------	.2	.1	-------
100.0–104.9	.2	.3	(2)	(2)	.2	.4	.6	-------
105.0–109.9	.2	.3	.3	(2)	.2	.3	-------	-------
110.0–114.9	.4	.6	-------	0.1	.5	.5	.1	-------
115.0–119.9	.7	1.7	.8	.2	.3	.8	-------	0.3
120.0–124.9	.7	1.3	.1	.2	.5	.9	-------	-------
125.0–129.9	1.2	1.6	2.2	.3	1.8	1.8	.3	-------
130.0–134.9	2.0	1.2	3.3	2.3	2.9	2.5	3.9	.1
135.0–139.9	2.2	1.8	2.1	.5	2.8	4.0	2.4	(2)
140.0–144.9	5.1	7.4	5.4	3.0	3.5	6.8	2.3	-------
145.0–149.9	3.3	6.3	5.6	2.0	4.7	3.0	1.4	1.9
150.0–159.9	9.2	11.4	19.6	12.6	14.4	7.0	7.1	3.9
160.0–169.9	12.6	13.5	8.6	5.9	14.3	11.6	14.0	26.2
170.0–179.9	14.3	9.3	6.9	16.9	15.0	13.5	14.8	20.9
180.0–189.9	10.6	9.0	12.2	11.3	9.4	10.0	17.3	13.2
190.0–199.9	14.5	9.9	10.0	18.5	17.0	12.5	13.5	22.2
200.0–209.9	11.5	8.6	9.9	14.1	8.3	12.5	10.2	8.7
210.0–219.9	7.0	8.8	7.2	6.5	3.4	8.2	8.3	1.5
220.0–229.9	2.7	4.8	2.9	3.4	-------	2.4	2.4	.1
230.0–239.9	.8	1.2	2.2	.7	-------	.8	-------	.9
240.0–249.9	.2	.6	(2)	.2	-------	(2)	(2)	.1
250.0–259.9	.2	.2	-------	.4	-------	.1	.1	-------
260.0 and over	.2	.1	-------	.9	-------	-------	.1	-------
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	109,459	20,466	2,405	22,998	4,059	43,674	2,772	12,535
Average hourly earnings [1]	$1.78	$1.75	$1.74	$1.84	$1.71	$1.77	$1.79	$1.80

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.
[3] Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.

Regional and Area Differences [3]

Regional averages for all refinery workers ranged from $1.71 per hour in the Midwest to $1.84 in the Great Lakes region. All other regional averages fell between $1.74 and $1.80. In the Southwest, where about 40 percent of all such workers are employed, two-thirds of them were making between $1.50 and $2.10. In the Pacific region, 95 percent earned between $1.50 and $2.10.

Although the over-all averages would indicate a rather limited variation in rates among broad geographic regions, there was considerable difference in wage levels within each region. Selected smaller areas were studied in the Middle Atlantic, Southwest, and Pacific regions. In the Southwest, the Texas Gulf coast area had the highest over-all average for plant workers, $1.83. Inland Texas and Oklahoma with $1.55 and $1.61, respectively, were both below the national average. In the Middle Atlantic region, the Philadelphia and southern New Jersey areas averaged $1.82, which was considerably above the western Pennsylvania (excluding Pittsburgh) area, where the average was $1.30. Refineries in the latter area are relatively small and specialize in lubricants. Workers in the New York and northern New Jersey areas averaged $1.78. In the Pacific region, the Los Angeles area had the same average as the whole region, $1.80.

[1] Prepared by James F. Walker of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis. More detailed information on employment, wages, and wage practices for each of the areas studied is available on request.

[2] Average hourly earnings shown in this report are straight-time averages, excluding premium pay for overtime and night work.

[3] The regions used in the study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Area occupational averages disclosed even greater differences. The comparatively small refineries in western Pennsylvania had the lowest averages in all occupations studied. Laborers' average earnings ranged from $1.14 an hour in the western Pennsylvania area to $1.53 in Los Angeles. In Texas, laborers in the Gulf coast area averaged $1.43 and in inland Texas, $1.27. Pipefitters, averaging $1.98 nationally, earned $1.35 in western Pennsylvania and $2.09 in the Texas Gulf coast area. Although the Great Lakes region had the highest all-plant-worker average, the individual occupation averages, when compared with other broad regions or smaller areas, were highest in only a few occupations. Highest occupational averages were most often found in the Texas Gulf coast area.

Variations by Size of Plant and Community

Refineries in the larger cities in the Middle Atlantic region, usually owned by the large integrated companies, had a considerably higher wage

TABLE 2.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings [1] for selected occupations in petroleum refining industry, specified areas, September 1948*

Occupation	United States [2]		Average straight-time hourly earnings in—												
			Middle Atlantic				Border States	Great Lakes	Middle West	Southwest			Mountain	Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Total [3]	New York and northern New Jersey	Philadelphia and southern New Jersey	Western Pennsylvania [4]				Total [3]	Oklahoma	Texas: Gulf coast	Texas: Inland		Total [3]	Los Angeles area
Assistant stillmen:																
Cracking	2,781	$1.95	$1.96	(5)	(5)	(5)	$2.05	$1.98	$1.83	$1.99	$1.84	$2.07	$1.73	(5)	$1.89	$1.90
Straight-run	1,231	1.91	1.86	$1.96	(5)	$1.40	2.01	2.00	(5)	1.89	1.65	2.08	1.59	$1.94	1.88	1.90
Combination units	702	1.97	1.99	(5)	(5)	(5)	2.02	1.99	(5)	1.97	(5)	2.08	1.73	(5)	1.93	(5)
Carpenters, maintenance	1,630	1.98	2.03	(5)	$2.08	(5)	1.93	1.95	1.88	2.05	1.84	2.10	1.75	1.77	1.92	1.92
Centrifuge operators	174	1.80	1.68	(5)	(5)	1.39	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.87	1.79	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Chiller men	178	1.91	1.81	(5)	2.08	1.43	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.96	1.88	2.10	(5)	(5)	1.79	(5)
Compounders	347	1.86	1.74	1.85	(5)	1.41	(5)	1.97	1.88	1.97	1.83	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.84	1.85
Electricians, maintenance	1,280	2.01	1.98	(5)	2.08	1.41	2.02	2.01	1.93	2.08	1.91	2.13	1.83	1.94	1.93	1.93
Filtermen	342	1.75	1.64	(5)	(5)	1.41	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.92	1.82	2.12	(5)	(5)	1.78	(5)
Firemen, stills:																
Cracking	1,478	1.84	1.81	1.81	1.89	(5)	(5)	1.86	1.70	1.87	1.72	(5)	1.74	1.75	1.80	1.80
Straight-run	736	1.76	1.70	(5)	1.85	1.36	(5)	1.76	1.78	1.81	1.59	1.91	1.74	(5)	1.78	1.77
Combination units	398	1.87	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.90	(5)	1.84	(5)	1.89	1.59	1.90	(5)	(5)
Gagers	1,354	1.87	1.85	1.88	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.91	1.74	1.88	1.66	1.95	1.63	(5)	1.83	1.84
Guards	1,045	1.66	1.68	1.65	1.69	(5)	1.63	1.74	(5)	1.65	1.54	1.69	1.49	(5)	1.61	1.61
Helpers, maintenance	11,736	1.67	1.62	1.66	(5)	1.25	1.58	1.72	1.69	1.67	1.57	1.70	1.47	1.69	1.65	1.65
Instrument repairmen	1,043	2.01	1.95	(5)	2.06	1.36	2.01	2.02	1.97	2.06	1.86	2.10	1.82	1.92	1.92	1.92
Janitors	815	1.44	1.48	(5)	1.46	1.11	1.39	1.56	1.42	1.37	1.38	1.45	1.16	1.34	1.54	1.54
Laborers	15,810	1.42	1.43	1.51	1.46	1.14	1.38	1.51	1.43	1.38	1.32	1.43	1.27	1.48	1.53	1.53
Loaders, tank cars or trucks	1,483	1.70	1.57	1.77	1.75	1.27	1.65	1.80	1.66	1.65	1.56	1.84	1.48	1.78	1.73	1.75
Machinists, maintenance	2,693	2.01	1.99	(5)	2.07	1.42	1.98	2.00	1.95	2.08	1.88	2.10	1.86	(5)	1.93	1.93
Maintenance men	198	1.74	1.57	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.61	2.00	(5)	1.73	(5)	(5)	1.60	(5)	1.85	(5)
Mechanics, maintenance	584	1.92	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.35	1.83	1.93	(5)	1.95	1.78	2.09	1.77	1.99	1.90	1.89
Package fillers, machine	586	1.58	1.53	(5)	1.60	1.29	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.57	1.62	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.64	1.64
Packers, hand	1,098	1.66	1.56	(5)	1.60	(5)	1.54	1.83	(5)	1.69	1.57	1.74	(5)	(5)	1.59	1.62
Pipefitters	3,202	1.98	1.94	1.97	2.05	1.35	1.96	1.98	1.90	2.06	1.84	2.09	1.78	1.97	1.92	1.92
Pressmen, paraffin	484	1.68	1.71	1.82	(5)	1.36	(5)	1.62	(5)	1.65	1.57	1.72	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Pumpmen	2,684	1.92	1.87	1.93	(5)	1.35	1.96	2.08	1.89	1.88	1.62	2.08	1.61	1.96	1.87	1.89
Pumpmen's helpers	1,104	1.83	1.78	1.81	(5)	(5)	1.83	1.92	1.73	1.80	1.63	1.86	1.49	1.79	1.70	1.70
Routine testers, laboratory	3,106	1.77	1.66	1.72	1.76	1.24	1.67	1.80	1.67	1.82	1.59	1.89	1.49	1.75	1.80	1.82
Stillmen:																
Cracking	1,620	2.15	2.24	(5)	2.34	(5)	2.33	2.16	2.02	2.14	1.91	2.29	1.92	2.10	2.13	2.15
Straight-run	1,148	2.07	2.03	2.17	2.26	1.51	2.33	2.09	(5)	2.05	1.81	2.31	1.83	2.15	2.08	2.04
Combination units	470	2.18	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	2.22	(5)	2.12	(5)	2.30	1.88	2.15	(5)	(5)
Stock clerks	518	1.73	1.72	1.80	1.75	(5)	1.71	1.75	1.68	1.75	1.63	1.89	1.53	1.52	1.73	(5)
Treaters:																
Light oils	856	1.96	1.87	2.03	2.18	1.43	(5)	1.98	1.86	1.92	1.72	2.12	1.70	2.00	1.96	1.97
Heavy oils	220	1.97	1.81	2.01	(5)	1.47	(5)	2.21	(5)	2.08	1.86	2.21	(5)	(5)	1.85	(5)
Treaters' helpers:																
Light oils	670	1.89	1.80	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.89	1.94	1.72	1.89	(5)	1.94	1.64	(5)	1.82	1.82
Heavy oils	186	1.86	1.80	1.80	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.85	(5)	2.00	(5)	(5)	1.79	(5)
Truck drivers:																
Under 2½ tons	979	1.68	1.65	1.68	1.77	(5)	1.68	1.72	1.69	1.63	1.54	1.68	1.51	1.68	1.78	1.78
2½ tons and over	810	1.60	1.59	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.61	(5)	1.74	1.56	1.73	1.55	(5)	1.78	(5)
Watchmen	684	1.55	1.53	1.62	(5)	1.17	(5)	1.66	1.52	1.55	1.43	(5)	1.34	(5)	1.53	(5)
Welders, hand, maintenance	1,885	2.02	2.05	(5)	2.16	1.36	1.96	2.05	1.95	2.05	1.89	2.10	1.81	1.93	1.93	1.93

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.
[3] Includes data for other areas in addition to those shown separately.
[4] Excludes Pittsburgh area.
[5] Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

structure than that of the smaller independent establishments in smaller communities. Differences among individual occupations ranged as high as 59 cents an hour.

In the Southwest, size of establishment appeared to be the determining factor in wage differences, large establishments consistently paying higher rates than small ones. Since some of these large establishments were located in communities of less than 100,000 population, as well as in the larger cities, the wage levels of the two city-size groups were fairly uniform.

A comparison of rates in the Great Lakes region generally indicated wage advantages for the larger establishments and the larger communities. However, these favorable margins were relatively narrow in many occupations, and in many cases reflected the influence of the same establishments.

Related Wage Practices

A scheduled 40-hour workweek for first-shift plant workers was reported by over 90 percent of the establishments studied. Only a few plants operated on a 48-hour schedule. As petroleum refining is a continuous-process industry, all the plants studied operated extra shifts; 85 percent paid a shift differential. In most cases, the differential was 4 cents for the second shift and 6 cents for the third. Usually, about 45 percent of the plant workers are on rotating shifts.

Nonproduction bonuses were paid in only about a fourth of the plants studied. Most of the bonuses were paid at Christmas.

Paid vacations were provided for both office and plant workers in all the establishments. Plant workers, after 1 year of service, were given 1 week by 58 percent of the plants and 2 weeks by 40 percent. Office workers received 2 weeks' vacation after 1 year of service in about 60 percent of the establishments, and 2 weeks after 2 years' service in 90 percent. Fifteen-year employees received more than 2 weeks in three-fifths of the establishments. Vacation policies were generally most liberal in the Mountain and Pacific regions.

Paid holidays, usually six or more, were granted to plant workers by 87 percent of the establishments. Office workers in nearly all establishments received pay for holidays on which no work was performed.

Paid sick leave for plant workers is more common in the petroleum-refining industry than in most other manufacturing industries. Nearly 65 percent of the petroleum refineries studied had formal plans for paying plant workers for lost time due to illness. The number of days granted per year ranged from 3 to 45, the most common being 5, 10, or 15. Formal plans for office workers were no more prevalent than for plant workers, but many other firms indicated that office workers were given paid sick leave on an informal basis.

Insurance and pension plans of some type were found in all but 2 of the establishments studied. Over 60 percent had old-age pension plans and nearly all establishments provided life-insurance benefits. Hospitalization-insurance plans, most of which included surgical benefits, were found in about three-fourths of the establishments. About 30 percent of the old-age pension plans were financed entirely by the employer and two-thirds were administered by the employer alone.

Wage Chronology No. 7: Swift & Co., 1942–48[1]

THREE MASTER AGREEMENTS between Swift & Co. and three separate unions became effective in August 1942. The unions involved were the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO), the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL), and the independent National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (CUA). Prior to the negotiation of these master agreements, each union was recognized as bargaining agency for a number of Swift plants. The provisions of the August 1942 agreements reported in this chronology do not necessarily indicate changes in the conditions of employment existing prior to that date.

At the end of 1948, Swift employees in 44 plants throughout the country were covered by the terms of a master contract. Approximately

[1] Prepared in the Bureau of Labor Statistics by Willis C. Quant under the direction of Joseph W. Bloch. For purpose and scope of wage chronology series, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1948. Reprints of chronologies are available upon request.

24,000 workers in 24 plants were represented by the UPWA, 10,000 in 9 plants by the NBPW, and 5,000 in 11 plants by the MCBW. Certain categories of employees in each plant, generally other than production and maintenance workers, have been excluded from the coverage of the agreements. The current agreements between the company and the unions, effective August 11, 1948, may be terminated on August 11, 1949. They may be reopened once by each party on the question of a general wage adjustment at any time during the year.

A—General Wage Changes [1]

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Aug. 20, 1942 [2] (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW).	No general wage change	
1942–45 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW).		Pursuant to various National War Labor Board directives, company and unions agreed to the following interplant (area or geographical) adjustments:

Plant location and effective date	*Increase (cents per hour)* Men	Women
Atlanta, Ga.: Feb. 8, 1943	5	5
Baltimore, Md.: Sept. 5, 1944	2½	3
Dallas, Tex.: Mar. 14, 1945	----	4
Fort Worth, Tex.: Mar. 14, 1945	----	4
Kansas City, Kans.: May 7, 1945	2½	3
Los Angeles, Calif.: Aug. 20, 1942	2½	2½
Los Angeles, Calif.: May 29, 1944	5	5
Marshalltown, Iowa: Aug. 20, 1942	3	2
Montgomery, Ala.: Apr. 4, 1945	5	5
Moultrie, Ga.: Sept. 28, 1944	5	5
Nashville, Tenn.: Jan. 15, 1945	5	5
National City, Ill.: Aug. 11, 1943	2½	3
New Haven, Conn.: June 12, 1944	2½	4
North Portland, Oreg.: Aug. 20, 1942	2½	2½
North Portland, Oreg.: Sept. 15, 1944	5	5
St. Louis, Mo.: Aug. 11, 1943	2½	2½
South St. Paul, Minn.: Sept. 29, 1944	2½	3
South San Francisco, Calif.: Sept. 15, 1944	5	5
Springfield, Mass.: Mar. 7, 1944	2½	3

Feb. 1, 1945 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW).	Intraplant (job) inequality wage adjustments up to an average of 2 cents an hour for each plant.	Pursuant to various NWLB directives, company and unions agreed to increase wages by varying amounts to adjust intraplant inequalities, average increase in each plant not to exceed 2 cents an hour. Such adjustments retroactive to Feb. 1, 1945, in most cases. Not applicable to Nashville, Tenn., plant.
Jan. 26, 1946 (UPWA, MCBW and NBPW).	16 cents an hour increase	
Nov. 1, 1946 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW)	7½ cents an hour increase	In cases of employees receiving more than 2½ cents in excess of established job rates, amount of increase cut to 5 cents an hour. In addition to general wage increase the following interplant adjustments were made:

Plant location	*Increase (in cents per hour)* Men	Women
Atlanta, Ga	4	4
Columbus, Ohio	2½	3
Dallas, Tex	4	4
Denver, Colo	2½	3
Des Moines, Iowa	2½	3
Fort Worth, Tex	4	4
Harrisburg, Pa	2½	3
Lake Charles, La	4	4
Los Angeles, Calif	5	5
Moultrie, Ga	4	4
Montgomery, Ala	4	4
Nashville, Tenn	4	4
Omaha, Nebr	2½	3
San Antonio, Tex	4	4
Sioux City, Iowa	2½	3
South St. Joseph, Mo	2½	3
South San Francisco, Calif	Average, 6 cents	

See footnotes at end of table.

A—General Wage Changes [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
June 16, 1947 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW)	6 cents an hour increase	
June 30,1947(MCBW)		3½ cents an hour general increase to men and women in South San Francisco plant.
Jan. 12, 1948 (MCBW and NBPW); and May 3,1948 (UPWA)	9 cents an hour increase	
Oct. 18, 1948 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW)	4 cents an hour increase	

[1] General wage changes are construed as upward or downward adjustments affecting a substantial number of workers at one time. Not included within the term are adjustments in individual rates (promotions, merit increases, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure (such as changes in individual job rates or incentive rates) that do not have an immediate and noticeable effect on the average wage level.

The wage changes listed above were the major adjustments in wage rates made during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in incentive earnings, omission of nongeneral changes in rates, and other factors, the total of the general changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the change in straight-time average hourly earnings over the same period.

[2] An increase of 8 percent, averaging approximately 5½ cents an hour, was granted to all workers on Apr. 21, 1941. On Aug. 11, 1941, a general increase of 5 cents an hour was put into effect. A minimum increase of 10 cents an hour in the combined Apr. 21 and Aug. 11 adjustments was provided to all women workers.

B—Male Unskilled (Common Labor) Rates

Plant location	Union [1]	Effective date								
		Aug. 20, 1942	Sept. 15–30, 1944	June 1, 1945	Jan. 26, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	June 16, 1947	Jan. 12, 1948	May 3, 1948	Oct. 18, 1948
Baltimore, Md	MCBW	$0. 700	$0. 725	[2]$0.725	$0. 885	$0. 960	$1. 020	$1. 110	$1. 110	$1. 150
Cambridge, Mass	UPWA	. 725	. 725	. 725	. 885	. 960	1. 020	1. 020	1. 110	1. 150
Chicago, Ill	UPWA	. 725	. 725	. 725	. 885	. 960	1. 020	1. 020	1. 110	1. 150
Chicago, Ill. (Hammond plant)	UPWA	. 725	. 725	. 725	. 885	. 960	1. 020	1. 020	1. 110	1. 150
Chicago, Ill. (Omaha Packing Co.)	NBPW	. 725	. 725	. 725	. 885	. 960	1. 020	1. 110	1. 110	1. 150
Cleveland, Ohio	NBPW	. 725	. 725	. 725	. 885	. 960	1. 020	1. 110	1. 110	1. 150
Columbus, Ohio	MCBW	------	------	[2]. 700	. 860	. 960	1. 020	1. 110	1. 110	1. 150
Denver, Colo	UPWA	. 700	. 700	. 700	. 860	. 960	1. 020	1. 020	1. 110	1. 150
Des Moines, Iowa	UPWA	. 700	. 700	. 700	. 860	. 960	1. 020	1. 020	1. 110	1. 150
Harrisburg, Pa	NBPW	. 700	. 700	. 700	. 860	. 960	1. 020	1. 110	1. 110	1. 150
Harrison-Kearny, N. J	UPWA	. 725	. 725	. 725	. 885	. 960	1. 020	1. 020	1. 110	1. 150
Jersey City, N. J	UPWA	. 725	. 725	. 725	. 885	. 960	1. 020	1. 020	1. 110	1. 150
Kansas City, Kans	NBPW	------	. 700	. 725	. 885	. 960	1. 020	1. 110	1. 110	1. 150
Milwaukee, Wis	UPWA	. 725	. 725	. 725	. 885	. 960	1. 020	1. 020	1. 110	1. 150
National City, Ill	MCBW	. 700	[3]. 725	[2]. 725	. 885	. 960	1. 020	1. 110	1. 110	1. 150
Newark, N. J	UPWA	. 725	. 725	. 725	. 885	. 960	1. 020	1. 020	1. 110	1. 150
New Haven, Conn	UPWA	. 700	[4]. 725	. 725	. 885	. 960	1. 020	1. 020	1. 110	1. 150
New York, N. Y	UPWA	. 725	. 725	. 725	. 885	. 960	1. 020	1. 020	1. 110	1. 150
Omaha, Nebr	UPWA	. 700	. 700	. 700	. 860	. 960	1. 020	1. 020	1. 110	1. 150
St. Louis, Mo	NBPW	. 700	[3]. 725	. 725	. 885	. 960	1. 020	1. 110	1. 110	1. 150
St. Paul, Minn	UPWA	. 700	. 725	. 725	. 885	. 960	1. 020	1. 020	1. 110	1. 150
Sioux City, Iowa	UPWA	. 700	. 700	. 700	. 860	. 960	1. 020	1. 020	1. 110	1. 150
Somerville, Mass	UPWA	. 725	. 725	. 725	. 885	. 960	1. 020	1. 020	1. 110	1. 150
South St. Joseph, Mo	NBPW	. 700	. 700	. 700	. 860	. 960	1. 020	1. 110	1. 110	1. 150
Springfield, Mass	UPWA	. 700	[5]. 725	. 725	. 885	. 960	1. 020	1. 020	1. 110	1. 150
Los Angeles, Calif	UPWA	. 725	[6]. 775	. 775	. 935	1. 060	1. 120	1. 120	1. 210	1. 250
North Portland, Oreg	MCBW	. 725	. 775	[2]. 775	. 935	1. 010	1. 070	1. 160	1. 160	1. 200
South San Francisco, Calif	MCBW	. 725	. 775	[2]. 775	[7]. 935	1. 035	[8] 1. 095	1. 220	1. 220	1. 260
Spokane, Wash	UPWA	------	------	------	. 930	1. 000	1. 070	1. 070	1. 160	1. 200
Evansville, Ind	UPWA	. 700	. 700	. 700	. 860	. 935	. 995	. 995	1. 085	1. 125
Marshalltown, Iowa	NBPW	. 700	. 700	. 700	. 860	. 935	. 995	1. 085	1. 085	1. 125
Perry, Iowa	UPWA	------	------	------	. 860	. 935	. 995	. 995	1. 085	1. 125
Scottsbluff, Nebr	MCBW	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	[12] 1.125
Watertown, S. Dak	MCBW	. 700	. 700	. 700	. 860	. 935	. 995	1. 085	1. 085	1. 125
Winona, Minn	UPWA	. 700	. 700	. 700	. 860	. 935	. 995	. 995	1. 085	1. 125
Dallas, Tex	UPWA	------	------	. 640	. 800	. 915	. 975	. 975	1. 065	1. 105
Fort Worth, Tex	NBPW	. 640	. 640	. 640	. 800	. 915	. 975	1. 065	1. 065	1. 105

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Male Unskilled (Common Labor) Rates—Continued

Plant location	Union [1]	Effective date								
		Aug. 20, 1942	Sept. 15–30, 1944	June 1, 1945	Jan. 26, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	June 16, 1947	Jan. 12, 1948	May 3, 1948	Oct. 18, 1948
Atlanta, Ga	UPWA	$0.500	$[9].550	$0.600	$0.760	$0.875	$0.935	$0.935	$1.025	$1.065
Lake Charles, La	MCBW	------	------	------	.710	.825	.885	.975	.975	1.015
Montgomery, Ala	MCBW	.500	.500	[2].550	.710	.825	.885	.975	.975	1.015
Moultrie, Ga	UPWA	------	.570	.570	.730	.845	.905	.905	.995	1.035
Nashville, Tenn	MCBW	.550	.550	[10].600	.760	.875	.935	1.025	1.025	1.065
Ocala, Fla	MCBW	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	[11].925	.965
San Antonio, Tex	NBPW	------	------	------	.760	.875	.935	1.025	1.025	1.065

[1] Union representation in 1948.
[2] Effective Apr. 25, 1945.
[3] Effective Aug. 11, 1943.
[4] Effective June 12, 1944.
[5] Effective Mar. 7, 1944.
[6] Effective May 29, 1944.
[7] Increased to $0.96 on July 1, 1946.
[8] Increased to $1.13 on June 30, 1947.
[9] Effective Feb. 8, 1943.
[10] Effective Jan. 15, 1945.
[11] Plant came under agreement on June 21, 1948.
[12] Plant came under agreement after Oct. 18, 1948.

C—Related Wage Practices [1]

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Guaranteed Time	
Aug. 20, 1942 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW)	Minimum of 32 hours' pay per week guaranteed to all regular employees.	Employees not laid off until end of pay-roll week, unless gang to which attached had made 32 hours or was paid for 32 hours. Employees required to be present each day for full time worked by gang. Weekly guaranty reduced by number of hours of work missed by employee because of absence, tardiness, or personal reasons. Employees hired or employed after start of pay-roll week guaranteed that fraction of 32 hours which number of days remaining in pay-roll week was of 6 days.
Feb. 20, 1945 (UPWA and MCBW); and May 15, 1945 (NBPW)	Guaranteed time increased to 36 hours.	In accordance with NWIB directive of Feb. 20, 1945.
	Shift Premium Pay	
Nov. 1, 1942 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW)	5 cents an hour premium pay for work performed between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.	Except when regular starting time was after 7 a. m., in which case premium paid for hours worked between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.
Nov. 1, 1946 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW)	Premium pay increased to 7 cents an hour.	
	Overtime Pay	
Aug. 20, 1942 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW)	Time and one-half for work in excess of 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week.	
	Premium Pay for Sunday Work	
Aug. 20, 1942 [2] (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW)	Double time for work on Sunday	Except in case of workers whose work regularly fell on Sunday.
Aug. 20, 1942 [2] (UPWA); and Dec. 3, 1946 (MCBW)	------	Workers provided another day of rest in lieu of Sunday paid double time for work on assigned day of rest.

See footnotes on p. 30

C—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Holiday Pay	
Aug. 20, 1942 [2] (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW)	Double time for work on 8 specified holidays. No pay for holidays not worked.	Holidays specified: New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and Washington's Birthday.
Dec. 6, 1946 (NBPW); and Dec. 23, 1946 (UPWA and MCBW)	8 paid holidays established for which regular rate was to be paid. Work on a paid holiday to be paid for at regular rate in addition to holiday pay.	Same holidays as above. Regular part-time employees paid for number of hours normally worked. Casual employees not compensated for holidays not worked, but paid double rate for time worked.
Aug. 11, 1948 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW)	Pay for work performed on 8 paid holidays increased from regular rate to double rate in addition to holiday pay.	
	Paid Vacations	
Jan. 1, 1942 (UPWA and NBPW); and Aug. 20, 1942 (MCBW)	After 1 year's service, employees were eligible for paid vacations, as follows: 1 week, 1 to 5 years' service, men and women. 2 weeks, 5 to 20 years, men; 5 to 15 years, women. 3 weeks, 20 years and over, men; 15 years and over, women.	Vacation pay for each week was for 40 hours or normal workweek at employee's base rate.
Jan. 1, 1944 (UPWA and MCBW)	----------	Gang-time employees on vacation receive difference between vacation pay as computed above and gang-time hourly rate including overtime.
May 15, 1945 (NBPW)	----------	Gang-time employees on vacation receive difference between vacation pay as computed above and as computed on basis of average weekly hours during preceding 4 full weeks (overtime included).
Jan. 1, 1947 (UPWA and MCBW)	----------	If vacationing employee member of gang using gang-time—paid for gang hours worked during vacation period, and if not using gang-time—paid for number of hours worked by replacement. Other employees—vacation pay based on average weekly hours worked during 4 weeks preceding vacation.
Jan. 1, 1947 (NBPW)	----------	Vacation pay for all workers based on average weekly hours worked during 4 weeks preceding vacation, overtime included (not less than normal workweek).
	Paid Sick Leave	
Aug. 20, 1942 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW)	No provision for sick leave in agreements.	
Aug. 11, 1943 (UPWA); Apr. 25, 1945 (MCBW); and May 15, 1945 (NBPW).	1 to 10 years of continuous service—one-half wage starting on 8th day of absence; 10 or more years of continuous service—one-half wage starting on 1st day of absence. Maximum yearly payments—2 weeks at half wages for each year of continuous service.	Applicable only to employees whose disability was caused by sickness or noncompensable accident. Half wages computed on basic workweek of 40 hours.
Dec. 6, 1946—(NBPW); Dec. 23, 1946—(UPWA); and Aug. 11, 1948—(MCBW)	----------	Sick-leave payments reduced by amounts paid, if any, as required by law for sickness or noncompensable accidents.

See footnotes on p. 30.

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C—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Reporting Time	
Aug. 20, 1942 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW)	Employees called to work provided with 4 hours of work or pay in lieu of work.	
	Call-Back Time	
Aug. 20, 1942 (UPWA and NBPW); and Jan. 26, 1945 (MCBW)	Employees called back to work on same day after once going home paid at time and one-half for all time worked and guaranteed a minimum of 4 hours' work.	
	Clothes-Changing Time	
Aug. 20, 1942 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW)	No provision covering time spent in changing clothes.	
Aug. 11, 1943 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW).	Employees paid at regular rate for 12 minutes working time per day spent in changing clothes.	In accordance with NWLB directive of Feb. 20, 1945. For pay-roll purposes, clothes-changing time within week computed as follows: 1 day, ¼ hour; 2 days, ½ hour; 3 or 4 days, ¾ hour; 5 days, 1 hour; 6 days, 1¼ hours; and 7 days, 1½ hours.
	Clothes Allowance	
Aug. 20, 1942 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW).	No provision covering allowance for work clothes.	
Aug. 11, 1943 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW).	Employees allowed 50 cents per week for furnishing work clothes.	In accordance with NWLB directive of Feb. 20, 1945.
Dec. 6, 1946 (NBPW); and Dec. 23, 1946 (UPWA and MCBW).	----------	Weekly clothes allowance applied to all regular (not casual) employees who performed any work during workweek.
	Tools and Equipment	
Aug. 20, 1942 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW).	No provision covering tools and equipment.	
April 25, 1945 (MCBW); May 15, 1945 (NBPW); and June 1, 1945 (UPWA).	Company required to furnish knives, steels, whetstones, and meat hooks. Company to prepare tools for use or permit employees to prepare them as work assignment.	In accordance with NWLB directive of Feb. 20, 1945.

[1] The last entry under each item represents the most recent change.
[2] During the period covered by Executive Order No. 9240 (Oct. 1942 to Aug. 21, 1945) this provision was modified in practice to conform to that order.

C—Related Wage Practices[1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Meals and Meal Time	
Aug. 20, 1942 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW).	Employees required to work more than 5 consectuive hours without meal period, paid time and one-half for time worked in excess of 5 hours and until meal period provided.	Not applicable to employees engaged in continuous operations and entitled to eat lunch on company time, or when 5½ hours completed the day's work, or in case of mechanical break-down.
Dec. 14, 1943 (UPWA); Jan. 26, 1944 (MCBW); and May 15, 1945 (NBPW).	Added: Employees required to work more than 5 consecutive hours after first meal period furnished a second meal by company and allowed 20 minutes eating time with pay.	Not applicable to employees engaged in continuous operations and allowed to eat their meals on company time.
Dec. 3, 1946 (MCBW)	----------	Second meal not furnished when 5½ hours after first meal period completed the day's work or in case of mechanical break-down.
Dec. 6, 1946 (NBPW); Dec. 23, 1946 (UPWA); and Aug. 11, 1948 (MCBW).	----------	Enployees engaged in continuous operations furnished second meal by company whenever required to work more than 10½ hours in a day.

See footnotes on p. 30.

Salaries of Office Workers: Three Southern Cities, Early 1949 [1]

No CLEAR DIFFERENCES in salary levels of office clerical workers in Atlanta, Ga., and Richmond, Va., were disclosed by surveys made in three southern cities by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in January-February 1949.[2] Earnings in these two cities, however, were found to be somewhat higher than in New Orleans, La. In some jobs, average weekly salaries were higher in Atlanta than in Richmond; in others, the reverse situation was found.

Average salaries for women general stenographers in the two cities differed by only 50 cents a week, but were $3.50 to $4 above salary levels in New Orleans. Atlanta women clerk-typists received salaries averaging $3 above Richmond and $5.50 above New Orleans. Women accounting clerks in Richmond earned $1 more than in Atlanta and $3.50 more than in New Orleans. Men in this occupation averaged $3 more in Richmond than in Atlanta and $3.50 more than in New Orleans.

Within the lower-paid jobs studied, a marked concentration of earnings was found in each of the three cities. Thus, salaries of at least half the clerks engaged in routine filing varied by $5.50 or less and earnings of at least half the clerk-typists differed by $7.50 or less. Despite the fact that salaries were slightly lower in New Orleans than in the other two cities, apparently there was a somewhat greater variation in salaries for the same job in that city, measured both in dollar and percentage terms. Frequently, the earnings of the middle half of the workers in New Orleans varied by $7.50 or more, whereas in the other cities the variation for the lower-paid jobs was typically less than $7.50.

In all three cities, the lowest paid job studied among women workers was that of office girl, salaries averaging $25 in New Orleans, $29 in Richmond, and $32 in Atlanta. The highest average salary among women workers was that

[1] Prepared by Lily Mary David of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis.

[2] Information was collected by field representatives of the Bureau from 135 establishments in Atlanta, 137 in New Orleans, and 94 in Richmond. The industries and size of establishment covered are shown in table 2.

Information for these 3 cities was collected as part of the Bureau's program of studies of office workers' salaries in a number of large cities throughout the country. Other cities included in this year's program are: Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Hartford, Los Angeles, New York, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Portland (Oreg.), Philadelphia, Seattle, St. Louis, and Washington. Dallas is not covered in this article as data for that city are not yet available.

Articles on salaries of office workers in Philadelphia and Los Angeles were published in the June 1949 Monthly Labor Review. Details on salaries and working conditions in all the cities represented in the survey will be available in a forthcoming bulletin.

Data on salaries are for the normal workweek, excluding overtime pay and nonproduction bonuses but including any incentive earnings; data on hours are for scheduled workweeks.

TABLE 1.—*Earnings [1] in selected office occupations in Atlanta, New Orleans, and Richmond, by sex, January–February 1949*

Occupation and sex	Atlanta				New Orleans				Richmond			
	Number of workers	Average earnings		Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers	Number of workers	Average earnings		Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers	Number of workers	Average earnings		Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers
		Weekly	Hourly			Weekly	Hourly			Weekly	Hourly	
Men												
Billers, machine (billing machine)	49	$41.00	$1.02	$36.50–$42.00	28	$37.50	$0.97	$30.00–$46.50	40	$37.50	$0.86	$32.50–$40.00
Bookkeepers, hand	140	58.00	1.44	48.50– 64.50	174	53.50	1.32	46.00– 60.50	76	67.00	1.67	57.50– 75.00
Clerks:												
Accounting	466	51.50	1.31	43.50– 57.50	364	51.00	1.28	42.50– 60.50	175	54.50	1.37	48.50– 61.50
General	319	47.50	1.19	40.00– 54.50	379	47.50	1.19	40.00– 55.00	179	56.00	1.36	46.00– 64.50
Order	140	52.00	1.30	44.50– 58.50	152	50.50	1.22	41.50– 57.50	50	53.00	1.33	46.00– 62.00
Pay roll	69	47.00	1.16	42.00– 52.00	64	54.00	1.36	47.00– 59.00	26	56.00	1.41	42.00– 68.00
Office boys	149	32.00	.81	29.00– 35.50	275	22.50	.56	19.50– 26.00	58	28.50	.71	25.00– 31.00
Women												
Billers, machine (billing machine)	362	38.50	.96	36.00– 40.50	168	35.50	.89	30.00– 38.00	112	40.00	.99	34.00– 43.50
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	27	36.00	.92	32.50– 37.50					100	35.00	.88	31.00– 38.00
Bookkeepers, hand	156	50.00	1.27	42.00– 56.00	127	45.50	1.09	37.00– 54.00	50	50.50	1.26	43.50– 56.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators:												
Class A	195	43.50	1.07	40.00– 46.00	138	38.50	.96	37.00– 40.00	86	41.00	1.02	37.50– 44.50
Class B	187	38.00	.94	34.50– 40.50	222	35.00	.87	31.50– 40.00	112	35.00	.88	32.00– 38.00
Calculating-machine operators:												
Comptometer type	437	40.50	1.02	37.00– 43.50	349	35.50	.88	32.00– 39.50	249	40.00	1.01	35.50– 43.50
Other than Comptometer type	89	40.00	1.01	35.50– 44.50	34	35.00	.90	29.00– 37.00				
Clerks:												
Accounting	971	40.50	1.04	34.50– 44.50	557	38.00	.96	32.00– 44.00	251	41.50	1.07	37.00– 47.00
File, class A	165	38.00	.96	34.50– 40.50	84	33.50	.84	27.50– 37.00	73	38.50	.97	35.00– 40.00
File, class B	494	32.50	.82	29.50– 34.50	281	29.00	.73	25.50– 31.00	213	30.00	.76	27.50– 32.50
General	691	41.00	1.01	36.00– 44.50	660	36.50	.91	32.00– 40.50	504	39.00	.99	33.00– 44.50
Order	185	42.00	1.07	37.50– 46.00	107	31.00	.78	25.00– 34.00	77	39.50	.98	34.50– 42.50
Pay roll	263	42.50	1.09	37.00– 47.50	135	37.00	.93	31.00– 42.50	164	43.50	1.11	38.00– 49.00
Clerk-typists	770	37.00	.93	34.00– 40.00	699	31.50	.79	27.50– 35.00	460	34.00	.86	30.00– 37.00
Office girls	108	32.00	.81	30.00– 34.50	80	25.00	.63	20.50– 29.00	40	29.00	.77	23.00– 32.00
Stenographers:												
General	1,676	43.00	1.08	38.00– 46.50	1,179	39.00	.98	34.50– 43.50	909	42.50	1.08	37.00– 46.50
Technical	52	45.00	1.14	40.50– 51.00	28	52.00	1.30	49.00– 55.00				
Switchboard operators	154	38.50	.96	34.00– 40.50	212	35.00	.86	30.00– 39.00	83	39.50	1.00	35.50– 42.00
Switchboard operator-receptionists	156	37.50	.94	33.50– 40.50	128	33.00	.81	30.00– 35.00	57	39.50	.99	34.50– 40.00
Transcribing-machine operators, general	260	41.00	1.05	37.00– 43.50	126	35.50	.86	30.00– 40.00	65	37.50	.95	34.50– 39.00
Typists:												
Class A	124	40.50	1.04	37.00– 43.00	43	36.50	.90	32.50– 42.50	97	39.00	.99	37.00– 41.50
Class B	506	34.00	.87	32.00– 36.00	95	31.50	.78	27.50– 34.00	157	34.00	.88	31.00– 36.50

[1] Excludes overtime pay.

TABLE 2.—*Earnings [1] of women clerk-typists and general stenographers in Atlanta, New Orleans, and Richmond, by industry division, January–February 1949*

Occupation and industry division [2]	Atlanta			New Orleans			Richmond		
	Number of workers	Average earnings		Number of workers	Average earnings		Number of workers	Average earnings	
		Weekly	Hourly		Weekly	Hourly		Weekly	Hourly
Clerk-typists [3]	770	$37.00	$0.93	699	$31.50	$0.79	460	$34.00	$0.86
Manufacturing	101	38.50	.97	92	32.50	.79	81	38.00	.96
Wholesale trade	219	38.00	.95	125	35.00	.85	98	35.00	.88
Retail trade	133	35.50	.89	28	28.50	.70	(4)	(4)	(4)
Finance, insurance, and real estate	153	36.50	.93	217	28.50	.72	218	31.50	.82
Services	83	33.00	.83	116	31.00	.77	(4)	(4)	(4)
Stenographers, general	1,676	43.00	1.08	1,179	39.00	.98	909	42.50	1.08
Manufacturing	242	44.50	1.13	196	41.50	1.02	169	45.00	1.15
Wholesale trade	542	43.50	1.07	419	38.00	.95	438	42.50	1.06
Retail trade	225	42.00	1.04	53	38.00	.92	(4)	(4)	(4)
Finance, insurance, and real estate	351	43.00	1.10	124	40.00	1.01	180	40.00	1.04
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	191	42.50	1.12	298	39.50	1.01	(4)	(4)	(4)
Services	125	40.00	.99	89	38.00	.94	(4)	(4)	(4)

[1] Excludes overtime pay.

[2] The study covered representative manufacturing and retail trade establishments, and transportation (except railroads), communication, and heat, light, and power companies with over 100 workers; and establishments with more than 25 workers in wholesale trade, finance, real estate, insurance, and selected service industries (business services; such professional services as engineering, architectural, accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping firms; motion pictures; and nonprofit membership organizations).

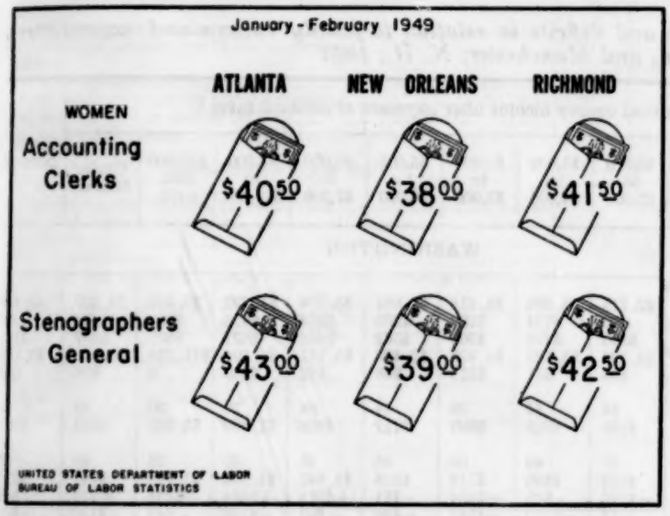
[3] Includes data for transportation, communication, and other public utilities not shown separately.

[4] Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

for hand bookkeepers in Atlanta and Richmond, and for technical stenographers in New Orleans. Average earnings in Atlanta showed a narrower spread than in either of the other cities. The average salary for women in the highest paid job in Atlanta was about 50 percent above the average for the lowest paid job, whereas in Richmond the difference amounted to about 70 percent and in New Orleans the highest occupational average was more than double the lowest.

In Atlanta, the only city for which information was available on salaries in an earlier period, it was found that earnings were generally higher in January 1949 than in December 1947. Although increases varied from job to job, salaries of women

Average Weekly Earnings for Office Jobs in Three Southern Cities



clerk-typists and general stenographers (among the numerically most important occupations) had increased about $4 a week. In a substantial number of the other jobs, the increase amounted to about $2.

The most common work schedule in all three cities was 40 hours a week; scheduled workweeks of women office workers were apparently longer in New Orleans than in either Atlanta or Richmond, and were slightly shorter in Atlanta than in Richmond (table 3).

Most of the workers who were not on a 40-hour week had a shorter work schedule. In Atlanta and Richmond, about a third of all office workers were employed in offices with work schedules below 40 hours. In all three cities, the shortest workweeks were reported in the finance, insurance, and real estate, and the transportation, communication, and public utility groups, and the longest workweeks were in the service industries studied.

TABLE 3.—*Percentage distribution of office workers in Atlanta, New Orleans, and Richmond, by scheduled weekly hours of women, January–February 1949*

Weekly hours	Percent of workers employed in offices in—						
	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Services
	ATLANTA						
Total, Atlanta	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35	4.1	1.1	1.9	-------	2.8	19.7	-------
35	1.7	-------	1.6	-------	4.9	-------	-------
Over 35, under 37½	13.0	13.8	4.5	-------	4.2	65.2	-------
37½	14.7	2.3	-------	9.7	46.6	-------	3.4
Over 37½, under 40	60.4	79.8	77.9	84.2	41.5	14.7	82.3
40	.4	1.6	-------	1.8	-------	-------	-------
Over 40, under 44	5.4	1.4	12.8	4.3	-------	.4	14.3
44	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Over 44, under 48	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
48	.3	-------	1.3	-------	-------	-------	-------
Over 48							
	NEW ORLEANS						
Total, New Orleans	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35	.5	3.5	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
35	2.7	-------	4.0	-------	-------	10.1	-------
Over 35, under 37½	5.3	7.7	2.0	-------	-------	19.9	-------
37½	8.4	-------	10.0	-------	14.7	6.0	11.6
Over 37½, under 40	68.3	68.4	64.8	77.5	77.1	64.0	62.6
40	2.5	8.1	1.3	-------	-------	-------	5.9
Over 40, under 44	6.6	10.0	15.3	3.8	-------	-------	10.6
44	3.3	2.3	2.6	18.7	4.9	-------	-------
Over 44, under 48	2.4	-------	-------	-------	3.3	-------	9.3
48							
	RICHMOND						
Total, Richmond	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35	6.0	-------	-------	-------	13.4	-------	28.1
35	6.8	4.3	-------	-------	19.0	-------	-------
Over 35, under 37½	9.5	2.1	-------	-------	9.3	49.8	-------
37½	7.6	13.7	5.4	-------	12.6	-------	-------
Over 37½, under 40	66.0	78.7	85.6	95.8	45.7	49.1	50.7
40	.3	1.2	-------	.9	-------	-------	-------
Over 40, under 44	1.1	-------	.9	1.0	-------	1.1	11.6
44	2.7	-------	8.1	2.3	-------	-------	9.6
Over 44, under 48	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
48	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Over 48							

A large proportion of the workers in the other industry divisions were scheduled to work 40 hours. Whereas three-fourths of the office workers in finance, insurance, and real estate in New Orleans were on a 40-hour week, more than half of the workers in these industries in the other cities studied worked less than 40 hours.

Family Income and Expenditures, 1947: Surplus and Deficit [1]

ALTHOUGH 1947 was a year of high income, and savings continued to be made by a substantial number of consumers, net deficits were shown for many families included in the 1947 surveys of family income, expenditures, and savings in Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Manchester, N. H. These net deficits resulted in large part from the fact that many families used previous savings, or incurred debts to buy durable goods which began to appear on the market in sufficient quantities to be available generally.

Washington families of two or more persons with net incomes under $10,000 (representing 97 percent of all families) had an average net surplus of $36 for the year; 49 percent of the families reported surpluses averaging $682. However, 40 percent of the families had deficits averaging $747. Comparable figures for Richmond show a net surplus of $50, with 39 percent of the families reporting surpluses which averaged $622 and 34 percent of the families having deficits averaging $493. Manchester families with net incomes under $7,500 (representing 96 percent of all families) had a net deficit of $148 for 1947 with 53 percent of the families reporting deficits averaging $588 and 33 percent reporting surpluses which averaged $488.

Although 84 percent of all families of two or more persons in Manchester, 74 percent in Washington, and 47 percent in Richmond were in income

[1] Prepared by Mary C. Ruark of the Prices and Cost of Living Division.

Average amount and percentage of families reporting surpluses and deficits in relation to family income and expenditures, Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Manchester, N. H., 1947

Item	Annual money income after payment of personal taxes [1]										Single persons
	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$7,500 to $10,000	$10,000 and over	Under $10,000	
	WASHINGTON										
All families of 2 or more											
Expenditures for current consumption	(2)	$1,507	$2,713	$3,396	$4,414	$4,984	$5,576	$7,222	$8,946	$4,257	$2,188
Gifts and contributions	(2)	$50	$70	$134	$199	$268	$365	$455	$693	$214	$202
Insurance	(2)	$101	$130	$198	$303	$362	$434	$621	$801	$297	$112
Money income	(2)	$1,525	$2,598	$3,529	$4,472	$5,429	$6,741	$8,104	$11,334	$4,610	$2,542
Other money receipts	(2)	$11	$36	$31	$125	$38	$82	$530	0	$94	$32
Surplus:											
Percentage reporting	(2)	37	36	44	36	44	84	70	50	49	41
Average amount for those reporting	(2)	$108	$189	$388	$690	$712	$906	$1,329	$3,057	$682	$490
Deficit:											
Percentage reporting	(2)	32	37	49	58	46	16	30	38	40	46
Average amount for those reporting	(2)	$437	$625	$446	$715	$848	$1,645	$1,398	$1,578	$747	$320
Net surplus (+) or deficit (−)	(2)	−$100	−$165	−$48	−$164	−$81	+$511	+$504	+$936	+$36	+$56
Balancing difference	(2)	−$22	−$114	−$120	−$155	−$66	−$63	−$168	−$42	−$100	+$16
White families of 2 or more											
Expenditures for current consumption	(2)	$1,759	$2,896	$3,475	$4,468	$4,996	$5,592	$7,329	$8,946	$4,636	----
Gifts and contributions	(2)	$34	$79	$151	$190	$280	$370	$471	$693	$246	----
Insurance	(2)	$169	$158	$209	$311	$365	$435	$638	$801	$337	----
Money income	(2)	$1,511	$2,590	$3,534	$4,484	$5,419	$6,752	$8,129	$11,334	$4,997	----
Other money receipts	(2)	$38	$55	$34	$137	$37	$84	$552	0	$114	----
Surplus:											
Percentage reporting	(2)	25	29	38	35	43	84	68	50	49	----
Average amount for those reporting	(2)	$54	$153	$344	$702	$697	$910	$1,267	$3,057	$747	----
Deficit:											
Percentage reporting	(2)	50	50	60	59	48	16	32	38	44	----
Average amount for those reporting	(2)	$750	$746	$463	$711	$884	$1,645	$1,398	$1,578	$805	----
Net surplus (+) or deficit (−)	(2)	−$361	−$329	−$146	−$171	−$122	+$507	+$425	+$936	+$8	----
Balancing difference	(2)	−$52	−$159	−$121	−$177	−$63	−$68	−$182	−$42	−$116	----
Negro families of 2 or more										Under $4,000	
Expenditures for current consumption	(2)	$1,400	$2,474	$3,196			$4,498			$2,439	----
Gifts and contributions	(2)	$57	$60	$91			$196			$68	----
Insurance	(2)	$73	$93	$168			$287			$114	----
Money income	(2)	$1,531	$2,609	$3,517			$5,343			$2,633	----
Other money receipts	(2)	0	$12	$26			$21			$14	----
Surplus:											
Percentage reporting	(2)	42	46	61			58			49	----
Average amount for those reporting	(2)	$122	$219	$463			$970			$300	----
Deficit:											
Percentage reporting	(2)	25	21	22			33			22	----
Average amount for those reporting	(2)	$169	$243	$323			$574			$251	----
Net surplus (+) or deficit (−)	(2)	+$9	+$48	+$211			+$373			+$92	----
Balancing difference	(2)	−$8	−$54	−$123			+$10			−$66	----

See footnotes at end of table.

Average amount and percentage of families reporting surpluses and deficits in relation to family income and expenditures, Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Manchester, N. H., 1947—Continued

Item	Annual money income after payment of personal taxes [1]									Single persons
	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$7,500 to $10,000	$10,000 and over	Under $10,000
	RICHMOND									
All families of 2 or more										
Expenditures for current consumption	$758	$1,602	$2,553	$3,136	$3,862	$5,065	$5,243	$7,022	$8,388	$3,265	$1,984
Gifts and contributions	$2	$64	$70	$145	$274	$388	$644	$603	$1,411	$200	$401
Insurance	$18	$72	$127	$221	$259	$320	$416	$560	$810	$210	$83
Money income	$715	$1,632	$2,495	$3,475	$4,396	$5,427	$6,619	$8,624	$11,190	$3,594	$2,489
Other money receipts	$61	$34	$39	$87	$72	$92	$432	$50	0	$88	$2
Surplus:											
Percentage reporting	0	14	28	46	46	54	69	83	60	39	28
Average amount for those reporting	0	$348	$264	$608	$521	$603	$1,205	$1,073	$787	$622	$326
Deficit:											
Percentage reporting	0	41	51	36	39	46	15	17	20	34	22
Average amount for those reporting	0	$335	$447	$472	$452	$1,030	$635	$900	$1,500	$493	$386
Net surplus (+) or deficit (−)	0	−$90	−$156	+$111	+$64	−$139	+$737	+$744	+$172	+$50	+$5
Balancing difference	−$2	+$18	−$60	−$51	+$9	−$115	+$11	−$255	+$409	−$43	+$18
White families of 2 or more											
Expenditures for current consumption	(2)	$1,631	$2,699	$3,144	$3,831	$4,973	$5,243	$7,312	$8,388	$3,616	.....
Gifts and contributions	(2)	$100	$79	$149	$285	$379	$644	$642	$1,411	$244	.....
Insurance	(2)	$45	$114	$215	$258	$331	$416	$641	$810	$236	.....
Money income	(2)	$1,678	$2,522	$3,478	$4,379	$5,464	$6,619	$8,555	$11,190	$4,002	.....
Other money receipts	(2)	$125	$24	$96	$76	$102	$432	$60	0	$109	.....
Surplus:											
Percentage reporting	(2)	33	25	46	46	60	69	80	60	45	.....
Average amount for those reporting	(2)	$507	$130	$666	$538	$603	$1,205	$693	$787	$641	.....
Deficit:											
Percentage reporting	(2)	33	50	37	46	40	15	20	20	39	.....
Average amount for those reporting	(2)	$729	$525	$504	$452	$1,019	$635	$900	$1,500	$564	.....
Net surplus (+) or deficit (−)	(2)	−$74	−$220	+$117	+$39	−$46	+$737	+$374	+$172	+$66	.....
Balancing difference	(2)	+$101	−$116	−$51	+$42	−$71	+$11	−$354	+$409	−$51	.....
Negro families of 2 or more											
Expenditures for current consumption		$1,883				$4,007				.....	.....
Gifts and contributions		$48				$214				.....	.....
Insurance		$109				$249				.....	.....
Money income		$1,960				$4,589				.....	.....
Other money receipts		$36				$18				.....	.....
Surplus:											
Percentage reporting		18				50				.....	.....
Average amount for those reporting		$383				$747				.....	.....
Deficit:											
Percentage reporting		45				20				.....	.....
Average amount for those reporting		$282				$561				.....	.....
Net surplus (+) or deficit (−)		−$56				+261				.....	.....
Balancing difference		+$12				−$124				.....	.....
	MANCHESTER									Under $7,500	
All families of 2 or more											
Expenditures for current consumption	$1,346	$2,201	$2,783	$3,324	$4,325	$4,988	$5,759	$5,752		$3,424	$1,123
Gifts and contributions	$38	$61	$112	$133	$140	$134	$256	$488		$124	$74
Insurance	$33	$83	$111	$150	$171	$211	$314	$567		$146	$23
Money income	$742	$1,711	$2,534	$3,429	$4,432	$5,426	$6,499	$8,477		$3,408	$1,068
Other money receipts	$140	$9	$37	$70	$5	$3	$69	0		$40	$1
Surplus:											
Percentage reporting	0	5	29	38	33	53	78	100		33	30
Average amount for those reporting	0	$7	$175	$433	$700	$680	$825	$1,610		$488	$274
Deficit:											
Percentage reporting	80	70	61	47	53	33	22	0		53	41
Average amount for those reporting	$596	$723	$648	$422	$609	$521	$867	0		$588	$489
Net surplus (+) or deficit (−)	−$477	−$506	−$340	−$34	−$91	+$189	+$449	+$1,610		−$148	−$119
Balancing difference	−$58	−$119	−$89	−$74	−$108	−$93	−$210	+$60		−$98	−$32

[1] Families are classified by total money income from wages, salaries, self employment, receipts from roomers and boarders, rents, interest, dividends, etc., after payment of personal taxes (Federal and State income, poll and personal property) and occupational expense.

[2] Number of families in this income class not sufficient for reliable averages.

classes which showed an average net deficit for the year, a break-down of these figures showed that 29, 40, and 28 percent, respectively, of these families finished the year with a net surplus. Even those families having a net deficit at the end of the year were not necessarily in debt. A family who was able to meet current expenditures from current income and used savings for an occasional large purchase would show a net deficit for the survey year.

Families of two or more persons in Washington showed an average net deficit at each income class under $6,000, yet about the same percentage of families reported a net surplus as reported a net deficit. However, the average amount of deficit was substantially larger than the average amount of surplus. For families in income classes with net deficits in Richmond and Manchester, the difference in the percentage of families having a net deficit and those having a net surplus was greater than in Washington.

In all three cities, while the percentage of families reporting surpluses increased and the percentage reporting deficits decreased as income rose, both the average amount of surplus and the average amount of deficit increased progressively with income.

The figures shown in the accompanying table for Richmond for net surplus or deficit and balancing difference represent a revision of figures for these items published in tables 3 and 4 of the article "Family Income and Expenditures in 1947" which appeared in the April issue of the Monthly Labor Review.* In those tables payments on life insurance were shown separately and included as savings in the computation of the net surplus or deficit and balancing difference.

Procedures Used

Surplus, or increase in assets, included the amount by which bank accounts, government bonds, and other securities were increased during the year; cost of improvements on owned home or other real estate; payments on principal of mortgages on owned home or other real estate; payments on installment and other debts; and loans made to others. *Deficit*, or increase in liabilities, included the amount by which bank accounts, government bonds, and other securities were decreased during the year; increases in the amounts due loan companies and credit associations; balances owing on installment purchases made during the year; charge accounts and other bills due; and rents and taxes due.

The algebraic sum of these items was calculated for each family or single consumer, giving the net change in all assets and liabilities during the year. A positive net change, which appears when the total increases in assets plus total decreases in liabilities exceeds the total decreases in assets plus increases in liabilities, is shown as a *net surplus*. A negative net change in all assets and liabilities is shown as a *net deficit*. All changes recorded for each family resulted from money transactions, such as the purchase and sale of property. Changes in the market value of real estate, securities and other property held by the family were not considered as changes in assets or liabilities.

The *balancing difference* is the difference between receipts (i. e., income, other money receipts, and net deficit) and disbursements (i. e., outlays for current expenditures, gifts and contributions, insurance, and net surplus). For example, a family with an income of $3,550 reported $2,805 as total annual expenditure for food, clothing, housing, transportation, medical care, etc., $10 for gifts and contributions to persons other than family members, and $87 for life insurance. During the year they reported that they increased their amount of cash in bank by $956, but they cashed war bonds amounting to $75, and because of the purchase of a car incurred a debt of $325. Therefore, their reported net surplus for the year was $556. The difference between this family's reported income, and expenditures plus surplus amounted to $92. This may have been due to an underestimate of expenditures or savings or an overestimate of income (or a combination of such reporting errors).

In these surveys of family expenditures, due to the difficulty for all respondents to account completely for all receipts and disbursements, a margin of tolerance was set up for discrepancies between the two. A schedule was considered acceptable if the difference did not exceed 10 percent of receipts or disbursements, whichever was larger. When disbursements exceed receipts a negative balancing difference is shown. When receipts exceed disbursements a positive balancing difference is shown. In the example cited above, the balancing difference would be shown as +$92.

State Sickness Insurance Systems: New York and Washington

CASH BENEFIT SYSTEMS for workers temporarily disabled by nonoccupational sickness or injury were provided for by recent State legislation in both New York[1] and Washington.[2] This action brought the total number of such State programs to five (including Rhode Island, California, and New Jersey). Railroad workers, under an exclusive Federal program, are also protected against temporary disability.

The New York law departs signally from the other systems in that it vests administration in the workmen's compensation board of the State department of labor, rather than in the State unemployment insurance agency.

New York Provisions

The New York disability-benefit law, approved April 13, 1949, provides for weekly benefits varying from $10 to $26, depending on wages, for a maximum of 13 weeks in any 52 consecutive weeks. Benefit payments are scheduled to begin July 1, 1950.

The law covers employers having four or more employees on at least 30 days in the year. Excluded from eligibility for benefits are employees of State and local governments and of specified nonprofit organizations, farm and casual labor, and certain other categories. Noncovered employers may elect to come under the act.

Benefits are payable both to employed and to unemployed workers. For employed workers, eligibility begins after 4 weeks of consecutive employment with a covered employer, and continues for 4 weeks after termination of employment. Unemployed workers are eligible for disability benefits within the limit of 26 weeks if they have become ineligible for unemployment insurance solely because of disability or are ineligible for this insurance because of lack of qualifying wages.

Ordinarily a waiting period of 7 consecutive days is required for each period of disability. Benefits are not paid for disability due to pregnancy, except under certain conditions after employee's return to work following termination of pregnancy. Disability benefits are not payable concurrently with payments from other official sources, such as workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, or other disability benefits, nor with payments equivalent to the disability benefit made by the employer or a fund to which he has contributed. Under the law, payments are to be specifically reduced by old-age insurance benefits of the Federal Social Security program, by an annuity or pension provided by the employer, and by permanent disability benefits or annuity under any employer program or governmental system except a veterans' disability program.

The employer must provide payments of benefits for employed workers by (1) insuring either (on a premium basis) with the State Insurance (workmen's compensation) Fund or with a private insurance company; (2) adopting an approved plan of self-insurance; or (3) a private plan existing on the effective date of the law (April 13, 1949) and continuing in effect after July 1, 1950; or (4) a new plan or agreement. Under the third method, the employer is relieved from making separate provision for disability benefits until the earliest date on which he has the right to discontinue the plan; such a plan also includes health and welfare funds negotiated by collective bargaining and may be extended with or without modification. Any existing plan or agreement which the employer alone may terminate, or any new plan or agreement, must provide benefits at least as favorable as those specified in the law.

To finance the program on a permanent basis, each employee will contribute 0.5 percent of wages paid from July 1, 1950, but not in excess of 30 cents a week; the employer will bear the remaining cost, including expenses of administration and support of a special fund for the unemployed.

Temporarily, for the support of the fund for the unemployed, employers and employees each are scheduled to contribute 0.1 percent of wages

[1] New York, Regular Session 1949, Laws, Ch. 600 (art. 9, amending the workmen's compensation law).

[2] Washington, Regular Session 1949, Laws, Ch. 235 (ch. XI, amending the unemployment compensation act).

The Governor vetoed the provision declaring the act an emergency measure under which it would have taken effect April 1, 1949.

Since this article was written, and before the date the Washington law was to become effective, a referendum petition was filed, thus suspending the effective date while awaiting outcome of the vote of the electorate at the November 7, 1950, election.

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paid from January 1 to June 30, 1950—up to 6 cents weekly. Thereafter, employers and other insurance carriers are to be annually assessed the sums needed to maintain the reserves of the fund at a required level.

Employees' claims, together with satisfactory evidence of disability, are presented to the employer or carrier for payment (in case of an unemployed claimant under the special fund, to the chairman of the workmen's compensation board). In a dispute, the employee may appeal to the board, which has full power and authority to determine all issues. In a dispute as to whether a disability is occupational or not, the disabled employee will receive benefits provided under the new disability-benefit law, pending determination of his claim for benefits under workmen's compensation. A worker who knowingly makes a false statement is guilty of a misdemeanor and is disqualified from receiving benefits for a year.

The special fund from which benefits are to be paid to the disabled unemployed and to employees whose employers fail to make the required benefit payments is created within the State Insurance Fund. Expenses of administration of the entire disability program are to be assessed annually against all insurers (including the State fund) and others who pay disability benefits.

Washington Provisions

The Washington act provides for benefits to compensate partially for wage loss due to unemployment caused by illness or injury (either physical or mental). It was approved March 21, 1949, to become effective June 9, 1949.[3] Contributions were scheduled to begin July 1, 1949, and benefits, January 1, 1950. The new insurance is integrated with the State unemployment compensation system, as are the Rhode Island, California, and New Jersey systems and the Federal railroad program. The Washington law establishes a separate disability compensation fund, administered by the commissioner of the employment security department. It also provides for approved voluntary plans, as do the California and New Jersey laws.

Coverage for disability benefits provided by the new law is the same as for unemployment insurance, which includes all employers with one or more employees within certain classes. Pregnancy cases are excluded from benefits, up to 4 weeks after determination of pregnancy. The schedule of benefits parallels that established for unemployment insurance, which ranges from $10 to $25 a week, depending on base earnings, payable for periods of from 15 to 26 weeks.[4]

A waiting period of 7 consecutive days (with certain exceptions) is required for each disability. The applicant must be under the care of a qualified physician or dentist, and must furnish proof of being attached to the labor market. He will be disqualified from benefits for a year if he willfully makes a false statement. No benefits will be paid during a period in which the employee is receiving temporary total-disability benefits under workmen's compensation. Provision is made for reimbursing the disability fund in case benefits are paid a worker under the new law who subsequently is allowed workmen's compensation for the claim.

A private plan, under specified conditions and subject to the commissioner's approval, may be substituted for the State plan. This may be by (1) contract with an insurer, (2) guaranteed self-insurance, or (3) arrangements made by employees' associations. A private plan must afford employees' rights at least equal to those provided under the State plan, and must involve no greater cost to the workers. The plan must be made available to all employees and must be accepted by a majority at each plant. It must not result in "a substantial selection of risks" adverse to the disability compensation fund; also, it must remain in effect for at least a year—in any event until the end of 1950. The commissioner is authorized to terminate any private plan previously approved which fails to comply with the terms of approval under the disability compensation law, and to make payments from the State fund to eligible persons who are no longer covered by such plans.

An employee, when denied disability benefits by an insurer, retains his right of appeal, in accordance with procedure established under the unemployment insurance act; the determination (including court appeal) is to be binding upon the insurer.

[3] See footnote 2 regarding referendum petition.

[4] Under amendment of the unemployment insurance schedule, effective March 19, 1949, a worker must have earned at least $600 in covered employment during his base year in order to receive $10 a week for a maximum period of 15 weeks (formerly $300 must have been earned to receive benefits up to 12 weeks). See Ch. 214, Session Laws 1949.

The State disability compensation fund is financed by the employee's contribution of 1 percent of the first $3,000 in wages received annually. Under a private plan, no employee contribution is paid to the State. The law permits 0.06 percent of covered wages to be diverted to administration expenses; in addition, the extra cost of administering private plans is to be prorated up to 0.02 percent.

AFL and CIO Support Free World Labor Body [1]

A BASIS FOR COOPERATION in the formation of a new world organization of free trade-unions was reached by the executive bodies of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in May 1949. The principles and methods of implementation of such an international body were explored at a meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, on June 25 and 26, 1949, in which both American labor groups participated.[2]

This first conference was preparatory in nature. The 127 delegates to the Geneva meeting designated a "continuation" committee of 14 to prepare a draft of a constitution and to make arrangements for a full-scale conference, tentatively set for mid-November.

With the withdrawal of the CIO from the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) in January 1949 [3] the last formidable barrier to meetings between the AFL and CIO on a new international organization had been cleared away. Following the spring meetings with representatives of the British Trades Union Council, leaders of both organizations met on April 28, 1949, and agreed on a tentative program for mutual action. It was reported that each organization would affiliate and be represented in the new international on the basis of its "recognized membership" (e. g., 7¼ to 7½ million AFL and 6 million CIO). Where American unions are accorded representation on executive bodies and committees, equal representation is to be given to the two bodies.

United States delegates to all of the meetings of the new international, it was indicated, would endeavor to function as a unified team. Also, it was agreed that adoption of a joint and balanced AFL-CIO approach to the international trade-union body would not be a basis for changing or modifying the AFL's recognized status as the representative of American labor in the International Labor Organization.

Background of Joint Action

British Trades Union Congress leaders took the responsibility for calling the Geneva conference. The time and place of the meeting were selected because many of the trade-union delegates from ILO member countries would be attending the annual sessions of the International Labor Organization, which began in Geneva on June 8.

Steps directed toward the formation of a world labor group free from Communist domination were launched early in 1949, soon after the CIO withdrawal from the WFTU. William Green, AFL president, and Philip Murray, president of the CIO, received letters from Vincent Tewson, general secretary of the British TUC, and Leon Jouhaux, leader of the French CGT-Workers' Force, proposing the formation of a new, free democratic trade-union international. Both of these European labor leaders expressed the opinion that it was essential to the success of the international that the AFL and CIO should participate.

Shortly thereafter, representatives of the British TUC visited the United States and met with the AFL and CIO separately.

At the end of the Second World War, the AFL and CIO were virtually agreed on the program of aid to labor groups in Europe. Both organizations assisted the United States Military Government in reorganizing European labor unions. Both contributed generously of the food, clothing,

[1] Prepared by Theodore W. Reedy of the Bureau's Industrial Relations Division.

[2] Delegates who attended the meeting from the AFL included George Meany, AFL secretary-treasurer, who headed that organization's representatives; Martin P. Durkin, president of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry; William L. McFetridge, president, Building Service Employes International Union; Philip E. Ziegler, secretary-treasurer, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; William J. McSorley, president, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers; John P. Redmond, president, International Association of Fire Fighters, and AFL's international representative Philip Delaney. Delegates from the Congress of Industrial Organizations included James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of that organization; John Brophy, director of the Industrial Union Councils Department; and Elmer Cope, CIO's European representative.

[3] The British and Dutch federations withdrew from the WFTU at the same time. For a historical discussion of the WFTU, see Monthly Labor Review for August 1948 (p. 147).

and supplies needed to relieve suffering and destitution. The European Recovery Program was strongly endorsed by the two federations. When the Economic Cooperation Administration was established to administer the ERP, representatives of both groups were appointed to assist with the labor phases of the program.

As early as 1909, the AFL had connections with the European labor movement. In that year, Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, attended the meeting of the International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centers. The following year, the AFL joined the organization. The International Secretariat was reorganized and renamed the International Federation of Trade Unions in 1913. After a lapse of activity caused by the First World War, the IFTU was reorganized in 1919, but resentment over political and financial phases of its operation led the AFL to resign in 1921.

Although the AFL never rejoined the IFTU, it retained an interest in the organization through association with various international trade secretariats. Twelve AFL unions with a combined membership of 1.5 million joined their respective secretariats between 1924 and 1927.

The AFL was selected to represent the United States in the ILO in 1934, in accordance with the ILO constitution which provided that delegates and advisors should be chosen by organizations "most representative of employers or work people * * * in their respective countries."

The CIO, in 1945, joined with the British TUC, the French CGT, the Italian General Confederation of Italian Workers, the Soviet labor unions, and labor organizations from 53 other countries, to form the WFTU. At that time, the WFTU membership was reported as 67 million, of which more than 30 million members were reported from the USSR or countries under its influence.

Although deeply interested in international labor problems and international organizations made up solely of representatives of labor, the AFL refused to join the WFTU. The reason cited was that the Soviet labor groups did not constitute a free trade-union movement.

Almost from the first, the career of the WFTU was stormy. As tension between the West and the Soviet Union mounted, Russian labor organizations and unions from its satellite countries had constant ideological differences with the United States and Western European countries. Continuous attacks by the Communists on the ERP and the use of the WFTU as a sounding board for such attacks finally caused the withdrawals, already mentioned. The CIO executive board approved the final separation in May 1949.

The AFL and CIO for a time found a common meeting ground in the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the ERP. However, this special purpose group, set up primarily to further labor's cooperation in the recovery program, was not designed to meet the requirements for a world trade-union organization entirely free of Communists.

In February 1949, the AFL executive council announced its willingness to take part in a new permanent international labor organization, to be made up of all free trade-unions. The council declared: "The reconstituting of an international federation of free trade-unions can not and must not be the monopoly of any single national labor federation or the handiwork of a coalition or bloc of a few organizations. In this connection especially must there be a complete break with all methods of big-power politics which characterized the very inception, creation and functioning of the WFTU."

Operations of UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund [1]

A DESCRIPTION of the human needs of miners and the steps by which the United Mine Workers of America Welfare and Retirement Fund became a reality form the background against which the UMWA has presented the system's operational statistics up to May 1, 1949. In summary, the report states:

Total beneficiaries to May 1, 1949, 344,168; total expenditures for death benefits, disability and widows' assistance grants, pensions, medical, health and hospital care, $106,840,139.

"*Of the money collected from coal royalties, 98 percent is available for benefits.* This record for

[1] Information is from Report of the United Mine Workers of America Welfare and Retirement Fund Showing Beneficiaries and Disbursements to May 1, 1949. UMWA, May 15, 1949.

low cost in the administration of any fund has been made possible by the work and time contributed by local union officers and district officials.

"Aside from the humanitarian, many other values have been created by the fund. By reason of benefits, the family of a killed or disabled miner has had a status change from that of a community liability into a community asset. Widows, orphans and dependents, lifted above beggary, are now self-respecting citizens with purchasing power.

"Another value has to do with the manpower of the mining industry. It used to be that the son of a miner followed his father's calling as a matter of course, but that has not been the case for years. As a result, the average age of coal miners today is now above 41. The reforms made possible by the fund are inducing younger men to go down into the pits."

Death benefits, payable to wives or dependents of members who died subsequent to May 21, 1946, have been paid to 30,508 beneficiaries in the amount of $12,320,524. Disability and widows' assistance grants have totaled 106,937 and 266,722 beneficiaries (including wives and children) have been aided by aggregate payments of $67,976,452. These grants are spread over 1 to 12 months and the average total payment per grant has been $576. Pensions granted (September 9, 1948–May 1, 1949) to 19,188 aged miners and benefiting 34,054 persons (including 14,866 wives) accounted for $23,754,637 in payments. The age of applicants averaged 66 years; 16 percent were over 70 years of age when retired. Under the medical, health, and hospital service provisions, 380 crippled men have been hospitalized and 12,504 members receiving disability grants or pensions and their dependents have been given specialized medical care. The total cost for medical care was $2,788,526.

Labor-Management Relations in TVA

MANAGEMENT AND LABOR have learned to work together, to their mutual satisfaction and in the interest of the public, on projects of the Tennessee Valley Authority, which was established in 1933. For collective bargaining purposes, most of the employees are represented by the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, composed of 14 AFL unions. TVA also deals separately with several other unions, representing white-collar workers for the most part.

Some of the reasons for the good labor-management relations are set forth in a recent report of a congressional committee:[1] Management has proved by its deeds that it is constantly striving to deal fairly and squarely with labor; labor has confidence in the motives of TVA; both labor and management know the value and meaning of cooperation; the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council is composed of responsible unions; the officers of the council are real labor leaders, men of exceptional ability and character; TVA keeps the council fully informed of all events that are of interest to the council; TVA officers, on the whole, have been competent, intelligent, and realistic individuals.

As it began building up the working force from the Tennessee watershed area,[2] the TVA adopted an employee-relationship policy of nondiscrimination between union and nonunion employees, freedom of workers to organize or to join unions of their choice, and majority rule in selection of union representatives. Work continued under this policy, without a written union-management agreement, from 1935 to 1940, when the first written agreement was signed by the TVA and the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council. The closed or union shop at TVA operations, according to the congressional committee's report, has never become an issue, chiefly because "the council has complete faith in the labor policy of the Authority." TVA officials "all have proven by their actions and deeds that they are constantly striving to deal honestly and aboveboard with all the unions with whom TVA has relations, and with the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council as an over-all trades and labor body." On the unions' side, the leaders have been men who have worked with tools. They have risen through the

[1] U. S. Congress, Senate, Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations. Report No. 372, 81st Cong., 1st sess.: Labor-Management Relations in TVA. Washington, 1949.

TVA has a large diversified program on which as many as 42,000 were employed during World War II, and between 14,000 and 15,000 at the end of 1948.

[2] Includes parts of Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Mississippi.

ranks, and have developed into efficient and practical leaders.

Joint labor-management committees have been used to give the workers an effective voice in working out problems of job classification, operating efficiency, education and training, health and safety, strengthening of morale, etc. Employees' suggestions are solicited and evaluated under a system of nonmonetary rewards. An apprenticeship program and a retirement system have been developed and carried on with the assistance of joint committees. Wage rates are set on the basis of rates prevailing in the vicinity. When wages are negotiated, the TVA and the council make separate surveys and then compare results to determine the prevailing rates. Disputes over this question may be referred to the United States Secretary of Labor for final determination. Only four such disputes have been so referred, according to the Senate committee's report.

With respect to the settlement of grievances, adjustment is first sought through supervisory channels, with privilege of appeal to the director of personnel, whose decision is final in cases involving salaried employees. For trades and labor employees, this procedure has been supplemented by the general agreement between the TVA and the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council. The agreement provides that where a dispute is not settled by the means described above it is to be considered by representatives of the council, the international representative of the union involved or his agent, and, for the TVA, the director of personnel or his representative, in joint session. If not settled at this point, it goes to a joint board of adjustment. If no satisfactory decision is reached within 60 days after completion of hearings, this board, with the concurrence of either party, submits the dispute to an impartial referee for final determination.

TVA has had few strikes or work stoppages of any consequence. In the 16 years of its existence, only one strike has had the backing of the international union officers; this was a jurisdictional strike which lasted, at different points of construction, from 3 days to a week. Jurisdictional disputes are kept to a minimum by advance discussions of work assignments and by settling claims of the unions involved before projects actually get under way.

Labor-Management Disputes in June 1949

NEW WORK STOPPAGES reported in June 1949 continued at the higher levels of the past several months. The largest strike beginning in the month was the 1-week stoppage of more than 400,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) to "stabilize" conditions in the industry. With this exception, no stoppage of regional or national magnitude began during the month. A controversy involving about 8,000 construction workers in the Washington, D. C., area halted a number of large commercial and Government construction projects for the greater part of the month.

The brewery workers' strike in New York City was settled on June 21, having lasted 82 days. The agreement was signed between representatives of the New York Brewers' Board of Trade and the International Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers of America (CIO) after ratification of its terms by members of the locals. The contract provides for a $2 weekly increase, a 37½ hour week for inside workers, and the assignment of two men on almost all delivery trucks.[1]

The work stoppage of bakery drivers in New York City, which began at the end of February 1949 and halted all operations of the six major bakeries, was still in effect late in June, as rank-and-file members rejected settlement terms tentatively arranged by their union leaders with bakery officials.

Two stoppages of long duration were still in effect at the end of June—the strike of members of the International Typographical Workers Union (AFL) against Chicago newspapers which began in November 1947, and the strike of machinists, members of the International Association of Machinists (Ind.) at the Warner & Swasey Co. plant in Cleveland, Ohio, which began in December 1948.[2]

Construction Dispute in Washington, D. C.

Approximately 8,000 building-trades workers were involved in a stoppage on construction projects in the Washington, D. C., area early in June.

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, April 1949 (p. 546).

[2] The Warner & Swasey Co. strike ended on June 28 with settlement of disputed issues to be negotiated later.

The strike began on June 1 with a walk-out of carpenters, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (AFL). Their demand for a 10-cent hourly wage increase was rejected by the Master Builders' Association. On the following day, members of the Hod Carriers' and Common Laborers' Union (AFL) also left their jobs after refusal by employers of a 15-cent hourly increase. The contracts for both carpenters and laborers had expired April 30, and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service had been endeavoring to reconcile the differences at issue between the parties. A picket line set up by the laborers for a short time on various projects caused some additional idleness of other building-trades workers. A number of independent contractors, not members of the Master Builders' Association, signed agreements to pay the increased rates demanded by carpenters and laborers, and work was resumed on some projects by the middle of June. However, no settlement had been reached late in the month for most of the workers employed on jobs of firms belonging to the Master Builders' Association.

Coal Mining Stoppage

Over 400,000 miners in the anthracite and bituminous-coal mines of the country were idle for a period of 1 week beginning June 13. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in authorizing the stoppage described the suspension of work as follows:

> Exercising, therefore, its contractual options under the agreements in all Anthracite and Bituminous Districts, the United Mine Workers of America is hereby authorizing a brief Stabilizing Period of Inaction, during which a cessation of all mining will occur. No work other than that essential to the protection of human life and property is authorized during this period. A cessation of mining will be effective Monday, June 13, and work will be resumed on Monday, June 20.
>
> This period of inaction will emphasize a lack of general stability in the industry and the dangers which will accrue therefrom if current harmful practices are not remedied. It will contribute constructively to the abatement of current economic demoralization; it will not adversely affect the public interests; it will help preserve property values in the industry; and it will help preserve the living standards of the mine workers, their dependents and the communities which depend upon the mine workers' income.

The miners' stoppage occurred about 3 months after the 2-week shut-down in the mines, ordered as a memorial to miners killed or injured and in protest against the appointment of Dr. James Boyd as Director of the Bureau of Mines. Work was resumed June 20 and on June 25 the miners began their annual 10-day vacation which terminated July 5.

The walk-out order came just as negotiations for a new contract were beginning. Current contracts in the anthracite and bituminous-coal fields expired June 30. The union indicated, however, willingness to extend the present anthracite agreement until mid-August. Contrary to bargaining procedures in recent years, negotiating conferences started separately with three segments of the industry—the southern operators, the northern and western independent mine owners, and the "captive" mines of the steel industry.

Technical Notes

Estimate of New Unit Bias in CPI Rent Index[1]

To some degree the rise in rents during the war and postwar years is understated in the rent component of the Consumers' Price Index. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has recognized and stated publicly that this understatement results from the lack of exact information to measure the differential in rent between new rental dwellings and comparable existing dwellings.[2] This initial differential is equivalent to a price change for comparable qualities of housing and should properly be reflected in the index. The extent of the new unit bias thus introduced is frequently overestimated, since there is a tendency to recall individual cases of large differences in rent between "new" and "old" dwellings without allowing for quality differences or for the relatively small proportion of such cases in the total supply of rental housing in large cities.

The Bureau previously published an estimate of the bias accumulated in the index from 1940 to August 1948, assuming maximum differentials in rent between new and comparable existing dwellings.[3] This estimate indicated that the maximum accumulated bias for this factor amounted to 4 percent in the rent index and 0.5 percent in the all-items index.

Following this publication, the Bureau received many requests to reappraise this estimate. The present article describes the Bureau's effort to reestimate the effect of the bias by using a reasonable range of minimum and maximum differentials between new and comparable existing dwellings, and by taking into account additional new construction which has occurred since August 1948 and other data made available since the last estimate was published. The data available for making such estimates are meager and limited, and the estimates are subject to considerable error. But the Bureau has concluded that since the direction of the bias was known, the method reasonable, and the data the best available, the estimates should be published as the most plausible, although admittedly tentative.[4]

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has approached the measurement of changes in rents for *dwellings of identical quality* by measuring changes in rents for *samples of identical dwellings* randomly selected. If the rent for a unit is not available for two successive periods, that unit is excluded from the tabulation. Since new units do not have an "earlier" rent when they first enter the market, the Bureau's procedure in the measurement of rents precludes measurement of the differentials *between additions* to the rental housing market (created by new construction and conversion) and *existing dwellings of comparable quality*, and excludes the effect of any differentials from the index.

During the period of rent control in the war and postwar years, the measurement of the rent component of the Consumers' Price Index was complicated by a situation which does not occur under a free rental market.

Normally in a market free from rent controls there is no differential, or no consistent differential, in price between new additions to the rental market and existing dwellings of comparable quality. On the other hand, during a period when rents are controlled, those market forces which tend to equate the rents for new and comparable existing dwellings are not permitted to function. During such a period, new privately financed units almost always come on the market

[1] By Ethel D. Hoover and Bruno Schiro of the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living.

[2] See The Cost of Living Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a mimeographed report, February 25, 1944. Other public statements on this problem were made in The Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living, 1945; a technical note released with the September 1946 Consumers' Price Index; a technical note in the January 1948 Monthly Labor Review, Residential Rents Under the 1947 Housing and Rent Act; a technical note appearing quarterly in Construction, beginning with the March 1948 issue; a technical note in the BLS regular Monthly Release of the Consumers' Price Index, beginning in July 1948; and The Rent Index: Part 1—Concept and Measurement, and Part 2: Methodology of Measurement, in Monthly Labor Review, December 1948 and January 1949.

[3] See The Rent Index: Part 2—Methodology of Measurement, Monthly Labor Review, January 1949 (pp. 66-67). (Reprint, Serial No. R. 1947, pp. 14-15.)

[4] The data and the method used were reviewed by the Inter-Agency Committees on Price Statistics and on Housing Statistics of the Bureau of the Budget, and by subcommittees of the Labor Research and the Business Research Advisory Committees of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Their comments have been helpful and carefully considered. However, the Bureau of Labor Statistics assumes full responsibility for the estimates.

at rents higher than comparable existing dwellings, and almost never come on at lower levels. During periods of rent control, this is a consistent bias, inherent in the method of calculating the rent component, and it is this bias that is referred to as the "new unit bias" in the rent index.

During the war period, the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index was subjected to intensive review and appraisal, particularly to determine whether it adequately reflected "hidden increases" in living costs arising out of wartime conditions. In November 1944, in connection with its appraisal of the Consumers' Price Index, the President's Committee on the Cost of Living estimated the new unit bias in the rent index as 1 percent for the period from January 1941 to September 1944, recognizing that it might "well be an overgenerous allowance." [5]

In the war and immediate postwar years, the new unit bias was smaller than in subsequent years, because rents for new dwellings in the earlier period were controlled, with allowances made for increased construction costs. With the decontrol of new rental dwellings in 1947,[6] the initial rent differential increased considerably, with a resultant increase in the new unit bias.

Data Required for Estimating New Unit Bias

To make a good estimate of the new unit bias, the following kinds of data are required for each of the 34 cities included in the Consumers' Price Index: (1) number of "old" rental dwellings in the city area as of specified dates; (2) changes in number of rental dwellings between specified dates through (a) construction of new rental dwellings, (b) conversions resulting in additional rental units, and (c) losses of "old" housing by demolition, sale, etc.; (3) differential in rents between newly constructed rental dwellings and existing dwellings of comparable quality for two periods—(a) when new construction was under rent control (1942 to 1946) and (b) when new construction was not under rent control (1947 and after); and (4) similar rent differentials for rental units created by conversion for the same two periods.

New Rental Dwellings. No data are available on the number of newly constructed dwellings built for the *rental* market. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Division of Construction Statistics, however, obtains each month the number of building permits for residential dwellings, by type of structure, for most of the incorporated places in the United States. Data on the numbers of actual "starts" and "completions" in individual cities or areas are not currently available. An estimate of new construction for the rental market for each of the 34 cities had to be made from the building permit data under the two assumptions which follow.

The first assumption was that all dwelling units in two-family and multifamily structures were for rent. Where a sellers' market prevailed, as in the 34 large cities, it was generally agreed that single-family structures were constructed primarily for sales purposes, and not for rent, for most of the time since 1940. Although some two-family and multifamily dwellings are occupied by owners, it was assumed that the number of such owner-occupied units was equal to the number of rented single-family dwellings. This assumption need not introduce much error as long as a sellers' market prevails. However, there have been indications during the last year that an increasing number of single-family dwellings built for sale have met buyers' resistance and have been or will be placed on the rental market.

The second assumption was that the number of new dwelling units authorized by building permits equaled the number of dwelling units actually completed. Not all permits lead to completed new dwellings. Periodic field surveys by the Bureau indicate that the proportion of units authorized by building permits which never result in construction amounted to over 7 percent in 1946, to about 5 percent in 1947, and about 1½ percent in 1948 and 1949. Offsetting this overcount to some degree is a possible undercount of new dwellings in nonreporting areas [7] in suburban sections. It was assumed that the rate of new construction in the nonreporting areas in each city was equal to the combined rates for reporting city and suburban areas. Only 75 of 274 city and suburban areas included in the 34-city index

[5] See Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living, Office of Economic Stabilization, 1945 (p. 362).

[6] Public Law 129, 80th Cong., 1st sess., approved June 30, 1947.

[7] An area was considered as a "nonreporting" area if building permits were not required or if it was not possible to segregate the area from the county or district reporting to the Bureau. The method used by the Construction Statistics Division provides a combined estimate of starts in all nonreporting areas of the country, but does not furnish the detailed data needed for estimating the number of such starts in each of the 34 rent cities.

were nonreporting areas, most of them small unincorporated places; their over-all importance in most of the cities is so small that the assumption would have no appreciable effect on the final result for the individual city area.[8]

Estimates of new construction built for rental in each city, based on building permit data, are shown in table 1.

Rental Dwellings Created by Conversion. The data from which the volume of rental dwellings created by conversion can be estimated are more limited and less reliable than those for new construction. Available figures relate only to the United States as a whole.

An estimate of the number of converted units created in all nonfarm areas in the United States from 1940 to 1948 was made by Miles L. Colean.[9] This estimate, shown in table 2, is a residual based on a comparison of the total number of dwelling units reported in the April 1940 Census of Housing and the totals derived from sample surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census in 1947 and 1948.

Some allowance must be made for a portion of these conversions falling outside the BLS definition of dwelling unit (e. g., light housekeeping units) and for a small number of owner-occupied converted units. When these allowances are made, the

[8] Tests were run in 6 city areas where data on existing housing were available, by assuming that the nonreporting suburban areas had the same rate of new construction as the reporting suburban areas only, rather than the combined rate for city proper and reporting suburban areas. The proportion of new construction to total existing housing was found to be the same for 2 cities, slightly higher in 2 cities (by 0.4 percent for both), and slightly lower in 2 cities (by 0.6 percent in 1 city and 0.1 percent in the other).

[9] Our Housing Improvement Since 1940, issued by the Construction Industry Information Committee of the Producers' Council, Inc., February 1949.

TABLE 1.—*Number and relative importance of permanent 2-family and multifamily dwellings authorized within housing-market areas of 34 large cities, by source of funds*

[Based on building permit data]

City	Number of dwellings in—				Percent of total rental housing [1]			
	2-family and multifamily privately financed structures			Publicly financed structures	2-family and multifamily privately financed			Publicly financed
	Total	Jan. 1940–Dec. 1946	Jan. 1947–Feb. 1949	Jan. 1940–Feb. 1949	Total	Jan. 1940–Dec. 1946	Jan. 1947–Feb. 1949	Jan. 1940–Feb. 1949
Atlanta	2,378	1,287	1,091	1,595	5.5	1.8	1.5	2.2
Baltimore	18,876	10,904	7,972	8,387	15.3	6.1	4.5	4.7
Birmingham	2,670	847	1,823	1,997	8.2	1.5	3.2	3.5
Boston	5,575	3,093	2,482	5,150	3.8	1.1	.9	1.8
Buffalo	2,092	1,264	828	0	1.9	1.1	.8	----
Chicago	10,901	7,253	3,648	7,269	2.3	.9	.5	.9
Cincinnati	7,223	5,713	1,510	6,977	10.6	4.3	1.1	5.2
Cleveland	6,506	5,807	699	5,937	5.9	2.8	.3	2.8
Denver	4,101	2,814	1,287	1,851	8.9	4.2	1.9	2.8
Detroit	7,949	4,699	3,250	9,951	6.1	1.6	1.1	3.4
Houston	9,559	3,003	6,556	0	11.6	3.6	8.0	----
Indianapolis	3,161	1,975	1,186	348	4.6	2.6	1.6	.4
Jacksonville	2,019	1,296	723	1,406	9.8	3.7	2.1	4.0
Kansas City	2,556	1,283	1,273	0	2.4	1.2	1.2	----
Los Angeles	82,786	46,729	36,057	16,528	17.7	8.3	6.4	3.0
Manchester	314	85	229	300	4.1	.6	1.5	2.0
Memphis	5,363	2,197	3,166	1,200	10.4	3.5	5.0	1.9
Milwaukee	6,113	4,398	1,715	1,869	6.0	3.3	1.3	1.4
Minneapolis	1,522	795	727	1,344	3.2	.9	.8	1.5
Mobile	1,336	898	438	3,218	23.2	4.6	2.2	16.4
New Orleans	9,331	7,012	2,319	6,187	13.2	6.0	2.0	5.2
New York	88,642	64,195	24,447	40,508	7.0	3.5	1.3	2.2
Norfolk	5,505	2,920	2,585	8,279	21.2	4.5	4.0	12.7
Philadelphia	4,234	1,493	2,741	0	1.3	.5	.8	----
Pittsburgh	4,731	2,201	2,530	476	3.0	1.3	1.4	.3
Portland, Maine	632	596	36	2,122	13.9	3.0	.2	10.7
Portland, Oreg	5,274	2,795	2,479	9,332	20.7	4.0	3.5	13.2
Richmond	3,223	1,373	1,850	301	8.1	3.2	4.2	.7
St. Louis	4,504	2,917	1,587	2,963	3.6	1.4	.8	1.4
San Francisco	15,822	10,730	5,092	35,942	18.4	3.8	1.8	12.8
Savannah	813	462	351	314	4.4	1.8	1.4	1.2
Scranton	42	28	14	240	1.2	.1	.1	1.0
Seattle	3,832	1,560	2,272	17,840	23.3	1.7	2.4	19.2
Washington	63,338	42,720	20,618	18,415	35.8	18.7	9.0	8.1
Total, 34 cities	392,923	247,342	145,581	218,246	8.8	3.6	2.1	3.1

[1] The sum of all tenant-occupied dwellings in April 1940 and estimated new rental construction from 1940 to February 1949. Does not include estimates of dwellings created by conversion.

rough estimate for rental units created by conversions would amount to about the same as the number created by new construction in all nonfarm areas in the United States.[10]

TABLE 2.—*Estimated changes in supply of nonfarm housing, April 1940–December 1948* [1]

Item	Number of dwelling units
A. Total estimated increase in dwelling units	6,639,000
B. Source of increase:	
Privately financed new construction	4,146,500
Publicly financed new construction:	
Permanent structures	287,500
Temporary or demountable structures	462,500
Transfer from farm to nonfarm use (estimated)	300,000
Decrease: Demolition or catastrophe loss (estimated)	−392,500
Total B	4,804,000
C. Residual of A and B equals conversions	1,835,000

[1] Source: See footnote 9.

These Nation-wide estimates show that the volume of new rental construction was roughly equal to the volume of rental dwellings created by conversions. Therefore, it was assumed *for purposes of obtaining an estimate of the new unit bias in the 34 large cities combined* (and not for individual cities) that in each of the 34 cities, the number of tenant dwellings created by conversion was equal to, and occurred during the same periods as, new rental construction (both publicly and privately financed).[11]

Existing Housing. As a measure of the existing rental housing the Bureau used the number of tenant-occupied dwellings reported in the April 1940 Census of Housing. Ideally, the estimates of new unit bias would be built up month by month or year by year as, in fact, it accumulated. This would require data on the current changes in the rental housing supply through additions and losses. No such data are available. Since there has probably been a small net loss to the rental housing supply since 1940, the use of 1940 data results in some overstatement of the number of prewar units now on the rental market and some underestimate of the new unit bias. This understatement, however, is offset by the use of data which results in a bias in the opposite direction, such as building permits data used to estimate completions.

Differentials in Rents. No differential between new *public housing* and existing comparable units was used for estimating the new unit bias, since rentals for public housing, by law, are set at levels equal to prevailing rentals for comparable existing housing.[12]

For *privately financed* dwellings, no comprehensive or authoritative surveys have been made to determine rent differentials between old and new dwellings. Evidence on rent differentials is spotty and subject to many limitations. The limited data available from the Office of the Housing Expediter (OHE) and the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) were used in making the estimate of the new unit bias.

For the years 1942–46, when new construction was subject to rent control, the Office of Price Administration set rent ceilings for new rental units at what was considered to be the median in the range of rents for housing of the same quantity and quality, with allowance for increased construction costs.[13] OHE officials estimated that during the period 1942–46, for the United States as a whole, new rental units (including conversions) came on the market at rents approximately 15 to 20 percent higher than rents for comparable existing rental dwellings.[14] No estimates are available for individual cities.

The FHA supplied information on average rents by room count for all projects built in 1935–41

[10] If allowance is made for an estimated 200,000 owner-occupants, and another 250,000 light-housekeeping units, the estimate for rental units created by conversions would be about 1,385,000 units in nonfarm areas. The comparable estimate for dwellings created by new construction is 1,359,000.

[11] Actually the rate of conversion is largely determined by the type and size of existing dwellings. In those cities where the existing units do not readily lend themselves to conversions—for example, small apartment-sized dwellings—the rate of conversion would be lower than in those cities having the large single family homes or flats, more susceptible to conversion.

It would be more consistent with prevailing opinion if the assumption were made that a greater number of tenant dwelling units were added by conversion than by new construction during the war period and fewer after the war. This would have the effect of lowering the final estimate of new unit bias. No data are available for making any kind of reasonable allocations by years.

[12] See Lanham Act as amended, Public Law No. 849, 76th Cong., sec. 304; Manual of Policy and Procedure, sec. 3612 (2), Public Housing Administration, 1947; Rent Regulation for Housing, sec.4, par. (g), Office of Price Administration, 1943; and Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living, Office of Economic Stabilization, 1945 (p. 362).

[13] See Rent Regulation for Housing, sec. 4, pars. (e) and (f).

[14] In a memorandum dated December 17, 1945, to all Regional Rent Executives, Ivan D. Carson, the Deputy Administrator for Rent, made the following statement:

"You have already received the general statement on policy concerning the establishment of rents on new construction. In our previous memorandum we requested you to treat the 20 percent allowance as confidential. Our purpose was to postpone any announcement of the formula until we had obtained more additional operating experience. We have satisfactorily completed 35 projects distributed widely throughout the country. In all of these cases rents have been established, to the builders' satisfaction, at 20 percent or less above comparability.

"By comparability we mean a comparison based not simply on a shelter rent basis, but on a basis including all items and services such as furniture, utilities, garage, etc., which are to be supplied in the new unit . . . the factor of location is of prime importance."

and for all private war housing projects built in 1942–46, under the FHA mortgage-insurance program. A comparison of these average rents gives a rough estimate of the differential for units of various room counts for the control period. There is no control on quality (other than number of rooms) nor on geographic or neighborhood location. This comparison is based only on rental dwellings for which mortgages are insured by FHA, and not on all rental housing.

After an arbitrary allowance for the lower quality of private war housing as compared with prewar housing, the differential in rent based on the data available from FHA was estimated at about 15 percent.

No other information on the rent differential for the period 1942–46 is available.

For the period 1947–49, when new housing was not under rent control, similar evidence from OHE and FHA was used to estimate the maximum and minimum average rent differential.

The OHE has analyzed reports on complaints from tenants and landlords during 1947–48 and 1948–49. The rents for new units reported in these complaints were compared with rents for comparable controlled dwellings. The records of these comparisons do not permit estimates for individual cities; the figures used in the estimate are for all controlled areas combined. The average differential between rents for new uncontrolled units and comparable controlled dwellings was 69 percent for the November 1947–January 1948 study, and 70 percent for the November 1948–January 1949 study.[15] These differentials may be biased upward, since they grew out of situations in which uncontrolled rents were so high as to prompt complaints by tenants, or controlled rents so low as to prompt complaints by landlords.

At the Bureau's request, the OHE also made a more detailed analysis of the complaint inspections for individual cities received in 1948–49. The number of cases was inadequate for individual city estimates. However, an inspection of 17 reporting cities arranged in ascending order of average size of the differential showed that both the median and mode of the array was around 75 percent. Two cities had differentials of less than 50 percent; 2 between 50 and 60 percent; 2 between 60 and 70 percent; 5 between 70 and 80 percent; 2 between 80 and 90 percent; and 4 above 90 percent.

The Federal Housing Administration made available 1948 average rents by room count for all projects for which commitments were issued during the year. Comparison with similar averages for 1935–41 gave a rough estimate of the differential. Here again the comparison is subject to considerable error because of lack of control over quality and location. Differentials in average rent by room count vary from 31 percent for 4-room units to 75 percent for units of less than 3 rooms. The average differential, weighted by room count, was 46 percent.

In order to eliminate the effect of geographic location, FHA records for individual cities were studied for 27 of the 34 cities. It was possible to introduce a few additional quality controls into a comparison of individual projects built in the 1935–41 period with those for which commitments were made in 1947–48. In making the comparison of rent by room size, the projects selected for the comparison were limited, insofar as possible, to those of the same number of units, the same type of structure (e. g., 2-story walk-up or elevator project), the same type of construction (e. g., fireproof or nonfireproof). No control could be maintained on location within the city. The comparisons were necessarily based on a small sample and the results were inadequate for use on an individual city basis. When the cities were arranged in order of size of the typical differential, the cities showed a cluster around 50 percent. One limitation in this comparison was that the rents data used were the initial rents specified in the 1947–48 commitments and did not completely reflect subsequent adjustments.

In 5,080 complaint-inspections made by OHE during November 1948–January 1949, the average differential in rent between uncontrolled converted units and comparable controlled units was 88 percent. A special tabulation of the limited information available for 28 of the 34 cities showed that the median and modal differential was about 75 percent, the same as for new construction. Seven cities had differentials of less

[15] The units in these surveys generally were brought to the attention of local OHE officials by tenants' complaints of excessive rents, or by landlords' complaints that dwellings comparable to their controlled units were renting for much higher rents. If the new units involved were found to be decontrolled, an individual appraisal was made of the differential over comparable controlled dwellings. The appraisal was made by OHE inspectors.

The 1947–48 data are based on reports from 77 cities in 17 States and cover 2,048 new units which included some created by conversion. The 1948–49 data are based on about 1,000 cities and towns in all the States except New Jersey and North Dakota and cover 29,846 new units.

than 70 percent, 8 cities between 70 and 80 percent, 4 between 80 and 90 percent, 2 between 90 and 100 percent, and 7 over 100 percent.

No other evidence on rent differentials for converted units is available.

Calculation of Estimate of New Unit Bias

The available evidence already described was used as follows: (*a*) The estimated number of new rental dwellings was based on the building permit data for each of the 34 city areas. (*b*) The number of tenant dwellings created by conversion was assumed to be equal to, and to have occurred during the same periods as, new rental construction (both publicly and privately financed) for each city. (*c*) For the period 1940–46, 15 percent was used as the minimum differential for both new dwellings and conversions, and 20 percent as the maximum. The same over-all estimates were used for each of the 34 cities in estimating the new unit bias for the 34 cities combined. (*d*) For the decontrol period 1947 and after, the minimum differential used was 50 percent, and the maximum, 75 percent. Minimum and maximum differentials were assumed to be the same in all 34 cities.

Calculation procedures adopted for the estimate of the new unit bias conform to the calculation procedures used in computing the 34-city rent index.

The total rental housing supply for each city was distributed according to the percentage in each of the following classes: (1) existing dwellings, (2) public housing units built between 1940 and 1949, (3) new and converted rental units built between 1940 and 1946, and (4) new and converted rental units built between 1947 and February 1949. Each of these percentages was multiplied by the estimated differential, expressed as a relative (100 for existing housing and public housing; 115 minimum and 120 maximum for new and converted dwellings built between 1940 and 1946; 150 minimum and 175 maximum for new and converted units built between 1947 and February 1949). The resulting factors were applied (by multiplication) to the February 1949 rent index for the city (or the latest available, if rents were not surveyed in February). The sum of these products provided estimated city rent indexes for February 1949, including the allowance for the correction of the bias.

The differences between the estimated rent indexes and the published rent indexes for the 34 cities were weighted together by the same weighting factors used in obtaining the regular 34 large-city rent index to provide an estimate of the probable range of the new unit bias in the United States rent index. To estimate the bias for the total Consumers' Price Index for 34 large cities combined, the estimated new unit bias in the rent index for each city was multiplied by the relative importance of rent to the total Consumers' Price Index in the city, and these results weighted together with the population weights.

Estimated Range of New Unit Bias. The cumulative effect of the new unit bias for the 8 years from 1940 to February 1949 estimated by the use of the data and procedures described above amounted to an understatement in the rent index for all 34 cities combined of 3.5 to 5 *index points.* The corresponding effect on the Consumers' Price Index (all items) was 0.6 to 0.9 *index point.* The major portion (roughly two-thirds) of this understatement occurred after 1946. It is estimated that by December 1946 the cumulative effect of the new unit bias since 1940 was from 1.3 to 1.7 index points for the rent index and 0.3 index point on the all-items index.

Limitation of the Estimate

The limitations of this estimate of the maximum and minimum new unit bias are obvious from the meager and limited data upon which it was based. The estimates are not valid as applied to *any individual city,* nor can the Bureau make individual city estimates with data now available to it. The highly localized character of the housing market is a well recognized feature of the housing commodity. Among all the segments of data required to make the estimate, only one—the *estimated* volume of *new* rental construction—can be termed reasonably firm data for individual cities. All the unknown segments are probably as highly variable among individual cities as the variation shown for volume of new construction.

For the purpose for which it was intended—to provide a reasonable range of the understatement in the *34-large-city* rent and all-items indexes—this estimate of the new unit bias can be considered as a plausible estimate of the probable limits.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor [1]

Wages and Hours [2]

Regular Rate of Pay—Bonus. A Federal court of appeals ruled [3] as to liability of an employer for overtime compensation under the Fair Labor Standards Act for payments made under a bonus plan.

An employer inaugurated an incentive bonus plan on January 1, 1940. The individual employees were to be paid, annually, bonuses determined by applying a fixed percentage (usually equivalent to 1 percent for each 1 percent of company profit in excess of 6 percent) to one-half the employee's earnings (straight time and overtime) during the preceding 5 years. The years covered by the succeeding annual bonuses thus overlapped. After the plan had been in operation for some years, several employees brought suit for overtime under the FLSA. They claimed that for purposes of computing overtime, the bonuses paid in the years 1940 to 1945 should have been added to the regular rate of pay. The Federal district court dismissed the suit.

The court of appeals agreed with the lower court that additional overtime compensation was not due on the portion of the bonuses made up of percentages of wages earned after announcement of the plan. Each employee knew, it was pointed out, that to his total earnings for those years a bonus would be added, if he remained with his employer. Since the bonus was a percentage of total earnings, it should be ratably apportioned to straight time and overtime.

However, the lower court's decision was reversed insofar as it held that no additional overtime compensation was due on the part of the bonuses that were made up of a percentage of wages earned in years prior to adoption of the plan. This portion of the bonuses, the court of appeals held, should be included in straight time. Announcement to workers that a percentage bonus would be applied to future earnings is an inducement to an employee's endeavors, and the bonus has the same effect as if it were added to each unit of aggregate pay, overtime as well as straight time. But such was not the case, the court held, with a bonus based on past earnings, since it does not depend upon hours of work still to be performed. The bonus based on earnings before 1940, therefore, did not act as a deterrent against long hours, which was one of the purposes of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

A statement of the Wage and Hour Administrator that as an enforcement policy, bonuses paid less often than every 3 months would not be treated as part of the regular rate was held to be no defense to suits by employees.

One judge dissented, on the ground that all of the bonus, whether based on past or future earnings, should be allocated proportionately to straight-time and overtime pay. If there was any distinction between the two types of bonuses, he stated, it was that a bonus based on past earnings was a pure gratuity.

Portal Act—De Minimis. The Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit held [4] that the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 barred an action under the Fair Labor Standards Act for compensation for unpaid waiting periods totaling 40 minutes at the beginning and end of each day when employees were required to be available for work. The employees had also sued for compensation for unpaid working time resulting from a company rule that an employee reporting for work 3 or more minutes late must work 15 minutes without compensation. The court held that the 15-minute period was not affected by the Portal Act, since it was part of the regular working time. Moreover, since the amount of such unpaid working time was

[1] Prepared in the Office of the Solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[2] This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

[3] *Siomkin* v. *Fairchild Camera Corp.* (U. S. C. A. (2d) Apr. 19, 1949).

[4] *Smith* v. *Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Co.* (U. S. C. A. (6th), Apr. 22, 1949)

not disclosed, and was offset to some extent by instances in which the employees were paid for the full 15 minutes, the court held that the claim was barred as being too trifling and therefore was covered by the de minimis rule.

Enforcement—Inspection of Records. The Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit held [5] that the Wage and Hour Administrator had the right to a court enforcement of a subpena directing an employer to make available its pay-roll records as well as production records, although the company claimed that its employees were not within the coverage of the FLSA. This decision accords with the well established rule that the Administrator may conduct an investigation of an employer's pay-roll practices prior to a judicial determination of coverage.

Labor Relations

Duty to Bargain—Group Health Plan. The Court of Appeals for the First Circuit upheld [6] an order of the National Labor Relations Board that an employer bargain with a union concerning a group health and accident insurance plan which the company had unilaterally initiated. The order also stipulated that the union must comply with the non-Communist affidavit provisions of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947.

Both employer and union had appealed from the Board's decision, the employer concerning its duty to bargain, the union concerning the non-Communist provisions. The court held that the validity of the non-Communist provisions was too clearly demonstrated to require further discussion. It stated, however, that the union's noncompliance with this condition for securing the Board's aid in compelling the employer to bargain did not make the case moot in view of a possible contrary decision by the United States Supreme Court.

The employer's duty to bargain collectively was held to include negotiations over group health and accident insurance, on the ground that they were made subjects of bargaining by section 9 (a) of the amended NLRA. That section provides that duly designated employee representatives shall be exclusive representatives of all employees in the bargaining unit, for the purposes of collective bargaining, in respect to "rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, and other conditions of employment." The court rejected the employer's contention that the statute was intended to include only "basic" conditions of employment then commonly subject to bargaining, but not welfare activities. It stated Congress did not intend to restrict the duty to bargain to only subjects that had been previously considered. The word "wages" was held clearly to include the insurance plan, in view of its following the phrase "rates of pay." The court did not consider the term "wages" as covering all satisfactions, such as playing on the company baseball team, attending a company picnic, or membership in a company social club, but held that it did embrace within its meaning "direct and immediate economic benefits flowing from the employment relationship."

Discriminatory Discharge. The discharge of 10 employees who had continued to discuss the rejection of certain wage demands which had been presented by their spokesman to the employer's superintendent constituted an unfair labor practice under sections 8 (a) (1) and 8 (a) (3) of the amended NLRA, the Board ruled.[7] Although the group constituted a minority of the employees, it was held to be a labor organization within the meaning of the act. The Trial Examiner had concluded that discharge of these employees when they did not immediately disband was because of fear they would strike. The Board held that evidence did not support this inference; that the meeting to consider the wage increase was concerted activity for mutual aid and protection; and that discharge of these employees was accordingly discriminatory and also constituted interference with lawful union activity.

Discrimination by Union. A union's threat to strike unless a group of employers agreed to a union-hiring-hall clause in a collective-bargaining agreement was held [8] by the Board to be an attempt to cause the employer group to discriminate against nonunion employees in violation of section 8 (b) (2) of the act.

The hiring hall system, which gave preference in employment to union members, had previously

[5] *Holloway Gravel Co.* v. *McComb* (U. S. C. A. (5th), May 19, 1949).
[6] *Cross & Co.* v. *National Labor Relations Board* (U. S. C. A. (1st) May 24, 1949).
[7] *In re Gullett Gin Co., Inc.* (83 NLRB No. 1, Apr. 21, 1949.)
[8] *In re Amer. Radio Association and National Maritime Union* (82 NLRB No. 151, Apr. 19, 1949).

been included as part of the agreement (covering radio officials on vessels) between the union and shipping employers. But the employers refused to include provision for the hiring hall in the agreement, on the ground that it was illegal under the amended NLRA. The union refused to sign an agreement without such a provision and threatened to call a strike. The employers subsequently agreed to the union's demands.

The Board held that the threat of a strike was as much an attempt to cause discrimination as was an actual strike which had previously been held to violate the act. Furthermore, the union was held to have refused to bargain, when it refused to sign except upon insertion in the agreement of a provision contrary to law. The refusal to bargain, in this case, the Board pointed out, could not be defended on the ground that the employers were guilty of bad faith and that good faith in bargaining was a relative matter. Such a principle was held to have no application in the case of insistence on illegal provisions. The subsequent execution by the parties of an agreement containing a hiring hall clause was held to be no defense to the union's action since the mere execution of such an agreement was by itself illegal. The capitulation of the employer was held to be all the more reason for enforcing the anti-closed-shop provisions of the act.

Jurisdictional Disputes—Union Security. A decision in a jurisdictional dispute case that one union was not entitled to require an employer to assign certain work to its members, the NLRB held, [9] did not amount to an award of that work to members of another union. Such an award, it stated, would violate the anti-closed-shop provisions of the act.

A dispute had arisen between a building trades council and a corporation which was employing members of a machinists' union on a construction installation job of steam turbine generator units. The building trades council demanded that the employer discharge the machinists and employ members of a millwrights' union. When its demand was refused, it called a general strike on the job. The Board held that neither the building trades council nor the millwrights' union was entitled to require the employer to employ other workers than those it employed, since neither organization had contractual relationship with the employer. The Board stated, incidentally, that this decision did not entitle the machinists' union to require the employer to give work to its members.

In another jurisdictional dispute case [10] the Board held that a union was not entitled to a rehearing on the ground that section 8 of the Administrative Procedure Act applies to proceedings under section 10 (k) of the amended NLRA. Section 8 specifies the procedure for recommended or tentative decisions by subordinates, the Board pointed out, but a hearing on a jurisdictional dispute under section 10 (k) is a preliminary hearing not adversary in character. If the jurisdictional dispute remained unresolved, the Administrative Procedure Act would apply to subsequent hearings on unfair labor practice charges. The Board reaffirmed its rule that an employer cannot be required to hire only members of a certain union on the ground that such union may have traditionally supplied employees in a given industry, craft, area, or unit.

Jurisdiction of NLRB—Discretion of Board. The NLRB ruled [11] that it was not bound to accept jurisdiction of an unfair labor practice complaint issued by the General Counsel of the Board, even though the practices complained of affected commerce, if their curtailment would not further the purposes of the amended NLRA.

The complaint involved a retail store which made almost half of its purchases of supplies outside the State, although its sales were almost wholly local and its business was relatively small. The Board, in dismissing the complaint, stated that interruption of the employer's business by a labor dispute could have only an insubstantial effect on commerce, although it might be said to "affect" it within the meaning of the act.

The General Counsel contended that, once he had issued a complaint, the Board had no authority to refuse jurisdiction on policy grounds, since by section 3 (d) he was given final authority over the issuance and prosecution of unfair labor practice complaints. The Board pointed out, however,

[9] *In re Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council* (AFL) (83 NLRB No. 76, May 11, 1949).

[10] *In re National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (CIO)* (83 NLRB No. 43, May 3, 1949).

[11] *In re Local 905, Retail Clerks International Association (AFL)* (83 NLRB No. 86, May 13, 1949).

that the "final authority" of the General Counsel did not extend to judging the complaints.

Section 10, which empowers the Board to prevent unfair labor practices affecting commerce, does not direct it to do so in all such cases. This, the Board held, shows an intention of Congress to vest discretion in the Board as to the exercise of its jurisdiction. In previous instances, as when the charging party had not attempted to utilize procedures set forth in a collective-bargaining contract, the Board had dismissed complaints for policy reasons. One case, in which a Federal court of appeals reversed a Board decision concerning jurisdiction, was distinguished on the ground that the Board had not found that assertion of jurisdiction would effectuate the purposes of the act.

Representation and Elections. (1) An employer had the right, the NLRB held,[12] to file a representation petition under section 9 (c) (1) of the amended NLRA, whether or not any reasonable basis in fact existed for questioning the union's claim to majority representation. The fact that the employer had continued to deal with the union after expiration of a collective-bargaining agreement was held not to prevent a petition raising the question of representation, when the employer had rejected the union's claim to recognition. The employer's previous recognition of the union was held immaterial for the same reason. The Board likewise rejected the union's contention that the employer's failure to give 60 days' notice of contract termination required by section 8 (d) of the act prevented the raising of the representation question, since such failure to give notice did not affect a renewal of the contract which had expired.

(2) A run-off election will not be held when two competing unions receive the same number of votes and the choice "no union" receives no votes, the NLRB ruled.[13] Section 9 (c) (3) of the amended NLRA requires a run-off election between the choices receiving the first and second highest number of votes, when no choice on the ballot receives a majority. This provision, the Board pointed out, was enacted to change its rule of practice in regard to run-offs by requiring the choice "no union" to be accorded a place on the ballot when it receives first or second highest number of votes in the original election, whether or not it receives a plurality of the original votes. Since "no union" had received no votes in the original election, a run-off would be fruitless (as the two unions which "tied" would presumably receive the same number of votes in a second election) and was held not to have been envisaged in the legislative history of the act.

Independent Contractors. News vendors were held[14] by the NLRB to be independent contractors, rather than employees of publishing companies. Thus, they were not entitled to bargaining representation under the amended NLRA, even though a publishing company had some control over the manner in which periodicals were displayed on newsstands.

The Board pointed out that the companies merely sold the papers to the vendors for a price, that the companies did not pay the vendor any wages, and that no deduction of pay-roll or social-security taxes was involved. Aside from display of periodicals, the vendors had control over the methods of operating their stands. They were not hired by the employers, but were granted municipal licenses to operate. The legislative history of the act was held to indicate that Congress intended the Board to recognize as employees those who worked for wages, and as independent contractors those who bought goods for a price and depended upon profits from sales, rather than upon wages, for their income.

Appropriate Unit—Guards. (1) The NLRB ruled[15] that the pattern of organization for guards should follow that of other employees. A single-plant unit of guards employed by a company operating 12 plants in several States was held not appropriate for collective bargaining, as the other employees of the company were organized on a multiplant basis. The 1947 amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, requiring separate bargaining units for guards unaffiliated with other employee organizations, were held not to bar the application of long established principles in the determination of an appropriate unit. The multiplant basis of bargaining, the Board pointed out, had produced stable relations between the company and its other employees, and most of the company's operations, including its labor

[12] *In re Continental Southern Corp.* (83 NLRB No. 100, May 17, 1949).
[13] *In re United States Rubber Co.* (83 NLRB No. 52, May 5, 1949).
[14] *In re Hearst Consolidated Publications* (83 NLRB No. 4, Apr. 21, 1949.)
[15] *In re Joseph E. Seagram & Sons* (83 NLRB No. 18, Apr. 26, 1949).

relations, were subject to close control by a central production office. Guards at all the plants worked under virtually the same conditions of employment.

Two Board members dissented on the ground that, in view of the deliberate intent of Congress to insulate guards from other employees, it was anomalous to hold that their collective-bargaining relationships should be governed by the pattern established for employees from whom they were separated. Previous Board decisions also were cited to show that when plants were widely separated, as in the present case, a unit for all the company's plants was not appropriate.

(2) The NLRB ruled [16] that operating department workers under an employer engaged in protecting the property of other employers were plant guards who might not be represented by a bargaining unit representing other employees, under section 9 (b) (3) of the amended NLRA.

The petitioning union claimed that since these employees did not protect the property of their own employer, they were not guards within the meaning of the act, which referred to "any individual employed as a guard to enforce against employees and other persons rules to protect property of the employer or to protect the safety of persons on the employer's premises." But the Board held that the words of the act could as well refer to the "employer" of persons against whom property was to be protected as to the employer of the guards. Furthermore, it pointed out that Congress did not intend to draw a distinction between plant guards hired directly by an employer and those furnished by a guard service. In reaching its decision, the Board overruled a previous contrary ruling.[17]

Two Board members dissented, stating that if Congress had intended not to limit the definition of guards, it need not have described the property protected as that of the employer or restricted the safeguarding of persons to the employer's premises. The problem of divided loyalty, they believed, would not be avoided, but rather increased, by placing guards of an agency in the same unit with guards of the employer.

Supervisors—Definition. The NLRB handed down two interesting decisions limiting the definition of supervisors, who are not entitled to bargaining representation under the amended NLRA.

(1) The Board held [18] that driver-salesmen were not supervisors, although each was assisted by a helper who was subject to his direction and control and whom he could on certain occasions hire or fire, subject to approval of the route manager who was the immediate supervisor of the salesman. The Board pointed out that the directions given by a salesman to his helper were of a routine nature, that the work performed was purely manual, and that the salesman directed only one employee.

(2) Special treatment accorded to one employee—a "floorman"—in paying him on a salary basis and not requiring him to punch a time clock was held [19] not to make him a supervisor, although no other employees performing his class of work had the same privileges.

Decisions of State Courts

California—Restricting Sales—Monopoly. A provision in a contract between a meat cutters' union and a group of retailer employers, which prohibited the employers from selling packaged frozen meats during the hours meat cutters were not employed, was held [20] to violate the California laws against restraint of trade. Upon the petition of a company engaged in selling packaged frozen meat to the retailer employers, a State superior court enjoined enforcement of the contract.

The court noted that an embargo was placed on sales at times meat cutters were not working, although the employers' stores might be open. The union's purpose, the court said, was to cause consumers to purchase meats from employees who were its members instead of buying packaged frozen meat from other clerks. This was held to constitute an unlawful objective in restraint of trade, notwithstanding the State law's provisions that labor was not a commodity and despite the fact that one of the objectives of the contract provision was to increase employment of union members. United States Supreme Court decisions were cited to show that monopolistic agreements to curtail trade were not validated by the fact that they were made by labor unions to increase

[16] *In re American District Telegraph Co.* (83 NLRB No. 84, May 12, 1949).
[17] *Matter of Brink's Inc.* (77 NLRB 1182).
[18] *In re Atlanta Coca-Cola Bottling Co.*, (83 NLRB No. 23, Apr. 23, 1949).
[19] *In re Leedon Webbing Co.*, (83 NLRB No. 36, Apr. 28, 1949).
[20] *Gold Kist, Inc.* v. *Meat Cutters Local* (Calif. Super. Ct., Los Angeles Co. Apr. 1949).

the welfare of their members. An injunction was held to be a proper remedy against the execution of such an agreement.

Idaho—Secondary Boycotts. The Idaho Supreme Court held constitutional [21] a State law passed in 1947 banning secondary boycotts. The law was held applicable to a union's picketing of a building owned by a telephone operating company but also housing a telephone equipment company with whom the union was having a dispute.

The two companies were subsidiaries of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and the equipment company furnished equipment to the operating company. The employees of the two companies were in separate unions, both affiliates of a parent union, and might transfer from one company to another without loss of benefits, although they were required to transfer union membership. The parent company, American Telephone and Telegraph, was found by the court to have exercised no control over the labor relations of its subsidiaries in settlements of the country-wide telephone strike in 1947, of which this picketing was a part. The court held, therefore, that since the banners of the pickets did not clearly indicate that the picketing was directed only against the equipment company—many employees of the operating company refused to cross the picket line—the picketing was a conspiracy to cause injury to one not a party to that particular labor dispute, and so violated the law.

The union contended that the statute was unconstitutional, because it did not define the term "labor dispute," and because its prohibition of picketing by those other than employees of the primary employer was a violation of free speech. This contention was rejected on both counts. The court held that this statute should be read in conjunction with a statute passed about the same time which did define the term "labor dispute," and that it was therefore not too vague and uncertain in its meaning. It also held that the statute did not violate the constitutional right of free speech, although its application in this case limited picketing to employees of the employer involved in the labor dispute.

One justice dissented on the ground that a definition of "labor dispute" from another statute could not be inserted in the law, and that the law therefore was too vague and uncertain in its meaning.

New Jersey—Discharge without Fair Hearing. A State supreme court [22] considered the effect of a union contract on disciplinary proceedings instituted by an employer against employees.

The employees in question, despite the orders of their superior, objected to loading mail into a refrigerator car, on the ground that it was a violation of working rules and that they might be injured. Their superior then directed them to go home and not return until they had seen the stationmaster. When they saw the stationmaster, they were given written notices of an investigation to be held the following day. They were told, however, that they might as well get the investigation over with that day, as it was a "matter of formality." They asked the investigator if their superior could be called as a witness; reply was made that it was unnecessary. The investigator referred the employees' statements to the stationmaster, who recommended dismissal of the employees. They were discharged. They then brought suit in the chancery court to compel the employer to reinstate them. The court found they had not been given a fair trial under the union contract, and ordered their reinstatement.

Upon appeal, the supreme court affirmed the finding that the trial by the investigator was unfair. First, 1 day's notice was held too short under the union contract, which required written notice in advance of the investigation, and allowed employees to be represented by their duly accredited representative. In this instance there was no fair opportunity for employees to get in touch with their representative. Second, the refusal of their request that their superior be called to testify violated the contract rule that the employees might procure witnesses of their own choosing. However, the court reversed the decree for reinstatement of the employees, since this was a decision on the merits of disciplinary proceedings by an employer, which was beyond the powers of an equity court. The reinstatement of the employees was therefore made subject to an investigation in conformity with the terms of the union contract.

[21] *State* v. *Casselman* (Idaho Sup. Ct., May 2, 1949).

[22] *Coyle* v. *Erie Railroad Co.* (N. J. Sup. Ct., Jan. 24, 1949).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

May 12, 1949

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD ruled that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL) does not have "jurisdiction" over the installation of generators at a southern California power plant. Two AFL bodies had attempted to require Westinghouse Electric Corp. to assign to AFL members work which the corporation had assigned to two employees who belong to the International Association of Machinists (Ind.). (Source: NLRB release R–194, May 12, 1949.)

May 16

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor issued a schedule of piece rates for home workers in the needlework industries in Puerto Rico. The rates, which were promulgated under the terms of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, became effective on June 20, 1949. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 14, No. 98, May 21, 1949, p. 2688.)

THE NLRB, IN THE CASES of *A–1 Photo Service*, a retail store at San Pedro, Calif., and the *Pereira Studio*, a small store at Tucson, Ariz., declared unanimously that the Board has discretion in asserting jurisdiction over unfair labor practice cases. General Counsel Denham had held that the Board must take jurisdiction over these cases, once he had issued a complaint. (Source: NLRB release R–195, May 17, 1949.)

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the American Federation of Labor met and unanimously approved joint participation with the Congress of Industrial Organizations in a new world labor body. (Source: AFL Weekly News Service, May 17, 1949; for discussion, see p. 39 of this issue.)

May 17

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Congress of Industrial Organizations met. The board endorsed disaffiliation with the World Federation of Trade Unions (see Chron. item for Jan. 19, 1949, MLR, Mar. 1949). (Source: CIO News, May 23, 1949.

May 20

THE NLRB, IN THE CASE of *Cream Top Dairy* and *Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers Local Union No. 983 (AFL)*, held that the policies of the National Labor Relations Act would not be effectuated by assertion of jurisdiction over this business. Although a quantity of the employer's supplies and some equipment come from outside the State, the business is essentially local. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRRM, p. 1126, May 30, 1949.)

FIVE "OPERATING" railroad brotherhoods and the class I carriers agreed to establish two 4-man panels to process pending grievance cases which had accumulated in the first division (involving train and engine-service employees) of the National Railroad Adjustment Board. The panels are to help clear the accumulated backlog of grievance cases. (Source: National Mediation Board release of May 20, 1949.)

May 23

THE NLRB, IN THE CASE of *El Dorado Limestone Co.* and *United Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, International Union (AFL)*, held that the employer who was engaged in the business of mining and processing crushed limestone was engaged in commerce within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act. Although sales are made within the State, a substantial proportion of sales are made to companies engaged in interstate commerce. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRRM, p. 1130, May 30, 1949.)

May 24

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS at Boston, in the case of *Cross & Co., Inc.*, v. *NLRB* and *United Steelworkers of America (CIO), et al.* v. *Same*, held that the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 requires an employer to bargain collectively with the union in respect to group health and accident insurance. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRRM, pp. 2063 and 2068.)

May 25

THE NLRB, IN THE CASE of *J. A. Bentley Lumber Co.* and *International Woodworkers of America (CIO) Local 434*, held that the discharge of two strikers for refusal to work during a strike was violative of sections 8 (1) and (3) of the National Labor Relations Act. The strikers were not supervisors, as the employer had contended, and therefore their refusal to work during the strike was protected concerted activity. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRRM, p. 1150, June 6, 1949.)

May 26

THE COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO), representing 230,000 telephone workers, announced that the NLRB had dismissed 3 of 36 representation cases instituted before the Board by the Bell Telephone System. These suits were brought as a result of CWA affiliation with the CIO (see Chron. item for May 6, 1949, MLR, June 1949) on May 9. (Source: CWA release of May 26, 1949.)

May 27

THE NLRB, IN THE CASE of *Broadway Iron & Pipe Co.*, and *Truck Drivers and Chauffeurs Union, Local 807, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers (AFL)*, held that the employer-union contract containing preferential employment, work permit, and hiring-hall provisions in addition to union-shop requirement goes beyond the limited union security permitted under section 8 (a) (3) of the amended National Labor Relations Act. This agreement cannot therefore serve as a bar to a current determination of representatives upon petition of another union. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRRM, p. 1151, June 6, 1949.)

THE NLRB, IN THE CASE of *International Union, United Mine Workers of America [Ind.]* and *John L. Lewis, President*, and *Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. et al.*, held that the union and its president violated section 8 (b) (2) of the amended National Labor Relations Act by attempting to and causing employers to execute an unauthorized union-shop agreement. This action resulted in discrimination against employees within the meaning of section 8 (a) (3) of the act. The union further violated the act by striking in support of its demands. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRRM, p. 1153, June 6, 1949.)

May 29

THE STRIKE OF THE United Automobile Workers (CIO) against the Ford Motor Co. (see Chron. item for May 5, 1949, MLR June 1949) was settled. The union and the company agreed to arbitration of the chief issue of their dispute. (Source: Washington Star, May 29, 1949.)

May 31

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, in the case of *NLRB* v. *Crompton-Highland Mills, Inc.*, held that the employer engaged in an unfair labor practice when, without consulting with the employees' collective-bargaining representative, it put into effect (for most of its employees who had been represented in negotiations) a general wage-rate increase which substantially exceeded any that the employer had offered. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Extra Edition Bulletin, 24, No. 9, May 31, 1949).

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS in Washington, D. C., in the case of *Boeing Airplane Co. et al.* v. *NLRB*, held that the company's refusal to bargain with Aeronautics Industrial District Lodge No. 751 was not an unfair labor practice under section 8 (a) (5) of the LMRA of 1947. The union had engaged in a strike 24 hours after making demands upon the company, in violation of section 8 (d) of the act and of a no-strike clause agreed to prior to the effective date of that act. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRRM, p. 2101, June 6, 1949.)

June 1

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS in Philadelphia, Pa., in the case of *NLRB* v. *Wytheville Knitting Mills, Inc.*, held that the employer did not engage in an unfair labor practice in violation of section 8 (3) of the LMRA of 1947, when he failed to permit two union employees to return to work after a strike. On the picket line, these two workers had "hurled obnoxious and offensive epithets at nonstrikers" and the latter had refused to work with them. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRRM, p. 2109, June 13, 1949.)

June 6

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS in Washington, D. C. upheld the contempt of court conviction of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) and that union's president (see Chron. item for Apr. 20, 1948, MLR, June 1948) and ordered payment of the $1,420,000 in fines imposed by the Federal District Court. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRRM, p. 2111, June 13, 1949.)

June 7

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS reserved decision on an NLRB request for enforcement of the Board's order forbidding the National Maritime Union (CIO) from discriminating in favor of union members through its hiring halls. This was the first time the Board had gone into a court to seek enforcement of an order (see Chron. item for Aug. 17, 1948, MLR, Oct. 1948). (Source: New York Times, June 8, 1949.)

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT in Washington, D. C., in the case of *Parsons, etc.* v. *Herzog et al.*, held that, regardless of the case load, it is the duty of the NLRB to hear every jurisdictional dispute arising under section 10 (k) of the LMRA of 1947. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Summary of Developments, p. 3, and 24 LRRM, p. 2123, June 13, 1949.)

June 8

THE THIRTY-SECOND International Labor Conference opened in Geneva. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release S49–1295, June 8, 1949.)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) ordered "a brief stabilizing period of inaction" in anthracite and bituminous mines, for a week starting on June 13. (Source: UMW Journal, June 15, 1949.)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE American Federation of Musicians (AFL) urged that, in the interests of reviving vaudeville, locals of the organization should reduce their wage demands. (Source: New York Times, June 9, 1949.)

June 10

A TRIAL EXAMINER FOR THE NLRB held both the *Clara-Val Packing Co.* and the *Cannery Warehousemen, Food Processors, Drivers and Helpers Union (AFL), Local 679*, guilty of violating the LMRA of 1947, owing to the discharge of Norah E. Stiers under a pre-LMRA closed-shop contract which contained no expiration date. (Source: NLRB release R-201, June 10, 1949).

Publications of Labor Interest

Special Reviews

Tested Techniques in Labor Arbitration. By George W. Torrence. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1948. 248 pp. (Modern Industry Books.) $2.50.

Management-Union Arbitration—A Record of Cases, Methods, and Decisions. By Maxwell Copelof. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1948. 345 pp. $5.

Cases on Labor Relations. By Harry Shulman and Neil W. Chamberlain. Brooklyn, Foundation Press, Inc., 1949. 1266 pp. (University Casebook Series.) $8.

Collective Bargaining—Principles and Cases. By John T. Dunlop. Chicago, Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1949. 433 pp. (Irwin Series in Economics.) $5.

Within the last decade, arbitration has become comparatively well established in collective bargaining. Employers and unions have commonly set up their own informal "courts" to adjust their mutual differences, instead of relying upon normal judicial procedures, which in many cases are neither adequate nor appropriate. In a very real sense, arbitration is an adjunct to the collective bargaining process. It is no less a function in human relations, since an arbitration award may materially affect the day-to-day relationship of an employer and his employees for an indefinite period in the future.

Arbitration goes to the core of the employer-employee relationship. There are relatively few issues, large or small, dealing with wages, hours, and working conditions which have not, at one time or other, been submitted to this process. Arbitration cases and arbitration awards, therefore, embody in concrete terms the frictions, misunderstandings, tensions, and problems that arise wherever men work—problems, moreover, which representatives of management and workers have been unable or unwilling to settle.

What does the arbitration process include? No single view prevails, even among arbitrators themselves. Some of the points of difference may be indicated briefly: Shall an arbitrator maintain a judicial approach, legally and strictly construing the provisions of the agreement he is called upon to interpret, or shall he construe his function to be that of furthering good relations and understanding between the parties, concentrating upon the human or personal elements of the case? Shall he remain aloof from the parties, acting strictly as judge, or shall he attempt to mediate between them, and perhaps obviate the need for his arbitral services? Shall arbitration be conducted by a single arbitrator or by a tripartite board which includes representatives of labor and management? Is use of such a board compatible with the concept of arbitration as a judicial process? Are there significant differences—in terms of function, scope of authority, etc.—between an arbitrator, an impartial chairman, and an umpire?

The increasing resort to arbitration has aroused the concern of management, of labor, and of arbitrators themselves as to its status and functioning. One manifestation of this concern has been the formation of a professional society in the field of arbitration; another has been the increased attention given to labor arbitration in college courses and in university and management conferences; and still another has been the increasing volume of publications dealing with the subject.

The books listed above reflect the current interest in arbitration. All give concrete illustrations of arbitration cases and decisions, usually grouped under certain general headings, to provide the reader with an understanding of most of the problems arising in labor-management relations. The cases generally include the contract clause in dispute, the arguments advanced by company and union, the facts as ascertained, and the reasoning and decision of the arbitrators. Taken together, they present arbitration practices, procedures, techniques, and problems from the viewpoints of an arbitrator, a representative of management, and university specialists in labor relations. The authors of the books take essentially a case history approach, which illuminates the arbitration process but does not, however, afford a basis for critical analysis of the nature and scope of arbitration.

Tested Techniques in Labor Arbitration, by George W. Torrence, who is labor relations manager for a large corporation, stresses the practical side of arbitration. It is designed to assist both sides to become more proficient in the presentation of their cases to the arbitrators; only then, states the author, will the whole plane of arbitration be lifted. Using actual case histories, and relying upon his own experience, he lays down rules for effective preparation and presentation of cases to arbitrators. Both this and Copelof's book cover, with other points, the method of selecting arbitrators, arbitration proceedings, and the legal status and role of evidence in labor arbitration.

Copelof, in Management-Union Arbitration, discusses the role of the arbitrator, chiefly through the use of illustrative cases (all drawn from his own experience). Mediation efforts, he concludes, are not out of order "either in strictly legal proceedings or in arbitration proceedings."

Cases on Labor Relations, by Shulman and Chamberlain, is an arbitration casebook based on concrete illustrations taken from a variety of plants and from the decisions of a number of arbitrators. The latter include many made by Mr. Shulman as umpire under the Ford Motor Co.—UAW-CIO contract. A bibliography of selected read-

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding the publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Where data on prices were readily available, they have been shown with the title entries.

ings accompanies each of the major topics under which the cases are presented.

Dunlop's Collective Bargaining—Principles and Cases, is designed as a textbook for college classes. Part I includes a survey of the more prominent aspects of collective bargaining, and constitutes a general background for the cases contained in the second part. Part II sets forth the major types of problems encountered by management and union representatives in about 80 cases. The cases are derived from arbitration awards and proceedings, records of negotiations, and interviews. Unlike the other volumes, this book usually omits the arbitrator's decision, since the aim is to emphasize "the rationale of an answer." The author states that "the understanding of the problem is more important than any answer," and that "the beginning of wisdom in labor relations and collective bargaining is the recognition of problems." —A. W.

Motion and Time Study. By Ralph M. Barnes. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1949. 559 pp., bibliography, diagrams, illus. 3d ed. $5.

High levels of industrial activity in the war and postwar periods have encouraged a wide acceptance of motion and time study. This book makes use of the varied experiences and developments in industrial engineering over these periods to point up and amplify the elements of motion and time study techniques.

The author, in this second revision, has placed great emphasis on motion study and its surrounding methodology. Added chapters dealing with the analysis and charting of hand and body motions lend additional weight to the author's concept that time study to be valid must perforce be preceded by motion study. The chapters describing actual timing and motion study technique are well illustrated with action photographs and drawings, which are sufficiently basic for the layman to understand, and yet show innovations in the field of work simplification and hand-tool pre-positioning.

The bulk of the new material added to this text resulted from recent industrial engineering studies made in 80 factories. The two chapters discussing standard time values for assembly operation elemental motions emphasize a recent trend in the use of synthetic data to augment standard time study practices. —K. G. V.

Child and Youth Employment

Ten Years' Progress in State Protection of Child Workers—1939–48. By Lucy Manning. (*In* The Child, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Children's Bureau, Washington, April 1949, pp. 152–155, map, charts, illus; also reprinted.)

The Right Start: Early Foundations for Job Satisfaction. By Gertrude Folks Zimand. (*In* The Child, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Children's Bureau, Washington, May 1949, pp. 166–169, 173, illus.; also reprinted.)

Your Job Future After High School. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1949. 8 pp. 5 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Cooperative Movement

Annual Report of the Farm Credit Administration, 1947–48. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, 1949. 180 pp., charts, maps. 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The report contains, among other information, an account of the work of the Cooperative Research and Service Division and of the development of the various types of cooperatives with which it works. Appendix tables give statistics for these organizations as well as for operations of the various credit agencies connected with the FCA.

The Financing and Development of Cooperative Housing Projects under FHA Mortgage Insurance—Questions and Answers. Washington, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Federal Housing Administration, Office of the Administrator, 1949. 15 pp.; processed.

Cooperative Management. By S. T. Meng and Rewi Alley. Bombay, India, Industrial Cooperatives Organizing Committee, 1948. 100 pp. (Industrial Cooperatives Library, C6.) Rs. 2.

Discusses management of workers' productive associations in relation to organization, membership, education, planning, production, finance, etc. Based largely on experience of industrial cooperatives but applicable to workers' productives anywhere.

A Bird's Eye View of Thirty-five Years of Cooperation in Hyderabad State. Hyderabad-Deccan, India, Office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, [1949?]. 10 pp.

Statistics of the various types of cooperatives in 1948 and earlier years.

Cost and Standards of Living

Food for Four Income Levels; Quantity and Cost Budget for a Single Working Woman; Quantity and Cost Budgets for Dependent Families or Children; Quantity and Cost Budgets for Three Income Levels. Berkeley, University of California, Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, 1948 and 1949. 48, 16, 59, 120 pp.; processed. $1, 50 cents, $1, and $1.25, respectively.

Budgets were based on prices in San Francisco, September 1948.

The Cost of Housefurnishings: 1914–48. By Laurence D. De Trude and Wistaria Nishimura. (*In* Conference Board Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, April 1949, pp. 147–149.)

Estudio Sobre las Condiciones de Vida de 179 Familias en la Ciudad de Guatemala. Guatemala, Dirección General de Estadística, 1948. 126 pp., charts.

Results of a study made in August 1946 to ascertain the distribution of family income and expenditures and to obtain data for establishing a system of weights for a consumers' price index.

Education and Training

Apprentices in Training in New York State on January 1, 1949. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1949. 66 pp.; processed. (Publication No. B–21.)

Craft Training, Yesterday and Today. By Reginald Perry. (*In* American Vocational Journal, Washington, April 1949, pp. 4–7. Reprints are available free from Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington.)

Training Employees. By George D. Halsey. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1949. 263 pp., bibliography, charts, forms. $3.50.

Training Salesmen. New York, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Policyholders Service Bureau, Group Insurance Division, 1949. 60 pp., bibliography, forms.

Housing and Construction Activities

Building Construction in Principal Cities of the United States, 1921–48, Based on Building Permits Issued. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 25 pp.; processed. Free.

Annual Report of National Capital Housing Authority, for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948. Washington, [1949?]. Variously paged, maps; processed.

Report of the Housing Authority of New Orleans for Year Ending September 30, 1948. New Orleans, [1949?]. 53 pp., illus.

A Method for Employing Sampling Techniques in Housing Surveys. New York, Executive Department, Division of Housing, 1948. 30 pp.; processed.

The Myths of Housing Reform. By John P. Dean. (*In* American Sociological Review, Menasha, Wis., April 1949, pp. 281–288. $1.)

The conclusion reached is that until rehousing of families is regarded by officials as a social experiment, and policies and procedures are adjusted accordingly, large-scale rehousing frequently will not accomplish the current objectives of social welfare.

What's Behind Housing. By Rosalind Tough. (*In* Social Service Review, Chicago, March 1949, pp. 25–38. $1.75.)

Examination of the provisions of housing legislation and bills in the United States compared with British legislation and policy. The conclusion is reached that unless the socio-political philosophy in this country changes, government enterprise in housing comparable with that of the British Government is unlikely.

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Work Injuries in the United States During 1947. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 20 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 945.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Coal-Mine Injuries, December and Annual Summary, 1948. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1949. 13 pp., charts; processed. (Coal-Mine Injuries, No. 12.)

Injuries and Accident Causes in Fertilizer Manufacturing. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 32 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 949.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Detailed analysis of hazards and injury-frequency rates in 1946, by region, plant size, and department.

Injury Experience of the Oil and Gas Industry of the United States, 1944–46. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1949. 17 pp.; processed. (Health and Safety Series, No. 385.)

Safety in the Mining Industry. By D. Harrington, J. H. East, Jr., R. G. Warncke. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1949. 157 pp., charts; processed. (Information Circular No. 7485.)

Accident trends in the various branches of the industry are analyzed, together with underlying factors, especially structural conditions and technical practices, and accident prevention methods are described. The study also considers the problem of the small mine, examples of good mine safety records, and health hazards.

Safety Practices in Dredging and Hydraulic Mining. By R. W. Fatzinger. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1948. 76 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. No. 470.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, 1948. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, April 1949, pp. 476, 477, 514–522.)

Bases del Programa de Accidentes de Trabajo en Guatemala, Ensayo Sobre la Teoria y Practica de la Seguridad Social, Tomo I. By Oscar Barahona Streber and J. Walter Dittel. Guatemala, Instituto Guatemalteco de Seguridad Social, 1948. 366 pp.

Industrial Hygiene

Chronic Disease as an Industrial Hygiene Problem. By Clarence Selby, M.D. (*In* American Journal of Public Health, New York, May 1949, Pt. I, pp. 598–601. 70 cents.)

Nonindustrial disability and death rates from chronic diseases among the 300,000 workers of one company are given for 1947. The principal disabilities among men were rheumatism and other diseases affecting movement; and among women, diseases of the nervous system.

Industrial Noise and Hearing. By Robert B. Sleight and Joseph Tiffin. (*In* Journal of Applied Psychology, Washington, October 1948, pp. 476–489, bibliography, charts. $1.25.)

Diagnosis and Treatment of Occupational Metal Poisoning. By Leonard Greenburg, M.D. (*In* Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, March 26, 1949, pp. 815–818. 35 cents.)

Differential Diagnosis of Lead Poisoning—Accepted Laboratory Criteria. By Elston L. Belknap, M.D. *Treatment of Lead Intoxication.* By William C. Wilentz, M.D. (*In* Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, March 26, 1949, pp. 818–825. 35 cents.)

Protection Against Radiation Hazards and Maximum Allowable Exposure Values. By Karl Z. Morgan. (*In* Journal of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, Baltimore, September 1948, pp. 286–293, bibliography, illus. $1.50.)

The Significance of Maximum Allowable Concentrations. By John E. Silson, M.D. (*In* Monthly Review, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Hygiene & Safety Standards, New York, February 1949, pp. 5–8.)

Discusses use of minimum standards in controlling toxic atmospheric content.

Industrial Relations

Labor-Management Relations. Report of the Joint Committee on Labor Management Relations, Congress of the United States, Pursuant to Section 401 of Public Law 101 (80th Cong.) Establishing a Joint Congressional Committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1948. Variously paged. (Senate Report No. 986, 80th Cong., 2d sess.) In 5 parts; 35, 15, 25, 15, and 15 cents, respectively.

The five parts of the report include majority and minority reports of the committee, a study of welfare funds for employees (part 4), and a study of industrial relations in the West Coast maritime industry (part 5).

Two additional reports in this series on labor-management relations are listed below.

Labor-Management Relations. Views of Certain Members of the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations, Congress of the United States, Pursuant to S. Con. Res. 10 (81st Cong.) Continuing This Committee. Washington, 1949. 64 pp. (Senate Report No. 374, 81st Cong., 1st sess.)

Labor-Management Relations in TVA. Report of the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations, Congress of the United States, Pursuant to S. Con. Res. 10 (81st Cong.). Washington, 1949. 63 pp. (Senate Report No. 372, 81st Cong., 1st sess.)

Summarized in this issue of the Review (p. 41).

1948 Industrial Relations Survey, 600 Participating Companies, Covering 353,736 Employees. Chicago, Employers' Association of Chicago, [1948?]. 53 pp.; processed.

Bargaining With Organized Labor. By R. C. Smyth and M. J. Murphy. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1948. 302 pp., bibliographical footnotes. (Modern Industry Books.) $3.75.

A manual on how to bargain on union and management security, grievances and arbitration, seniority, wages, fringe issues, and hours. Key objectives are to present an integrated management philosophy of bargaining and to set forth practical bargaining techniques.

Collective Bargaining Provisions: Enforcement of Union Agreements. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 41 pp.; processed. Free.

Another report in this series, recently published, deals with the preamble to and the duration of agreements, and the scope of the bargaining unit.

Employee-Benefit Provisions: Selected Excerpts From Collective Bargaining Agreements. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 74 pp.; processed. Free.

Organization and Collective Bargaining in the Local Mass Transportation Industry in the Southeast. By Frederic Meyers. (*In* Southern Economic Journal, Chapel Hill, N. C., April 1949, pp. 425–440. $1.25.)

The Meaning of the Union Shop Elections. By John A. Hogan. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., April 1949, pp. 319–334. $1.25.)

Methods Adopted by States for Settlement of Labor Disputes Without Original Recourse to Courts. By Richard H. Plock. (*In* Iowa Law Review, Iowa City, March 1949, pp. 430–479.)

The Problem of Jurisdiction of National and State Labor Relations Boards. By Jerome Ackerman. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., April 1949, pp. 360–371. $1.25.)

The Termination Report of the National War Labor Board: Industrial Disputes and Wage Stabilization in Wartime, January 12, 1942–December 31, 1945—Volume III, Appendixes to Volume I, Part II. Washington, [1949]. 1,123 pp. (Historical Reports on War Administration: National War Labor Board.) $2.25, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The first appendix in this volume, which concludes the Termination Report, consists of selected policy statements of regional boards; the second is the termination report of the 12th regional board; and the other 18 present directive orders, opinions, etc., of commissions for specific industries.

Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During 1948, with Information for Certain Other Countries. Ottawa, Department of Labor, 1949. 40 pp., charts. (Supplement to Labor Gazette, April 1949.)

Labor Courts in Latin America. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1949. 110 pp. (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 13.) 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

The discussion for Latin America is preceded by brief sections on methods of settling labor disputes in Great Britain, France, Sweden, and Germany.

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International Labor Organization

[*Reports Prepared for*] *Fourth Conference of American States Members of the International Labor Organization, Montevideo, April 1949: Report I, Report of the Director General; Report II, Conditions of Life and Work of Indigenous Populations of Latin American Countries; Report III, Conditions of Employment of Agricultural Workers.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1949. 143, 142, 181 pp. Reports I and II, 75 cents each; Report III, $1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Preparatory Asian Regional Conference of the International Labor Organization, New Delhi, October–November 1947: Record of Proceedings. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1948. xxviii, 318 pp. $3. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

[*Reports Prepared for Third Session of Inland Transport Committee, International Labor Organization, Brussels, 1949*]: *Report I, General Report; Report II, Decasualization of Dock Labor; Report III, Protection of Young Workers on Inland Waterways; Report IV, Technical Methods of Selection of Workers for the Inland Transport Industry.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1949. 177, 36, 73, 61 pp. $1, and 25, 40, 35 cents, respectively. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Labor and Social Legislation

Labor Law Symposium. (*In* Southwestern Law Journal, Vol. II, No. 1, Dallas, Tex., Spring 1948, pp. 1–256. $1.)

The School Teacher's Day in Court—Review of 1948. Washington, National Education Association, Research Division, 1949. 20 pp.; processed.

Court decisions on teacher tenure reported in 1948 are summarized in a separate report prepared by the Association's Committee on Tenure and Academic Freedom.

Labor Relations and Precedents in Canada: A Commentary on Labor Law and Practice in Canada. By Alfred Cosby Crysler. Toronto, Carswell Co., Ltd., 1949. 504 pp., forms. $9.50.

Record of what is required by law or has been decided or recommended by administering boards.

Labor Law Journal, Volume I, No. 1, Madras, India, April 1949. Edited and published by R. Venkataraman, 1/174 Royapettah High Road, Madras. 100 pp., charts. 1949 subscription price, Rs. 15.

This first issue of the new journal contains, as is planned for future numbers, decisions, awards, etc., of industrial tribunals and high courts on labor matters in the Province of Madras, as well as selected decisions of tribunals in other Indian Provinces, and articles and other items on labor subjects.

Social Legislation in Uruguay. By Alberto Sanguinetti Freire. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, March 1949, pp. 271–296. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

Medical Care and the Family Budget. By Neva R. Deardorff and Dean A. Clark, M.D. (*In* Social Service Review, Chicago, March 1949, p. 1–14. $1.75.)

General discussion, together with criteria for prepaid medical-care plans and certain recent data on the health insurance plan of Greater New York.

Medical Care Under County Welfare Units. By Marion Rickert. (*In* Public Welfare, Chicago, May 1949, pp. 98–101. 50 cents.)

The Costs of Health Insurance. By George Soule. New York, Committee on Research in Medical Economics, Inc.; Washington, Public Affairs Institute, 1949. 27 pp. 25 cents.

Temporary Disability Insurance—Problems in Formulating a Program Administered by a State Employment Security Agency. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, 1949. 67 pp., bibliography; processed. Rev. ed.

Recent Observations on the British National Health Service. By Hugh R. Leavell, M.D. (*In* American Journal of Public Health, New York, May 1949, Part I, pp. 577–584. 70 cents.)

The author, professor of public health practice at Harvard School of Public Health, reports on his observations during a visit to Great Britain in February 1949.

Personnel Management

Personnel Management for Supervisors. By Claude Edward Thompson. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1948. 192 pp., bibliographies, forms. $6.65.

The Job of Management at the Supervisory Level. By Waldo E. Fisher. Pasadena, California Institute of Technology, Industrial Relations Section, 1949. 4 pp. (Circular No. 16.) Single copies free.

Employee Motivation. New York, Research Institute of America, Inc., 1949. 24 pp. (Analysis No. 66.)

Ideas From Employees: How to Organize a Successful Suggestion System. By F. A. Denz. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1948. 60 pp., illus. (Reading Course in Executive Technique, Section II, Book 2.)

What Tests Can Do For Industry. By Thelma B. Fox. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1948. 20 pp. (Publications Series A, Vol. 2, No. 3.) 5 cents.

Deals with the use of tests in selection and placement of employees and in other personnel procedures.

Production and Productivity

Productivity, Employment, and Living Standards. By Ewan Clague. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 8 pp., charts; processed. Free.

Statement before Conference on Productivity, University of Wisconsin Industrial Relations Center, Milwaukee, June 4, 1949.

Productivity—and Labor Relations. By Benjamin M. and Sylvia K. Selekman. (*In* Harvard Business Review, Boston, May 1949, pp. 373–391, bibliography. $1.50.)

Wartime Production Controls. By David Novick, Melvin Anshen, W. C. Truppner. New York, Columbia University Press, 1949. 441 pp. $6.

Study of the techniques of production control devised and administered by the U. S. War Production Board and its predecessor agencies, designed primarily to point out what was learned by past experience. It is "an appeal to read the record * * *, to understand it, and to build on it for survival."

Survey of Production in Canada, 1938 to 1946. Ottawa, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1948. 44 pp., charts; processed. 50 cents.

First Report of the Committee on Industrial Productivity, [Great Britain]. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1949. 31 pp. (Cmd. 7605.) 6d. net.

The committee was appointed in December 1947 to advise on research in the natural and social sciences with a view to increasing industrial productivity. Four panels were set up to deal with technology and operational research, imports substitution, human factors, and technical information, respectively. Reports of these panels are presented in the committee's report. Recommendations by the panel on human factors include the undertaking of extensive surveys of managerial practice in regard to status, selection, and training of foremen, and methods of joint consultation; an intensive study of human relations in a particular firm; and exploration of methods for stimulating interest in productivity and human relationships and for training personnel.

Social Security (General)

Annual Report of the Federal Security Agency, [for Fiscal Year Ending June 30], 1948. Washington, 1949. 697 pp., maps, charts. $2, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Following a general review of the various aspects of the social security situation, and of the work of the Agency as a whole, separate reports are presented on the work of each of its major branches, including the Social Security Administration, Public Health Service, Bureau of Employees' Compensation [for injuries incurred in certain employments under Federal jurisdiction], and Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Social Security in the United States. By Mary Ross. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, 1948. 72 pp., bibliography, charts. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Nontechnical official statement of operation of several programs under Social Security Act, their statutory and administrative framework, and factors that shaped them.

The Social Security Almanac: A Handbook of Facts About Voluntary and Compulsory Provision for Social Security in the United States and Other Countries. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1949. 112 pp. (Studies in Individual and Collective Security, No. 7.) $4.

Growth and Trends in Social Security. By Earl E. Muntz. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1949. 189 pp., bibliography, chart. (Studies in Individual and Collective Security, No. 6.) $1.50.

New Trends in Social Insurance. By Frieda Wunderlich. (*In* Social Research, Albany, N. Y., March 1949, pp. 31–44. $1.)

The Dependents of Workers: Selected Data on Numbers and Types. By Marvin S. Bloom. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, January 1949, pp. 3–9. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Compendio de Estudios y Proyectos Sobre La Introducción del Seguro Social Obligatorio en Bolivia. La Paz, Caja de Seguro y Ahorro Obrero, 1948. 554 pp.

Compilation of the various studies, reports, proposals, and laws which preceded and eventually developed into the recently adopted compulsory social security law.

Social Services in Denmark. By Orla Jensen. Copenhagen, Det Danske Selskab, 1948. 118 pp., maps, illus. In English.

The British Experiment in Family Allowances. By Freda Young. (*In* Social Service Review, Chicago, March 1949, pp. 67–73. $1.75.)

Unemployment Insurance

Eligibility for Unemployment Benefits of Persons Involuntarily Unemployed Because of Labor Disputes. (*In* Columbia Law Review, New York, April 1949, pp. 550–566. $1.)

Considers applicability of disqualification provisions of State unemployment insurance laws and their interpretation by courts and administrative agencies.

The Employer's Stake in Effective Unemployment Compensation: Proceedings of Third National Conference on Social Security [Convened by Chamber of Commerce of the United States, March 31, 1949]. (*In* American Economic Security, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, April–May 1949, pp. 3–72. $1.)

Experience Rating Under State Unemployment Insurance Laws During 1948. By Abraham Siegel. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, March 1949, pp. 3–12. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Unemployment Insurance in Great Britain, 1911–48. By Sir Frank Tillyard and F. N. Ball. London, Thames Bank Publishing Co., Ltd., 1949. 233 pp. 21s. net.

Includes a chronological treatment of the various unemployment insurance acts from 1911 to 1948, and discussion of difficulties in administering certain sections of the acts; a chapter on out-of-work donations administered by the Minister of Labor; and discussion of the various commissions which have studied the unemployment problem and made recommendations.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Wage Chronology No. 5: Chrysler Corporation, 1939–48. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 3 pp. (Serial No. R. 1953; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, April 1949.) Free.

Wage Structure Series 2, No. 70: Sawmilling (West Coast), 1948. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 25 pp.; processed. Free.

Salary Survey, 1948. Chicago, American Hospital Association, 1949. 71 pp.; processed. 50 cents.

This report of the Association's fourth annual survey of hospital salaries and related working conditions gives data for each of five personnel categories, based on information from 2,437 hospitals as of August 1948.

Salaries of State Public Health Workers, August 1948. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Bureau of State Services, 1948. 59 pp., charts; processed.

A similar report giving salaries of local public health workers, in April 1949, has also been published by the same office.

Wage Rates in the Construction and Logging Industries, [Canada], 1948. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, April 1949, pp. 464–466.)

Wartime Wage Controls in Canada. By Martin Stoller and Joseph S. Zeisel. (*In* Conference Board Business Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, April 1949, pp. 142–148, charts.)

Estadística del Salario en Ciudad Trujillo, Mayo y Noviembre, 1947. Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, Dirección General de Estadística, 1948. 50 pp.; processed.

Miscellaneous

New Industry Comes to the South. Summary of Report of NPA Committee of the South on Location of Industry. Washington, National Planning Association, 1949. 32 pp. (NPA Committee of the South Report No. 1.) $1.

A digest of this report will appear in a subsequent issue of the Review.

Protecting Puerto Rico's Labor. By Fernando Sierra Berdecía. Washington, Office of Puerto Rico, [1949?]. 21 pp.

In this pamphlet the Commissioner of Labor of Puerto Rico lists the major objectives of the island's labor laws and describes the activities of his department in administering them.

Canadians Find Security with Freedom. By Thomas C. Douglas. New York, League for Industrial Democracy, 1949. 31 pp.

The Prime Minister of Saskatchewan, Canada, describes what has been done under the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation Government of that Province in the lines of agriculture, labor, cooperatives, health, industrial development, social welfare, government-employee relations, etc.

Twenty-five Years of Labor Progress in Ceylon. Colombo, Ministry of Labor and Social Services, 1948. 86 pp., map, charts, illus.

Describes the work of the labor department and its development over the period. Includes an account of the country's relationship with the ILO, an outline of its labor legislation, and descriptions of the chief industries.

Economic Survey [of Great Britain] for 1949. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1949. 63 pp. (Cmd. 7647.) 1s. net.

Problemi Della Vita Rurale. Rome, Istituto Cattolico di Attività Sociali, 1948. 280 pp.

Proceedings of the 21st conference on social problems held under auspices of Italian Catholic Action in Naples, September 21–28, 1947. The theme of the conference, rural problems, was developed in a series of papers which included discussion of relationships between the land owners and farm operators and labor, organization of rural workers into trade unions, and status of agricultural cooperatives.

Manpower Problems and Prospects in Madagascar. By Marcel de Coppet. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, March 1949, pp. 249–270. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Labor and Industry in Newfoundland. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, April 1949, pp. 375–399, bibliography, charts, illus.)

The Soviet Economy—A Selected Bibliography of Materials in English. By Harry Schwartz. Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse University Press, 1949. 93 pp. $1.75, paper cover; $2.25, cloth.

Includes material on labor, standard of living, cooperative movement, housing, population, and migration.

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NOTE.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1947 Edition (BLS Bulletin 916). The Handbook also contains descriptions of the techniques used in compiling these data and information on the coverage of the different series. For convenience in referring to the historical statistics, the tables in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review are keyed to tables in the Handbook.

MLR table	*Handbook table*	*MLR table*	*Handbook table*	*MLR table*	*Handbook table*	*MLR table*	*Handbook table*
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A–3	A–3	A–13	(1)	C–6	C–1	F–1	H–1
A–4	(1)	A–14	A–7	D–1	D–1	F–2	H–2
A–5	A–2	A–15	A–9	D–2	D–2	F–3	H–4
A–6	A–4	B–1	B–1	D–3	D–2	F–4	(2)
A–7	(2)	B–2	B–2	D–4	D–4	F–5	I–3
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A–9	A–6	C–2	(1)	D–6	D–4		
A–10	(2)	C–3	C–2	D–7	D–5		

[1] New or revised series; not included in Handbook.

[2] Not included in 1947 edition of Handbook.

A: Employment and Pay Rolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1] (in thousands)											
	1949					1948						
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Sept.[2]	Aug.	July [2]	June	May
Total, both sexes												
Total labor force [3]	63,452	62,327	62,305	61,896	61,546	62,828	63,138	63,166	63,578	64,511	65,135	64,740	61,660
Civilian labor force	61,983	60,835	60,814	60,388	60,078	61,375	61,724	61,775	62,212	63,186	63,842	63,479	60,422
Unemployment	3,289	3,016	3,167	3,221	2,664	1,941	1,831	1,642	1,899	1,941	2,227	2,184	1,761
Employment	58,694	57,819	57,647	57,167	57,414	59,434	59,893	60,134	60,312	61,245	61,615	61,296	58,660
Nonagricultural	49,720	49,999	50,254	50,174	50,651	52,059	51,932	51,506	51,590	52,801	52,452	51,899	50,800
Worked 35 hours or more	41,315	40,761	40,761	40,830	41,314	43,425	40,036	42,451	30,372	42,305	32,404	43,240	42,726
Worked 15-34 hours	5,073	5,913	5,964	5,737	5,533	5,303	8,469	5,747	17,149	4,811	12,147	4,910	4,886
Worked 1-14 hours [4]	1,778	1,888	1,944	1,876	1,899	1,844	1,877	1,726	1,596	1,447	1,394	1,403	1,637
With a job but not at work [5]	1,554	1,438	1,585	1,730	1,907	1,488	1,549	1,583	2,472	4,239	6,508	2,348	1,550
Agricultural	8,974	7,820	7,393	6,993	6,763	7,375	7,961	8,627	8,723	8,444	9,163	9,396	7,861
Worked 35 hours or more	7,159	5,656	4,973	4,591	4,299	5,235	5,485	6,811	6,705	6,122	7,011	7,390	5,936
Worked 15-34 hours	1,474	1,700	1,833	1,776	1,725	1,680	1,997	1,455	1,636	1,669	1,767	1,669	1,513
Worked 1-14 hours [4]	211	243	357	367	392	265	279	223	218	249	203	182	201
With a job but not at work [5]	130	221	231	260	345	196	201	140	165	405	184	154	211
Males												
Total labor force [3]	45,337	45,143	45,000	44,721	44,614	45,012	45,182	45,229	45,453	46,525	46,715	46,039	44,519
Civilian labor force	43,886	43,668	43,525	43,229	43,161	43,573	43,782	43,851	44,101	45,215	45,437	44,794	43,298
Unemployment	2,366	2,205	2,433	2,417	2,011	1,411	1,231	1,088	1,251	1,326	1,448	1,375	1,239
Employment	41,521	41,463	41,092	40,812	41,150	42,162	42,551	42,763	42,850	43,889	43,989	43,420	42,058
Nonagricultural	34,411	34,714	34,622	34,689	35,193	35,991	36,079	36,016	35,960	36,836	36,633	36,162	35,386
Worked 35 hours or more	29,813	29,621	29,425	29,425	29,888	31,469	29,442	31,081	23,115	31,226	24,344	31,700	31,006
Worked 15-34 hours	2,766	3,237	3,286	3,199	3,075	2,678	4,719	3,092	10,577	2,599	7,766	2,535	2,565
Worked 1-14 hours [4]	780	825	802	825	879	763	808	711	646	563	563	597	709
With a job but not at work [5]	1,052	1,032	1,109	1,239	1,352	1,082	1,110	1,132	1,622	2,448	3,962	1,332	1,105
Agricultural	7,109	6,749	6,470	6,123	5,957	6,171	6,472	6,747	6,890	7,053	7,356	7,257	6,673
Worked 35 hours or more	6,249	5,372	4,738	4,344	4,102	4,813	5,007	5,772	5,858	5,663	6,152	6,310	5,525
Worked 15-34 hours	610	1,023	1,294	1,263	1,261	1,046	1,120	738	743	882	903	707	862
Worked 1-14 hours [4]	134	153	223	270	275	143	163	124	138	179	145	111	136
With a job but not at work [5]	115	201	216	246	318	170	182	114	151	330	157	129	150
Females												
Total labor force [3]	18,115	17,184	17,305	17,175	16,932	17,816	17,956	17,937	18,125	17,986	18,420	18,701	17,141
Civilian labor force	18,097	17,167	17,289	17,159	16,917	17,802	17,942	17,924	18,111	17,971	18,405	18,685	17,124
Unemployment	923	811	734	804	653	530	600	554	648	615	779	809	522
Employment	17,173	16,356	16,555	16,355	16,264	17,272	17,342	17,371	17,462	17,356	17,626	17,876	16,602
Nonagricultural	15,309	15,285	15,632	15,485	15,458	16,068	15,853	15,490	15,630	15,965	15,819	15,737	15,414
Worked 35 hours or more	11,502	11,140	11,336	11,405	11,426	11,956	10,594	11,370	7,257	11,079	8,060	11,540	11,720
Worked 15-34 hours	2,307	2,676	2,678	2,538	2,458	2,625	3,750	2,655	6,572	2,212	4,381	2,375	2,321
Worked 1-14 hours [4]	998	1,063	1,142	1,051	1,020	1,081	1,069	1,015	950	884	831	806	928
With a job but not at work [5]	502	406	476	491	555	406	439	451	850	1,791	2,546	1,016	445
Agricultural	1,865	1,071	923	870	806	1,204	1,489	1,880	1,833	1,391	1,807	2,139	1,188
Worked 35 hours or more	910	284	235	247	197	422	478	1,039	847	459	859	1,080	411
Worked 15-34 hours	864	677	539	513	464	634	877	717	893	787	864	962	651
Worked 1-14 hours [4]	77	90	134	97	117	122	116	99	80	70	58	71	65
With a job but not at work [5]	15	20	15	14	27	26	19	26	14	75	27	25	61

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

[2] Census survey week contains legal holiday.

[3] Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces.

[4] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[5] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

NOTE.—Explanatory notes outlining briefly the concepts, methodology, size of the reporting sample, and sources used in preparing data presented in tables A-2 through A-15 are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Employment and Pay Rolls—Detailed Report," which is available upon request.

TABLE A–2: Wage and Salary Workers in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division [1]

[In thousands]

Industry division	1949					1948								Annual average	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1943	1939
Total employment	43,666	43,937	43,893	44,019	44,350	46,088	45,739	45,877	45,889	45,478	45,098	45,009	44,616	42,042	30,287
Manufacturing	15,030	15,338	15,625	15,777	15,890	16,283	16,461	16,597	16,607	16,441	16,172	16,115	15,892	17,381	10,078
Mining	908	919	914	922	925	939	938	941	948	952	922	950	935	917	845
Anthracite	79	80	80	81	82	82	82	82	82	83	81	82	81	83	89
Bituminous coal	398	407	409	417	419	423	421	422	426	426	395	426	423	437	388
Metal	104	106	105	104	100	101	99	103	100	99	103	104	102	126	103
Quarrying and nonmetallic	91	91	87	85	87	93	95	96	98	98	97	97	95	90	76
Crude petroleum and natural gas production [2]	236	235	233	235	237	240	241	238	242	246	246	241	234	181	189
Contract construction [3]	2,016	1,937	1,841	1,820	1,906	2,079	2,162	2,206	2,239	2,253	2,219	2,173	2,052	1,567	1,150
Transportation and public utilities	3,952	3,929	3,912	3,956	3,978	4,066	4,066	4,091	4,092	4,139	4,136	4,105	4,042	3,619	2,912
Transportation	2,702	2,679	2,663	2,703	2,729	2,809	2,809	2,836	2,832	2,869	2,873	2,860	2,809	2,746	2,080
Communication	728	731	732	736	734	740	740	740	741	747	745	734	731	488	391
Other public utilities	522	519	517	517	515	517	517	515	519	523	518	511	502	385	441
Trade	9,535	9,685	9,525	9,513	9,625	10,381	10,034	9,889	9,733	9,660	9,646	9,670	9,617	7,322	6,705
Finance	1,740	1,728	1,717	1,712	1,716	1,722	1,720	1,723	1,732	1,761	1,754	1,726	1,716	1,401	1,382
Service	4,665	4,628	4,597	4,560	4,549	4,624	4,644	4,641	4,647	4,622	4,645	4,663	4,738	3,786	3,228
Government	5,820	5,773	5,762	5,759	5,761	5,994	5,714	5,789	5,801	5,650	5,604	5,607	5,624	6,049	3,987
Federal	1,898	1,885	1,877	1,877	1,876	2,156	1,856	1,875	1,873	1,855	1,837	1,804	1,788	2,875	898
State and local	3,922	3,888	3,885	3,882	3,885	3,838	3,858	3,914	3,928	3,795	3,767	3,803	3,836	3,174	3,089

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and therefore differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A–1) in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics data cover all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in private nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month, and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month. Persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period would be counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. Data have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1949 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision.

[2] Includes well drilling and rig building.

[3] These figures cover all employees of private firms whose major activity is construction. They are not directly comparable with the construction employment series presented in table 2, p. 1111, of the June 1947 issue of this publication, which include self-employed persons, working proprietors, and force-account workers and other employees of nonconstruction firms or public bodies who engage in construction work, as well as all employees of construction firms. An article presenting this other construction employment series appeared in the August 1947 issue of this publication, and will appear quarterly thereafter.

TABLE A–3: Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by Major Industry Group [1]

[In thousands]

Major industry group	1949					1948								Annual average	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1943	1939
All manufacturing	15,030	15,338	15,625	15,777	15,890	16,283	16,461	16,597	16,607	16,441	16,172	16,115	15,892	17,381	10,078
Durable goods	7,451	7,665	7,807	7,898	8,005	8,222	8,303	8,318	8,294	8,188	8,165	8,122	8,114	10,297	4,357
Nondurable goods	7,579	7,673	7,818	7,879	7,885	8,061	8,158	8,279	8,403	8,253	8,007	7,993	7,778	7,084	5,720
Iron and steel and their products	1,736	1,788	1,836	1,868	1,892	1,935	1,952	1,955	1,945	1,928	1,897	1,904	1,894	2,034	1,171
Electrical machinery	640	664	684	699	715	730	735	731	725	716	714	726	727	914	355
Machinery, except electrical	1,387	1,442	1,487	1,515	1,536	1,560	1,563	1,569	1,569	1,564	1,571	1,577	1,568	1,585	690
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	554	565	575	577	580	588	588	583	572	542	561	562	565	2,951	193
Automobiles	902	969	960	952	972	980	977	982	985	953	984	918	964	845	466
Nonferrous metals and their products	413	424	439	449	455	468	474	473	469	465	457	469	467	525	283
Lumber and timber basic products	825	805	799	793	800	870	908	918	930	930	912	881	851	589	465
Furniture and finished lumber products	503	512	518	527	529	552	562	562	558	552	542	550	548	429	385
Stone, clay, and glass products	491	496	509	518	526	539	544	545	541	538	527	535	530	422	349
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	1,206	1,220	1,272	1,313	1,323	1,358	1,368	1,371	1,384	1,397	1,364	1,418	1,416	1,330	1,238
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,244	1,307	1,365	1,366	1,310	1,327	1,340	1,353	1,348	1,329	1,235	1,263	1,247	1,080	894
Leather and leather products	388	402	412	412	410	409	408	421	425	429	421	419	404	378	383
Food	1,740	1,707	1,694	1,694	1,723	1,792	1,840	1,931	2,069	1,957	1,903	1,786	1,610	1,418	1,192
Tobacco manufactures	96	95	96	96	96	100	103	103	101	99	96	98	97	103	105
Paper and allied products	462	463	470	476	481	491	493	491	487	479	476	477	476	389	320
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	723	725	725	727	729	738	734	735	725	720	716	719	718	549	561
Chemicals and allied products	737	758	774	777	784	788	790	789	785	778	751	762	759	873	421
Products of petroleum and coal	239	237	237	237	238	240	242	240	245	246	247	245	242	170	147
Rubber products	221	226	232	235	240	246	249	248	246	245	240	243	243	231	150
Miscellaneous industries	523	533	541	546	551	572	591	597	588	577	558	563	566	563	311

[1] Data include all full- and part-time production and nonproduction workers in manufacturing industries who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Data have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision.

TABLE A–4: Wage and Salary Workers in Nonagricultural Establishments for Selected States [1]

[In thousands]

Region and State	1949				1948									Annual average 1943
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	
New England:														
Maine	242	243	248	251	264	263	268	278	281	277	268	256	251	301
Vermont [2]	93	93	94	*95	*99	*99	*100	*101	*102	*101	*101	*99	*98	91
Massachusetts	1,636	1,645	1,662	1,680	1,755	1,728	1,733	1,735	1,726	1,714	1,731	1,720	1,712	1,734
Rhode Island	263	267	273	276	288	289	289	290	286	287	289	288	290	313
Connecticut	721	729	739	751	781	778	780	780	774	772	778	777	779	799
Middle Atlantic:														
New York	5,437	5,429	5,454	5,481	5,699	5,649	5,661	5,653	5,618	5,559	5,570	5,521	5,508	5,268
New Jersey	1,520	1,520	1,523	1,538	1,586	1,585	1,594	1,604	1,599	1,589	1,592	1,576	*1,567	1,732
Pennsylvania	3,533	3,540	3,549	3,581	3,701	3,671	3,668	3,660	3,627	3,586	3,609	3,579	3,522	3,480
East North Central:														
Indiana	1,158	1,154	1,165	1,176	1,225	1,215	1,220	1,237	1,203	1,205	1,207	1,197	1,183	1,191
Illinois	3,091	3,086	3,112	3,157	3,256	3,230	3,228	3,218	3,195	3,185	3,174	3,126	3,110	2,957
Wisconsin	959	957	961	971	1,006	1,000	1,003	1,018	1,007	1,016	993	977	973	885
West North Central:														
Minnesota	768	763	767	775	809	813	813	825	823	813	803	782	767	666
Missouri	1,099	1,096	1,096	*1,109	*1,154	*1,141	*1,150	*1,146	*1,138	*1,138	*1,138	*1,128	*1,124	1,081
Kansas	436	434	431	*436	*457	*452	*452	*455	*451	*447	*447	*438	*427	464
South Atlantic:														
Maryland	683	687	690	699	723	723	719	720	714	707	707	698	686	756
Georgia	721	726	727	730	753	751	753	749	747	736	742	739	738	733
East South Central:														
Tennessee	719	715	715	722	751	749	754	757	756	745	744	741	733	669
West South Central:														
Arkansas	286	286	284	*289	*305	*299	*301	*300	*297	*295	*296	*292	*286	277
Oklahoma	464	462	458	*460	*483	*475	*477	*476	*468	*466	*468	*459	*456	436
Texas	1,744	1,742	1,744	1,752	1,808	1,778	1,767	1,758	1,746	1,740	1,725	1,702	1,693	1,644
Mountain:														
Montana	139	137	135	137	142	142	143	143	142	141	139	136	136	117
Idaho	118	117	115	*121	*129	*131	*134	*133	*123	*123	*120	*118	115	101
Wyoming	75	73	73	74	78	79	83	87	87	85	82	75	72	64
New Mexico	129	129	130	130	132	130	130	133	132	131	130	128	124	95
Arizona	154	153	154	154	159	156	155	154	154	155	155	155	156	142
Utah	180	174	169	168	184	186	191	195	189	189	184	180	171	[3] 187
Nevada [2]	47	45	45	46	48	48	48	49	50	50	49	48	48	55
Pacific:														
Washington	662	653	641	646	688	692	704	707	693	687	671	648	605	726
California	2,987	2,964	2,970	2,996	3,117	3,086	3,123	3,162	3,147	3,109	3,078	3,046	3,024	3,065

[1] Revised data in all except the first three columns are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor or cooperating State agency. See table A–5 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

[2] Does not include contract construction.

[3] Average for 1943 may not be strictly comparable with current data.

TABLE A-5: Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by State[1]

[In thousands]

Region and State	1949				1948									Annual average 1943[2]
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	
New England:														
Maine[3]	98.3	102.0	106.3	107.8	109.9	110.6	113.3	120.4	121.5	117.1	111.8	105.9	103.6	144.4
New Hampshire	71.2	74.9	77.9	77.7	79.2	80.4	82.1	82.1	83.6	82.1	82.7	81.6	82.6	77.0
Vermont[3]	32.4	33.4	35.0	35.4	36.3	36.7	36.9	37.3	37.9	37.1	37.8	37.7	38.0	41.3
Massachusetts	655.5	675.8	690.8	696.7	715.5	722.8	727.9	731.3	725.6	710.0	726.1	723.4	729.7	835.6
Rhode Island	122.4	128.2	134.3	136.1	139.5	142.1	142.8	144.7	144.1	144.8	146.5	147.0	149.9	169.4
Connecticut[3]	354.4	367.4	379.0	387.6	394.2	399.8	400.6	399.9	396.3	394.7	402.5	405.8	411.5	504.2
Middle Atlantic:														
New York[3]	1,742.3	1,790.0	1,809.0	1,807.8	1,853.1	1,884.7	1,896.9	1,900.0	1,878.4	1,818.4	1,842.7	1,829.5	1,849.9	2,115.7
New Jersey	674.9	694.9	702.3	707.2	724.7	740.9	747.8	750.4	743.9	732.8	741.8	740.7	*745.3	951.1
Pennsylvania	1,393.2	1,429.8	1,447.0	1,461.7	1,498.9	1,504.0	1,508.1	1,508.1	1,498.0	1,481.2	1,495.4	1,489.4	1,497.5	1,579.3
East North Central:														
Ohio	1,131.4	1,163.7	1,180.5	1,190.6	1,210.4	1,224.6	1,226.5	1,231.8	1,224.5	1,216.4	1,228.2	1,221.3	1,230.7	1,363.3
Indiana	512.6	519.4	528.0	533.5	542.9	545.8	551.6	569.4	542.7	544.1	545.5	541.9	540.0	633.1
Illinois	1,147.6	1,171.1	1,191.7	1,211.5	1,234.5	1,242.7	1,243.3	1,243.8	1,231.0	1,227.4	1,228.7	1,203.5	1,198.0	1,263.7
Michigan	925.2	941.6	947.4	972.9	988.5	993.4	1,002.0	1,004.9	987.8	996.8	962.7	998.5	1,002.7	1,181.8
Wisconsin[3]	399.0	407.8	411.4	415.5	426.5	430.7	431.8	445.9	434.5	447.9	429.7	420.0	426.3	442.8
West North Central:														
Minnesota[3]	185.9	189.0	189.7	191.7	197.5	200.8	201.9	210.2	210.0	206.6	203.3	190.9	188.7	215.1
Iowa[3]	144.4	149.9	152.3	153.9	155.9	153.8	153.8	153.9	153.0	152.1	149.8	135.1	133.8	161.7
Missouri[3]	330.6	337.8	338.9	342.0	345.5	347.2	349.8	347.3	349.1	345.7	343.9	339.3	*340.5	412.9
North Dakota	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.4	5.6
South Dakota	11.5	11.8	11.6	11.7	12.0	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.3	11.3	10.3
Nebraska	39.7	40.9	41.6	42.4	42.9	44.1	43.6	42.4	43.1	43.6	43.0	36.1	34.9	60.8
Kansas[3]	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.6	87.8	87.8	88.3	87.5	87.6	87.6	87.6	80.7	75.4	144.2
South Atlantic:														
Delaware	44.5	44.4	44.8	44.5	44.8	45.2	46.3	48.9	48.2	46.6	46.6	45.8	46.6	55.2
Maryland	212.1	215.6	218.0	219.1	227.7	233.0	235.3	242.4	239.2	232.8	229.4	228.5	228.2	348.8
District of Columbia	17.0	17.1	16.8	16.7	17.1	17.0	16.9	17.0	16.7	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.4	15.6
Virginia	200.5	204.1	205.9	206.3	211.3	215.5	218.4	217.7	214.5	211.5	211.1	210.8	212.8	231.9
West Virginia	123.5	126.6	128.4	129.6	132.3	132.7	134.1	132.9	133.7	133.3	133.9	132.4	131.9	132.2
North Carolina[3]	374.1	381.8	392.3	394.2	403.0	407.9	415.8	421.8	421.5	391.5	413.5	414.0	415.5	399.9
South Carolina	184.7	188.0	190.9	188.8	193.0	193.6	193.8	194.3	196.9	195.8	200.5	199.3	199.3	191.8
Georgia[3]	259.3	263.5	265.7	266.6	271.7	277.6	279.9	279.4	280.1	273.6	276.3	275.0	276.5	302.9
Florida[3]	92.2	96.6	99.5	99.3	99.7	97.3	90.7	89.9	88.2	88.0	90.0	93.2	96.5	136.0
East South Central:														
Kentucky[3]	119.5	120.2	121.7	122.7	126.8	128.6	129.2	128.1	127.4	126.8	127.0	125.9	128.2	131.7
Tennessee[3]	231.1	234.3	237.4	237.0	246.6	252.1	258.0	258.1	260.4	256.9	256.9	258.5	257.9	255.9
Alabama[3]	212.1	218.9	220.8	223.3	224.8	228.7	229.1	227.1	228.3	228.9	227.4	227.2	226.5	258.5
Mississippi	75.0	79.7	81.2	83.5	86.6	87.0	87.2	87.4	90.6	91.3	89.5	88.1	88.6	95.1
West South Central:														
Arkansas[3]	72.6	72.4	70.9	74.7	77.1	79.0	80.2	79.5	79.6	78.8	79.0	77.4	74.9	76.7
Louisiana[3]	147.4	147.1	147.4	148.6	150.9	152.6	153.6	155.7	155.6	150.0	148.7	147.9	148.3	166.1
Oklahoma[3]	61.7	62.8	63.5	64.3	66.7	67.4	67.9	67.2	66.9	66.7	68.9	65.2	65.5	99.7
Texas	331.8	336.2	337.9	343.1	353.3	358.0	352.8	351.4	353.6	352.9	354.8	341.7	338.7	424.8
Mountain:														
Montana	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.9	18.1	18.6	18.8	18.1	18.0	18.1	17.7	17.1	17.1	15.7
Idaho[3]	17.3	16.8	16.7	*18.0	20.9	23.4	26.0	24.8	20.1	20.6	18.8	18.1	16.7	15.9
Wyoming[3]	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.4	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.1	5.9	5.1
Colorado	51.3	52.3	52.7	53.5	55.9	59.2	60.2	58.3	56.9	56.5	56.3	53.3	54.0	67.5
New Mexico[3]	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.0	7.9
Arizona[3]	15.5	15.2	14.8	14.6	15.2	15.1	14.8	13.8	15.1	15.8	15.4	15.2	14.9	19.4
Utah[3]	26.6	25.9	25.5	25.5	27.7	30.9	31.6	32.8	29.1	29.4	26.7	25.2	23.3	33.5
Nevada[3]	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	*3.4	7.9
Pacific:														
Washington[3]	171.8	170.4	163.4	163.5	174.5	184.8	192.9	192.8	183.7	180.6	164.2	150.5	174.5	285.6
Oregon	103.7	102.2	102.1	102.9	109.9	113.3	118.8	121.5	121.2	117.3	112.8	110.7	110.2	192.1
California	709.7	691.3	694.0	704.0	727.1	738.3	769.2	802.9	772.8	742.1	714.1	696.5	695.8	1,165.5

[1] Revised data in all except the first three columns are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor or cooperating State Agency listed below.

[2] Average for 1943 may not be strictly comparable with current data for those States now based on Standard Industrial Classification.

[3] Series based on Standard Industrial Classification. Data for North Carolina may not be strictly comparable with those published prior to the current report.

Cooperating State Agencies:

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 3.
Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor and Factory Inspection, Hartford 15.
Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
Florida—Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Industrial Accident Board, Boise.
Illinois—Department of Labor, Chicago 1.
Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 4.
Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 9.
Kansas—Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, Topeka.
Kentucky—Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
Maine—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Augusta.
Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 2.
Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.
Michigan—Department of Labor and Industry, Lansing 13.
Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, Department of Social Security, St. Paul 1.
Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.
Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bureau of Labor, Concord.
New Jersey—Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York—Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Department of Labor, New York 17.
North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.
Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (manufacturing); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmanufacturing.)
Rhode Island—Division of Census and Information, Department of Labor, Providence 2.
South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
Texas—Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin 12.
Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.
Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 21.
Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
Wisconsin—Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Caspe

TABLE A–6: Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949					1948								Annual average	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1943	1939
All manufacturing	11,847	12,131	12,404	12,561	12,673	13,059	13,238	13,375	13,488	13,245	12,987	12,959	12,738	14,560	8,192
Durable goods	6,002	6,189	6,325	6,420	6,525	6,736	6,810	6,822	6,803	6,709	6,681	6,662	6,642	8,727	3,611
Nondurable goods	5,845	5,942	6,079	6,141	6,148	6,323	6,428	6,553	6,685	6,536	6,306	6,297	6,096	5,834	4,581
Durable goods															
Iron and steel and their products	1,449	1,498	1,545	1,574	1,597	1,638	1,654	1,657	1,648	1,631	1,601	1,610	1,600	1,761	991
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		542.8	547.3	547.6	543.0	543.0	538.1	535.0	535.1	535.8	526.5	523.0	517.7	516.7	388.4
Gray-iron and semisteel castings		95.1	101.6	105.8	109.0	113.1	115.5	115.8	114.9	112.3	110.4	114.6	112.9	88.4	62.2
Malleable-iron castings		31.1	33.6	34.8	36.6	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.6	37.4	36.1	37.9	37.3	28.8	19.2
Steel castings		65.4	70.5	72.3	73.8	74.9	75.1	75.0	74.7	73.1	71.8	73.3	72.1	90.1	32.1
Cast-iron pipe and fittings		26.8	28.6	28.6	29.8	30.0	29.9	29.3	29.4	29.5	28.9	28.9	28.4	18.0	17.6
Tin cans and other tinware		42.0	42.7	43.1	44.8	46.4	47.0	48.7	50.1	49.1	47.3	44.7	42.8	32.4	31.8
Wire drawn from purchased rods		25.6	26.9	27.7	28.5	28.7	28.7	29.1	28.6	28.4	28.0	28.7	29.4	36.0	22.0
Wirework		39.2	39.9	41.1	41.6	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.8	42.4	41.8	40.2	41.1	32.8	30.4
Cutlery and edge tools		21.2	21.9	22.7	23.2	24.3	25.0	24.3	23.9	22.5	21.8	22.1	23.1	21.8	15.4
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)		22.1	23.2	23.3	24.0	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.6	25.1	25.2	27.8	15.3
Hardware		47.2	49.3	50.8	52.1	54.2	54.1	53.8	53.5	53.0	52.2	52.7	54.6	45.3	35.7
Plumbers' supplies		35.7	37.4	39.6	41.4	42.4	42.6	42.4	41.3	40.4	38.8	40.3	39.3	25.0	26.2
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified		57.5	60.0	61.8	64.0	76.4	87.6	93.3	92.0	88.5	81.8	83.0	83.7	60.4	49.2
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings		53.5	57.4	60.0	63.3	65.3	66.1	66.6	65.3	63.9	60.0	63.8	64.0	64.4	32.3
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		95.1	99.9	105.7	106.4	113.5	117.6	116.5	114.3	114.9	116.0	116.9	116.8	97.0	59.2
Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork		63.5	62.9	64.1	65.0	65.6	65.8	66.3	65.0	64.2	62.5	62.8	63.2	71.0	35.5
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim		9.3	9.6	9.9	10.3	11.0	11.3	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.2	12.8	7.7
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		26.5	27.4	28.2	28.4	28.7	28.4	28.3	28.1	27.9	28.1	28.5	28.6	31.6	15.2
Forgings, iron and steel		35.8	37.0	37.6	38.1	38.4	38.2	37.4	36.9	35.3	35.1	34.9	35.1	43.6	16.4
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted		18.8	19.3	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.7	19.9	19.8	19.7	19.8	20.1	18.8	28.4	8.9
Screw-machine products and wood screws		31.6	32.9	33.8	35.1	35.7	35.9	35.5	35.0	35.1	35.2	35.9	36.4	53.8	18.0
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums		6.3	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.6	8.5	6.5
Firearms		23.0	22.9	22.4	22.6	22.4	22.4	22.1	21.7	21.4	21.5	21.4	21.2	71.7	5.3
Electrical machinery	467	486	505	521	536	552	557	553	548	538	535	547	548	741	259
Electrical equipment		326.4	339.8	347.4	354.5	363.4	367.9	367.1	368.6	363.9	362.3	367.7	368.3	497.5	182.7
Radios and phonographs		80.7	83.8	88.6	93.6	97.2	95.9	93.1	89.7	86.9	85.9	89.0	90.0	124.1	44.0
Communication equipment		78.7	81.3	85.3	88.4	91.8	93.5	92.4	89.7	87.5	87.0	90.3	90.0	119.3	32.5
Machinery, except electrical	1,045	1,092	1,133	1,158	1,179	1,202	1,204	1,209	1,208	1,202	1,209	1,217	1,207	1,293	529
Machinery and machine-shop products		458.1	476.6	489.9	499.1	506.0	505.6	506.7	509.0	502.2	505.9	511.8	507.9	586.0	207.6
Engines and turbines		49.2	50.6	51.5	52.3	52.6	52.5	52.1	50.5	51.5	52.4	52.1	53.5	79.5	18.7
Tractors		59.8	60.7	61.4	61.8	61.6	60.9	59.8	59.2	60.0	61.1	60.4	56.3	52.4	31.3
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors		75.8	76.2	76.0	76.5	77.1	76.2	75.9	72.8	72.6	74.9	76.3	75.2	45.1	28.5
Machine tools		41.7	42.5	43.3	44.1	47.3	47.5	47.6	48.0	47.8	46.8	47.0	47.5	109.7	36.6
Machine-tool accessories		49.8	50.9	52.0	53.5	54.4	54.5	54.7	55.3	55.1	51.8	55.4	55.4	105.4	25.8
Textile machinery		38.2	40.2	41.0	41.2	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.8	41.8	41.4	42.0	41.6	28.5	21.9
Pumps and pumping equipment		63.9	66.4	67.7	68.6	69.4	69.1	68.9	69.1	67.9	68.5	70.0	71.6	92.8	24.9
Typewriters		15.0	15.1	16.1	16.8	18.4	18.9	20.6	21.0	22.1	22.9	23.7	23.8	12.0	16.2
Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines		38.5	40.8	41.5	42.4	43.8	44.1	44.2	44.9	44.6	45.2	45.8	45.6	34.8	19.7
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic		8.4	8.6	9.6	10.2	12.5	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.7	16.4	16.0	13.3	7.5
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial		15.2	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.3	14.0	14.0	13.9	10.7	7.8
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		66.6	72.9	73.8	76.3	79.3	79.5	81.0	81.7	82.3	84.3	84.8	82.5	54.4	35.2
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	421	431	439	442	444	453	453	449	439	414	430	434	438	2,508	159
Locomotives		25.2	25.9	25.9	25.7	26.5	26.5	25.6	26.5	17.2	26.4	26.3	26.4	34.1	6.5
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad		53.2	55.4	56.7	56.2	56.1	55.9	54.5	54.5	54.6	54.5	55.0	53.9	60.5	24.5
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines		152.0	151.9	150.9	151.8	151.6	149.8	145.3	138.5	133.5	130.3	127.6	125.1	794.9	39.7
Aircraft engines		28.2	28.7	28.5	28.7	28.5	28.0	27.5	26.7	21.6	25.6	25.9	25.1	233.5	8.9
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		79.8	83.8	85.9	87.8	92.7	94.5	97.3	97.5	99.5	103.4	108.9	116.1	1,225.2	69.2
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts		8.7	8.9	8.9	9.5	12.0	13.6	13.8	13.3	11.6	10.8	12.4	12.9	10.0	7.0
Automobiles	710	764	759	760	776	784	780	782	788	763	787	739	767	714	402
Nonferrous metals and their products	343	354	368	378	385	398	404	403	399	395	388	399	398	449	229
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals		41.4	41.1	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.4	41.2	40.2	41.4	41.9	42.0	41.4	56.4	27.6
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum		43.0	48.9	52.6	54.4	54.7	54.5	54.6	54.3	52.9	51.9	52.6	52.6	75.8	38.8
Clocks and watches		22.4	22.8	23.1	24.2	27.0	28.2	28.8	28.6	27.5	25.9	28.3	28.3	25.2	20.3
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings		25.1	25.5	26.0	26.0	26.8	27.5	27.5	27.1	26.3	25.8	26.3	26.4	20.5	14.4
Silverware and plated ware		25.4	26.0	26.7	27.0	28.0	28.3	28.1	27.7	27.4	26.5	27.4	27.2	15.1	12.1

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A–6: Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949					1948								Annual average	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1943	1939
Durable goods—Continued															
Nonferrous metals and their products—Con.															
Lighting equipment	-------	27.6	29.1	30.4	29.9	30.9	31.8	31.9	32.2	31.6	30.2	30.9	30.4	28.2	20.5
Aluminum manufactures	-------	37.7	38.7	38.7	39.7	40.6	40.9	40.1	38.5	39.5	39.3	42.3	42.7	79.4	23.5
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified	-------	31.3	32.1	32.9	34.3	36.4	37.1	37.3	37.0	37.3	36.8	36.4	36.7	37.9	18.7
Lumber and timber basic products	738	719	714	710	720	785	821	831	843	844	829	799	772	535	420
Sawmills and logging camps	-------	581.4	576.9	569.4	574.4	632.4	667.2	678.2	691.4	692.1	681.1	654.5	627.7	435.8	313.7
Planing and plywood mills	-------	137.2	137.3	140.5	145.4	152.4	154.1	152.8	152.1	152.5	148.3	145.8	144.0	99.2	79.1
Furniture and finished lumber products	413	423	429	437	440	462	470	470	466	461	452	459	458	366	328
Mattresses and bedsprings	-------	31.8	32.1	31.9	31.4	33.4	35.7	37.1	36.8	35.2	33.2	33.4	33.3	21.7	20.8
Furniture	-------	229.8	234.8	240.5	242.1	254.1	256.5	255.6	252.5	249.7	244.4	248.1	249.6	200.0	177.9
Wooden boxes, other than cigar	-------	30.9	30.6	30.8	31.8	35.1	35.6	34.9	34.4	34.6	35.6	35.6	34.8	35.4	28.3
Caskets and other morticians' goods	-------	16.7	17.5	18.0	18.7	18.8	19.5	19.2	19.5	19.4	18.9	19.4	19.9	14.2	13.9
Wood preserving	-------	17.3	16.8	16.5	16.6	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.3	17.7	17.2	16.8	16.5	12.4	12.6
Wood, turned and shaped	-------	31.8	32.1	32.1	32.5	33.4	33.9	34.5	34.3	34.6	33.6	35.4	34.3	26.4	24.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	416	422	433	440	448	462	467	468	464	461	450	458	454	360	294
Glass and glassware	-------	107.9	109.4	111.2	113.6	118.8	121.8	123.2	122.9	119.7	114.9	120.5	121.5	99.8	71.4
Glass products made from purchased glass	-------	12.5	13.2	14.0	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.4	13.9	13.9	14.3	14.2	14.1	11.3	10.0
Cement	-------	36.5	36.2	36.4	36.5	37.0	37.2	36.9	36.2	36.9	37.0	36.5	36.0	27.1	24.4
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	-------	76.9	77.3	78.5	79.9	83.1	83.5	83.5	83.6	83.4	81.9	82.1	79.6	52.5	58.0
Pottery and related products	-------	58.6	59.7	60.4	60.2	61.6	61.5	61.0	60.3	60.0	57.0	59.0	58.5	45.0	33.8
Gypsum	-------	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.5	4.5	4.9
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool	-------	8.9	12.1	12.6	14.3	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.5	11.1	8.1
Lime	-------	10.6	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.7	11.0	9.3	9.5
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	-------	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.4	19.2	19.0	19.0	18.9	19.0	18.7	18.5	18.1	12.5	18.5
Abrasives	-------	18.4	19.8	20.2	20.6	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.5	20.7	21.1	20.5	20.1	23.4	7.7
Asbestos products	-------	21.0	22.4	23.2	24.1	25.3	25.8	25.7	24.9	25.1	24.1	25.0	25.1	22.0	15.9
Nondurable goods															
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	1,087	1,099	1,149	1,190	1,200	1,236	1,245	1,249	1,261	1,274	1,243	1,295	1,293	1,237	1,144
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares	-------	465.4	479.3	490.6	494.9	507.5	508.9	511.4	516.9	521.5	509.9	527.7	524.7	526.3	418.4
Cotton smallwares	-------	12.4	12.7	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.4	14.0	14.4	17.8	14.1
Silk and rayon goods	-------	100.6	108.5	114.9	118.0	120.8	122.0	122.4	122.1	121.5	116.5	121.2	120.3	104.1	126.6
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing	-------	111.0	128.8	144.2	149.1	157.4	158.2	159.6	165.8	169.8	167.5	173.8	173.2	174.1	157.7
Hosiery	-------	134.3	136.9	139.0	137.7	140.5	142.3	141.7	141.7	143.7	135.3	145.6	147.0	125.9	168.0
Knitted cloth	-------	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.3	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.5	12.6	11.5
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves	-------	30.1	31.3	32.0	31.4	33.2	33.9	32.8	31.8	31.7	30.3	33.1	33.8	34.8	29.7
Knitted underwear	-------	40.4	40.4	40.7	40.4	43.6	46.1	47.9	49.1	50.1	50.2	51.8	52.3	44.9	40.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	-------	89.8	90.3	91.1	90.2	92.5	91.9	91.5	91.1	91.7	91.0	93.1	94.2	80.2	70.6
Carpets and rugs, wool	-------	37.5	38.8	39.7	40.0	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.7	24.5	27.0
Hats, fur-felt	-------	8.6	11.1	11.6	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.5	12.5	13.3	12.3	13.4	12.9	11.0	15.4
Jute goods, except felts	-------	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8
Cordage and twine	-------	14.1	14.3	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.1	14.9	15.3	15.4	15.8	16.2	16.4	18.3	12.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,063	1,124	1,178	1,180	1,129	1,147	1,161	1,175	1,173	1,157	1,070	1,095	1,082	958	790
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified	-------	284.0	289.5	290.7	279.8	281.3	285.5	296.0	297.1	295.7	274.8	291.3	287.0	265.9	229.6
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	-------	69.2	68.6	67.4	63.5	66.8	70.4	70.7	70.1	69.6	68.5	72.4	73.2	67.2	74.0
Underwear and neckwear, men's	-------	18.5	19.0	18.8	17.4	19.0	19.4	18.9	18.1	17.9	16.7	18.2	18.4	16.3	17.0
Work shirts	-------	16.4	15.9	16.1	14.0	16.0	16.5	16.6	16.1	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.1	18.5	14.1
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified	-------	460.5	498.5	502.9	484.1	486.5	489.4	488.8	490.3	478.8	437.0	435.4	427.6	345.3	286.2
Corsets and allied garments	-------	17.4	18.4	18.4	18.8	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.0	18.6	17.3	18.1	18.5	16.5	18.8
Millinery	-------	22.5	24.9	24.3	22.1	20.9	19.4	22.6	21.6	21.7	19.4	17.5	18.0	23.3	25.5
Handkerchiefs	-------	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.0	4.9	5.0	5.7	5.1
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads	-------	20.1	20.2	20.1	17.6	19.5	20.6	20.9	21.3	21.8	19.1	19.9	20.1	25.2	17.8
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc	-------	27.6	27.1	25.1	24.0	25.6	26.3	25.5	24.8	24.1	22.2	22.1	21.9	24.0	11.2
Textile bags	-------	22.9	23.6	24.0	23.8	24.1	23.6	23.5	23.2	22.9	22.3	21.5	21.3	19.6	12.6
Leather and leather products	343	358	368	368	365	364	363	376	379	383	375	373	359	340	347
Leather	-------	44.0	45.2	46.0	46.5	47.3	46.4	47.7	48.0	47.7	47.2	47.9	47.5	46.5	50.0
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	-------	16.2	17.3	17.4	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.6	17.9	18.1	17.7	17.8	17.3	19.2	20.0
Boots and shoes	-------	232.8	239.4	239.3	237.2	232.1	229.1	238.5	241.0	244.8	239.5	236.6	225.5	205.6	230.9
Leather gloves and mittens	-------	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.4	10.6	12.4	12.8	13.0	13.2	12.8	12.9	12.4	15.4	10.0
Trunks and suitcases	-------	13.3	12.0	11.8	11.0	13.1	14.6	14.6	14.3	13.8	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.7	8.3
Food	1,192	1,164	1,155	1,153	1,182	1,253	1,306	1,400	1,537	1,418	1,364	1,257	1,091	1,056	855
Slaughtering and meat packing	-------	192.1	199.9	205.1	213.1	218.2	205.3	197.7	195.2	196.8	201.3	199.6	124.5	174.0	135.0
Butter	-------	35.5	33.8	33.1	33.3	34.9	34.6	35.5	36.6	38.2	39.6	40.5	39.2	33.2	20.1
Condensed and evaporated milk	-------	20.7	20.0	19.2	19.0	18.7	19.5	20.3	21.1	21.9	22.6	23.0	21.6	19.9	10.9
Ice cream	-------	27.8	25.5	24.4	23.5	23.9	24.3	26.2	29.6	31.8	32.8	31.6	29.2	23.0	17.6
Flour	-------	38.6	39.7	40.6	41.4	41.5	41.7	40.1	41.5	42.3	42.7	41.4	39.9	32.9	27.8
Feeds, prepared	-------	29.4	28.9	28.9	28.7	28.9	28.9	29.2	29.3	29.5	29.3	28.7	27.9	25.0	17.3

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-6: Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949					1948								Annual average	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1943	1939
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Food—Continued															
Cereal preparations		13.0	13.4	13.1	12.8	12.5	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.8	13.9	13.0	12.8	11.4	8.4
Baking		246.7	244.8	243.7	244.4	251.7	255.7	258.0	253.2	251.0	250.0	247.8	242.2	211.3	190.4
Sugar refining, cane		25.1	25.2	24.7	24.6	24.2	22.4	22.4	25.0	25.3	25.8	22.1	21.4	16.7	15.9
Sugar, beet		4.3	4.3	4.8	5.3	10.8	25.2	25.0	10.6	9.1	7.5	7.3	6.6	10.1	11.6
Confectionery		67.5	68.7	71.1	74.1	82.4	89.8	88.9	81.1	71.6	63.0	64.5	62.1	59.5	55.7
Beverages, nonalcoholic		39.7	38.8	37.8	38.7	39.5	40.4	43.0	46.6	49.6	50.3	46.2	43.4	32.2	23.8
Malt liquors		74.4	77.7	73.3	74.7	77.9	80.7	81.3	86.0	87.8	88.2	83.1	73.6	54.3	40.5
Canning and preserving		138.7	121.8	120.4	131.5	163.1	195.2	289.1	444.4	326.2	274.3	186.9	153.2	188.5	150.3
Tobacco manufactures	82	81	82	83	83	87	90	90	88	86	83	85	84	91	93
Cigarettes		33.4	33.0	32.8	33.5	34.1	35.1	35.1	34.9	34.5	33.6	33.3	33.1	33.9	27.4
Cigars		40.2	42.2	42.3	42.1	45.2	47.2	46.5	44.9	44.1	41.7	43.6	43.7	47.5	55.8
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		7.2	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.6	9.3	10.1
Paper and allied products	373	375	381	386	391	401	403	401	398	394	388	390	389	324	265
Paper and pulp		197.8	200.3	202.4	204.5	207.0	206.6	206.0	206.7	206.7	205.8	204.2	204.7	160.3	137.8
Paper goods, other		60.2	61.0	61.5	62.2	63.5	63.6	63.5	62.7	61.8	60.5	61.7	61.5	50.2	37.7
Envelopes		12.4	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.7	10.2	8.7
Paper bags		15.4	16.1	16.4	16.5	16.7	17.0	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.4	17.5	17.6	13.1	11.1
Paper boxes		88.6	90.2	91.9	94.5	99.9	101.5	99.8	97.0	94.8	90.9	92.8	91.4	89.6	69.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	431	432	432	433	436	443	442	442	436	432	430	433	432	331	328
Newspapers and periodicals		152.8	152.2	150.4	149.7	152.3	151.0	150.7	149.4	147.7	146.8	146.9	146.4	113.0	118.7
Printing; book and job		180.0	181.0	184.2	186.5	188.7	187.8	188.8	185.4	183.1	183.0	184.4	184.2	138.7	127.6
Lithographing		30.9	29.5	29.5	30.1	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.1	30.9	25.9	26.3
Bookbinding		33.1	33.4	33.4	33.9	34.5	35.1	34.9	34.4	34.8	33.3	35.1	35.1	29.4	25.8
Chemicals and allied products	549	570	586	588	594	597	599	600	597	586	567	574	572	734	288
Paints, varnishes, and colors		45.0	45.3	46.0	47.1	47.6	48.1	48.7	48.6	49.7	49.1	49.1	48.7	38.2	28.3
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides		66.3	65.8	66.5	66.4	64.4	64.8	64.4	64.2	63.9	63.4	63.6	63.6	56.0	27.5
Perfumes and cosmetics		10.9	10.8	11.0	11.2	12.2	12.9	12.8	12.5	12.4	10.8	10.9	11.0	14.1	10.4
Soap		25.8	26.4	26.3	26.4	26.5	26.5	27.2	27.0	25.1	24.0	23.7	21.7	17.9	15.3
Rayon and allied products		57.6	63.6	65.2	65.1	64.8	63.9	63.9	63.7	64.9	64.4	64.3	63.4	54.0	48.3
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified		198.4	202.7	204.7	209.4	211.2	210.7	210.0	210.9	211.2	202.0	207.6	204.8	144.5	69.9
Explosives and safety fuses		25.9	26.5	26.7	27.1	27.4	27.4	27.7	27.6	27.8	27.4	26.7	25.7	112.0	7.3
Compressed and liquefied gases		8.9	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.9	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.8	4.0
Ammunition, small-arms		6.2	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.8	154.1	4.3
Fireworks		2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.6	28.2	1.2
Cottonseed oil		18.5	20.6	21.4	23.8	25.7	27.2	27.3	23.4	14.3	12.5	12.7	13.6	20.4	15.3
Fertilizers		38.1	38.8	34.1	30.6	28.7	28.7	28.8	28.7	26.8	25.5	27.2	32.3	27.5	18.8
Products of petroleum and coal	163	162	162	162	162	164	167	162	168	170	170	170	167	125	106
Petroleum refining		112.2	112.8	113.1	112.9	113.3	113.7	107.6	114.0	115.9	117.0	116.6	114.7	83.1	73.2
Coke and byproducts		32.0	31.9	32.0	32.3	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.4	32.4	31.8	31.7	31.1	25.5	21.7
Paving materials		3.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.5
Roofing materials		13.8	13.5	13.5	13.4	15.1	17.2	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.4	17.7	17.3	13.1	8.1
Rubber products	174	179	183	187	191	196	199	198	197	195	191	195	195	194	121
Rubber tires and inner tubes		85.7	85.8	86.5	88.4	89.6	91.2	90.0	91.4	91.5	90.9	91.9	91.4	90.1	54.2
Rubber boots and shoes		19.4	19.9	20.6	22.4	23.5	23.2	22.9	22.5	22.0	20.7	21.8	21.7	23.8	14.8
Rubber goods, other		73.6	77.1	79.8	80.1	82.6	84.5	84.7	82.9	80.8	79.2	81.7	81.7	79.9	51.9
Miscellaneous industries	388	398	403	411	415	435	453	460	451	441	425	430	432	445	244
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment		31.1	31.1	30.8	30.6	30.2	30.3	29.5	29.0	28.1	28.0	27.7	27.5	86.7	11.3
Photographic apparatus		37.2	37.2	37.6	38.4	39.6	39.6	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.0	38.3	37.8	35.5	17.7
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods		25.9	26.1	26.3	26.1	26.3	26.0	26.4	26.1	26.0	23.9	25.6	26.7	33.3	11.9
Pianos, organs, and parts		11.3	11.5	12.2	12.6	13.3	13.5	13.9	13.5	13.3	12.3	13.5	13.7	12.2	7.8
Games, toys, and dolls		34.6	33.6	33.8	32.3	39.5	46.6	49.4	48.1	45.3	42.4	41.1	40.2	19.1	19.1
Buttons		11.8	12.4	12.6	12.5	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	12.5	12.9	12.8	13.1	11.2
Fire extinguishers		2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	9.3	1.0

[1] Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Data for the individual industries comprising the major industry groups with the exception of the industries in the transportation equipment except automobiles group, have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired. Data shown for the three most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised figures in any column other than the first three are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data.

TABLE A–7: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1949					1948								Annual average
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1943
All manufacturing	144.6	148.1	151.4	153.3	154.7	159.4	161.6	163.3	164.6	161.7	158.5	158.2	155.5	177.7
Durable goods	166.2	171.4	175.2	177.8	180.7	186.5	188.6	188.9	188.4	185.8	185.0	184.5	183.9	241.7
Nondurable goods	127.6	129.7	132.7	134.1	134.2	138.0	140.3	143.0	145.9	142.7	137.7	137.5	133.1	127.4
Durable goods														
Iron and steel and their products	146.2	151.1	155.9	158.8	161.1	165.2	166.8	167.1	166.2	164.5	161.4	162.4	161.4	177.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		139.7	140.9	141.0	139.8	139.8	138.5	137.7	137.7	137.9	135.5	134.6	133.3	133.0
Gray-iron and semisteel castings		152.9	163.3	170.0	175.1	181.7	185.6	186.1	184.7	180.5	177.4	184.2	181.4	142.1
Malleable-iron castings		161.8	174.6	180.9	190.3	203.1	200.8	200.3	200.8	194.6	188.0	197.0	194.2	149.6
Steel castings		204.1	220.1	225.6	230.3	233.6	234.2	234.1	233.1	228.1	224.1	228.8	224.9	281.1
Cast-iron pipe and fittings		152.3	162.8	162.4	169.3	170.3	169.9	166.3	167.0	167.8	164.5	164.5	161.6	102.5
Tin cans and other tinware		132.3	134.4	135.8	140.9	145.9	148.0	153.2	157.7	154.4	148.8	140.8	134.9	102.0
Wire drawn from purchased rods		116.6	122.6	126.2	129.6	130.8	130.6	132.5	130.3	129.1	127.5	130.7	134.0	163.8
Wirework		129.0	131.2	135.3	136.9	138.8	138.4	138.4	140.8	139.6	137.6	132.4	135.2	108.0
Cutlery and edge tools		137.5	142.3	147.5	150.3	157.8	162.1	157.7	154.9	146.0	141.2	143.6	149.9	141.3
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)		144.4	151.6	152.5	157.1	159.3	160.3	160.8	161.6	160.6	160.8	163.9	164.7	181.5
Hardware		132.4	138.3	142.4	146.1	152.0	151.8	150.9	150.0	148.8	146.4	147.9	153.2	127.1
Plumbers' supplies		135.9	142.6	151.0	157.9	161.5	162.4	161.7	157.2	154.0	147.8	153.7	149.8	95.3
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified		117.0	122.2	125.7	130.3	155.3	178.3	189.8	187.2	180.1	166.4	168.8	170.4	122.9
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings		165.6	177.9	185.8	196.1	202.3	204.7	206.4	202.3	198.1	185.9	197.5	198.2	199.4
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		160.7	168.9	178.7	179.8	191.9	198.8	196.9	193.1	194.2	196.1	197.6	197.4	163.9
Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork		178.7	177.2	180.6	182.9	184.7	185.3	186.7	183.0	180.8	176.0	176.9	178.0	200.0
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim		120.1	124.5	128.4	133.0	141.7	145.7	144.1	142.1	141.2	134.2	133.7	131.4	164.9
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		173.8	180.2	185.0	186.6	188.4	186.3	185.6	184.6	183.1	184.5	187.3	187.8	207.4
Forgings, iron and steel		218.7	225.9	229.4	232.6	234.2	233.2	228.1	225.1	215.6	214.5	213.3	214.2	266.3
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted		211.4	216.6	219.9	219.3	219.2	220.7	223.6	222.2	221.1	222.1	225.1	211.0	318.5
Screw-machine products and wood screws		175.3	182.6	187.6	194.5	197.8	199.3	196.8	194.3	194.5	195.3	199.1	202.1	298.5
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums		97.1	107.9	113.2	118.1	120.6	120.3	122.1	124.2	125.9	122.4	121.7	117.7	131.8
Firearms		430.9	429.0	421.3	424.9	421.3	421.3	414.9	406.4	401.0	403.0	402.6	397.9	1346.4
Electrical machinery	180.4	187.5	194.9	201.2	206.9	213.1	215.1	213.4	211.5	207.7	206.6	211.1	211.6	285.9
Electrical equipment		178.7	186.0	190.2	194.1	199.0	201.4	201.0	201.8	199.2	198.3	201.3	201.6	272.4
Radios and phonographs		183.5	190.4	201.3	212.8	221.0	218.1	211.7	203.8	197.6	195.3	202.3	204.6	282.0
Communication equipment		242.4	250.5	262.8	272.4	282.9	288.0	284.7	276.2	269.5	268.1	278.2	277.3	367.5
Machinery, except electrical	197.7	206.7	214.4	219.1	223.1	227.5	227.9	228.7	228.7	227.4	228.8	230.4	228.5	244.7
Machinery and machine-shop products		220.6	229.5	236.0	240.4	243.7	243.5	244.0	245.1	241.9	243.7	246.5	244.6	282.2
Engines and turbines		263.7	271.4	275.9	280.4	281.9	281.2	279.1	270.8	276.3	281.0	279.5	286.7	426.4
Tractors		191.2	194.0	196.3	197.8	197.0	194.6	191.2	189.4	192.0	195.2	193.0	180.1	167.5
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors		265.7	267.0	266.5	268.3	270.1	267.1	266.1	255.2	254.5	262.6	267.4	263.7	158.1
Machine tools		113.8	116.1	118.2	120.5	129.3	129.7	130.0	131.2	130.5	127.9	128.4	129.7	299.5
Machine-tool accessories		192.7	197.3	201.2	207.3	210.6	211.1	211.9	214.0	213.5	200.7	214.5	214.4	408.1
Textile machinery		174.6	183.5	187.0	188.2	190.0	189.7	190.1	190.7	191.0	188.9	191.6	189.8	130.1
Pumps and pumping equipment		256.8	266.8	272.3	275.9	278.9	277.6	276.8	278.0	273.1	275.5	281.4	288.0	372.9
Typewriters		92.8	93.3	99.6	103.4	113.2	116.6	126.8	129.8	136.5	141.0	145.9	147.0	73.8
Cash registers, adding and calculating machines		195.6	207.3	210.9	215.5	222.5	224.1	224.8	228.1	226.7	229.8	232.9	231.8	177.0
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic		112.5	114.8	128.5	136.4	167.3	207.3	210.6	210.3	208.7	209.9	220.0	214.6	178.8
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial		193.6	193.4	191.8	192.1	191.4	189.8	188.6	186.4	182.4	178.8	178.6	177.2	136.6
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		189.5	207.4	210.0	216.9	225.6	226.0	230.4	232.3	234.1	239.9	241.3	234.6	154.9
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	265.0	271.3	276.6	278.3	280.0	285.3	285.7	282.9	276.3	260.8	270.6	273.7	276.0	1580.1
Locomotives		390.2	400.1	399.8	397.3	410.1	409.6	410.7	409.0	265.6	407.4	406.5	407.7	526.8
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad		217.0	225.8	231.2	229.3	228.6	227.8	222.1	222.2	222.8	222.3	224.4	219.6	246.5
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines		383.0	382.8	380.3	382.5	382.1	377.4	366.2	349.2	336.4	328.5	321.5	315.3	2003.5
Aircraft engines		317.4	322.4	321.1	323.2	320.9	315.0	309.0	300.1	243.2	287.4	290.8	282.4	2625.7
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		115.2	121.0	124.0	126.8	133.9	136.5	140.5	140.8	143.7	149.3	157.2	167.6	1769.4
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts		125.2	128.2	128.3	136.4	171.6	194.6	197.4	190.3	165.8	154.4	177.5	185.2	143.7
Automobiles	176.4	190.0	188.7	188.8	193.0	194.8	193.9	194.4	195.9	189.7	195.5	183.6	190.5	177.5
Nonferrous metals and their products	149.6	154.3	160.7	164.9	168.0	173.6	176.1	176.0	173.9	172.4	169.2	173.9	173.7	196.0
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals		149.9	148.8	147.1	147.3	149.1	150.0	149.1	145.5	150.0	151.7	151.8	149.8	204.3
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum		110.7	126.0	135.6	140.1	141.0	140.4	140.7	140.0	136.2	133.7	135.5	135.6	195.2
Clocks and watches		110.4	112.4	113.9	119.3	133.3	139.0	141.9	141.1	135.3	127.8	139.5	139.2	124.2
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings		173.6	176.9	180.3	180.3	185.3	190.3	190.6	187.7	182.3	178.4	182.1	182.6	141.8
Silverware and plated ware		209.2	214.5	219.8	223.0	230.8	233.5	231.5	228.5	226.2	218.3	225.5	224.2	124.5
Lighting equipment		134.6	142.2	148.6	146.1	151.0	155.2	155.6	157.3	154.1	147.6	150.8	148.4	137.8
Aluminum manufactures		160.0	164.4	164.2	168.6	172.5	173.6	170.5	163.5	167.9	166.7	179.5	181.5	337.4
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified		166.8	171.0	175.4	182.7	194.4	197.9	199.0	197.2	198.7	196.1	193.9	195.5	201.9
Lumber and timber basic products	175.6	170.9	169.9	168.9	171.2	186.7	195.4	197.7	200.6	200.8	197.3	190.0	183.6	127.3
Sawmills and logging camps		185.4	183.9	181.5	183.1	201.6	212.7	216.2	220.4	220.7	217.2	208.7	200.1	139.0
Planing and plywood mills		173.4	173.5	177.7	183.8	192.6	194.8	193.2	192.3	192.8	187.2	184.2	182.0	125.4

See footnote, table A–6.

TABLE A–7: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1949					1948								Annual average
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1943
Durable goods—Continued														
Furniture and finished lumber products	125.8	128.8	130.8	133.2	134.1	140.7	143.1	143.3	142.0	140.5	137.8	139.8	139.7	111.7
Mattresses and bedsprings	-------	154.9	156.6	155.6	152.9	162.9	173.9	180.9	179.5	171.7	161.9	163.0	162.6	105.9
Furniture	-------	129.1	132.0	135.2	136.1	142.8	144.2	143.6	141.9	140.3	137.4	139.4	140.3	112.4
Wooden boxes, other than cigar	-------	109.0	108.1	108.8	112.2	124.1	125.7	123.3	121.5	122.3	125.6	125.6	122.8	125.0
Caskets and other morticians' goods	-------	120.0	125.6	129.2	134.4	135.0	140.1	138.4	140.1	139.6	135.6	139.7	142.8	102.4
Wood preserving	-------	138.0	133.7	131.0	131.8	135.4	135.5	136.0	137.9	141.0	137.1	133.6	131.1	98.7
Wood, turned and shaped	-------	129.5	130.6	130.7	132.3	136.1	138.0	140.4	139.7	140.9	136.7	144.0	139.5	107.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	141.7	143.9	147.6	150.0	152.5	157.4	158.9	159.4	158.2	157.0	153.2	156.0	154.7	122.5
Glass and glassware	-------	151.2	153.4	155.8	159.2	166.5	170.6	172.6	172.3	167.8	161.0	168.9	170.3	139.9
Glass products made from purchased glass	-------	124.9	131.8	140.0	143.6	147.0	147.3	143.8	139.1	138.5	143.0	142.0	140.7	113.1
Cement	-------	149.9	148.6	149.5	149.8	152.1	153.0	151.5	148.5	151.7	151.8	150.0	147.7	111.5
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	-------	132.4	133.2	135.2	137.7	143.1	143.9	143.9	144.0	143.7	141.0	141.4	137.1	90.5
Pottery and related products	-------	173.1	176.5	178.5	177.9	182.0	181.7	180.4	178.3	177.3	168.6	174.5	173.1	132.9
Gypsum	-------	147.3	148.9	148.8	150.4	151.5	157.6	160.7	158.5	157.1	157.4	154.4	152.5	91.2
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool	-------	110.1	149.3	155.9	176.3	181.9	183.6	182.6	181.7	180.8	180.6	178.5	179.0	137.2
Lime	-------	111.6	109.0	110.2	110.3	112.7	112.6	113.4	114.1	114.3	114.6	113.3	116.1	98.7
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	-------	103.3	103.0	102.2	99.6	103.9	102.6	102.9	102.1	102.5	101.0	99.6	97.8	67.4
Abrasives	-------	238.4	256.2	261.3	265.7	266.9	264.6	265.7	264.6	267.4	272.7	265.0	260.2	302.2
Asbestos products	-------	132.2	140.8	146.1	151.8	159.4	162.5	161.7	157.0	157.9	151.7	157.5	157.9	138.2
Nondurable goods														
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	95.0	96.1	100.4	104.0	104.9	108.0	108.9	109.2	110.3	111.4	108.7	113.2	113.0	108.2
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares	-------	111.2	114.6	117.3	118.3	121.3	121.6	122.2	123.6	124.7	121.9	126.1	125.4	125.8
Cotton smallwares	-------	88.4	90.2	89.9	90.7	93.2	94.2	95.1	95.4	96.2	95.3	99.4	102.3	126.6
Silk and rayon goods	-------	79.5	85.7	90.8	93.2	95.4	96.4	96.7	96.5	95.9	92.0	95.8	95.0	82.2
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing	-------	70.4	81.7	91.5	94.6	99.8	100.4	101.2	105.2	107.7	106.3	110.3	109.9	110.4
Hosiery	-------	79.9	81.5	82.8	82.0	83.6	84.7	84.4	84.3	85.5	80.5	86.7	87.5	74.9
Knitted cloth	-------	92.9	94.2	94.9	94.8	97.2	99.3	98.0	95.9	97.5	96.7	96.8	99.4	109.4
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves	-------	101.1	105.2	107.7	105.7	111.8	114.2	110.2	107.1	106.6	101.8	111.5	113.8	117.2
Knitted underwear	-------	99.3	99.1	99.9	99.3	107.1	113.3	117.7	120.6	123.0	123.2	127.1	128.3	110.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	-------	127.1	127.8	129.0	127.7	130.9	130.1	129.5	129.0	129.8	128.8	131.9	133.3	113.6
Carpets and rugs, wool	-------	138.6	143.6	146.8	148.0	150.7	150.7	150.9	150.6	148.1	148.0	148.1	146.8	90.8
Hats, fur-felt	-------	55.9	72.3	75.3	76.0	75.8	78.4	74.6	81.4	86.7	80.1	87.0	84.2	71.3
Jute goods, except felts	-------	113.1	111.2	111.5	112.2	113.5	114.3	107.1	104.5	114.3	112.6	114.2	112.0	110.6
Cordage and twine	-------	110.1	112.3	114.4	115.1	116.7	117.8	116.8	119.5	120.7	124.0	127.0	128.7	143.4
Apparel and other finished textile products	134.6	142.3	149.2	149.5	143.0	145.3	147.0	148.8	148.6	146.5	135.6	138.6	137.1	121.4
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified	-------	123.7	126.1	126.6	121.8	122.5	124.4	128.9	129.4	128.8	119.7	126.9	125.0	115.8
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	-------	93.5	92.7	91.2	85.9	90.3	95.2	95.6	94.8	94.1	92.6	97.9	99.0	90.9
Underwear and neckwear, men's	-------	109.2	111.8	111.0	102.6	111.9	114.3	111.3	107.0	105.5	98.5	107.4	108.3	96.3
Work shirts	-------	116.1	112.7	114.2	99.4	112.9	117.1	117.5	113.8	116.3	115.7	116.1	114.3	131.3
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified	-------	160.9	174.2	175.7	169.1	170.0	171.0	170.8	171.3	167.3	152.7	152.1	149.4	120.6
Corsets and allied garments	-------	92.8	98.0	98.0	100.4	103.4	102.8	103.0	101.5	99.0	92.4	96.5	98.8	88.1
Millinery	-------	88.3	97.4	95.3	86.5	82.0	76.0	88.4	84.8	85.2	76.2	68.4	70.4	91.5
Handkerchiefs	-------	103.0	105.5	103.0	106.0	107.6	108.4	104.4	98.8	96.2	77.7	96.6	99.2	113.1
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads	-------	112.9	113.9	112.9	99.2	109.9	116.2	117.5	119.9	122.8	107.5	112.2	113.3	141.9
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc	-------	247.2	243.1	224.4	214.5	228.8	235.6	228.5	222.4	215.5	198.9	197.7	196.3	214.9
Textile bags	-------	181.9	187.4	190.5	188.5	190.9	187.2	186.2	183.6	181.6	176.6	170.2	168.6	155.7
Leather and leather products	98.9	103.3	106.0	106.0	105.0	104.8	104.5	108.3	109.3	110.4	108.1	107.4	103.3	98.1
Leather	-------	87.9	90.3	91.9	92.9	94.6	92.8	95.4	96.0	95.3	94.3	95.7	94.9	92.9
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	-------	81.3	86.8	87.1	85.9	85.1	85.1	88.1	89.8	90.7	88.6	88.9	86.9	96.0
Boots and shoes	-------	100.8	103.7	103.6	102.7	100.5	99.2	103.3	104.4	106.0	103.7	102.5	97.7	89.0
Leather gloves and mittens	-------	95.7	100.3	97.0	93.6	106.0	124.1	128.2	129.9	132.1	127.8	128.8	123.9	153.7
Trunks and suitcases	-------	160.3	143.5	141.9	132.3	157.3	175.6	175.2	171.8	166.0	159.6	159.3	158.6	161.2
Food	139.6	136.3	135.2	134.9	138.3	146.6	152.9	163.8	179.9	196.0	159.7	147.1	127.7	123.5
Slaughtering and meat packing	-------	142.2	148.0	151.9	157.8	161.5	152.0	146.4	144.5	145.7	149.1	147.8	92.2	128.9
Butter	-------	176.4	168.1	164.5	165.4	173.4	172.1	176.2	181.7	189.8	196.8	201.2	194.5	165.2
Condensed and evaporated milk	-------	189.8	183.5	176.7	174.9	172.1	179.6	186.3	194.3	201.4	207.4	211.2	198.3	182.6
Ice cream	-------	157.7	144.9	138.4	133.4	135.7	137.8	148.6	167.9	180.7	186.3	179.1	166.0	130.7
Flour	-------	139.0	142.9	146.3	149.2	149.4	150.2	144.5	149.4	152.2	153.7	149.0	143.6	118.5
Feeds, prepared	-------	170.1	167.4	167.4	166.1	167.5	167.3	169.1	170.0	170.8	169.7	166.5	161.5	145.0
Cereal preparations	-------	155.1	159.7	156.8	152.8	149.8	156.8	158.0	157.6	165.6	165.7	155.2	152.6	136.0
Baking	-------	129.6	128.6	128.0	128.3	132.2	134.3	135.5	133.0	131.8	131.3	130.2	127.2	111.0
Sugar refining, cane	-------	158.4	159.0	155.6	154.7	152.8	141.4	141.0	157.4	159.1	162.4	139.1	134.5	105.1
Sugar, beet	-------	37.0	37.2	41.7	45.2	93.0	217.0	215.2	91.0	78.0	65.0	63.0	57.2	86.8
Confectionery	-------	121.2	123.3	127.6	133.0	147.9	161.2	159.5	145.6	128.5	113.0	115.8	111.4	106.7
Beverages, nonalcoholic	-------	166.4	162.8	158.5	162.2	165.7	169.7	180.5	195.4	207.9	210.9	194.0	182.0	135.1
Malt liquors	-------	183.8	192.1	181.3	184.7	192.5	199.5	200.9	212.6	217.0	218.0	205.5	181.9	134.1
Canning and preserving	-------	92.3	81.0	80.1	87.5	108.5	129.9	192.3	295.7	217.0	182.5	124.3	101.9	125.4
Tobacco manufactures	87.4	86.5	88.4	88.6	89.3	93.3	96.5	95.9	93.9	92.5	88.8	90.6	90.5	97.2
Cigarettes	-------	121.9	120.2	119.8	122.0	124.2	127.9	128.2	127.3	125.8	122.4	121.2	120.7	123.3
Cigars	-------	71.9	75.6	75.8	75.5	80.9	84.5	83.2	80.5	78.9	74.7	78.1	78.3	85.0
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff	-------	71.2	72.6	74.7	77.1	78.0	77.2	78.6	77.7	77.2	75.6	76.1	75.9	92.5

See footnote, table A–6.

TABLE A–7: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1949					1948								Annual average
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1943
Nondurable goods—Continued														
Paper and allied products	140.4	141.4	143.6	145.4	147.5	151.1	151.7	151.0	149.8	148.6	146.1	146.9	146.5	122.2
Paper and pulp		143.6	145.4	146.9	148.4	150.2	150.0	149.5	150.0	150.0	149.4	148.2	148.5	116.3
Paper goods, other		159.5	161.6	163.0	164.9	168.2	168.6	168.4	166.1	163.9	160.2	163.6	163.0	133.1
Envelopes		142.0	144.1	145.9	147.2	150.4	150.5	148.0	145.2	141.4	140.9	144.0	145.8	116.9
Paper bags		139.0	144.9	147.5	148.5	150.5	152.6	160.1	159.9	159.2	156.3	157.8	158.5	118.0
Paper boxes		127.8	130.1	132.5	136.3	144.0	146.3	144.0	139.9	136.7	131.0	133.9	131.8	129.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	131.5	131.8	131.6	132.1	132.9	135.2	134.7	134.8	133.0	131.8	131.1	132.3	132.0	100.8
Newspapers and periodicals		128.8	128.3	126.8	126.1	128.3	127.2	127.0	125.9	124.4	123.7	123.8	123.3	95.2
Printing; book and job		141.1	141.8	144.3	146.2	147.8	147.1	147.9	145.3	143.5	143.4	144.5	144.3	108.7
Lithographing		117.5	112.4	112.3	114.5	119.3	119.7	119.7	118.5	118.9	118.9	118.3	117.6	98.5
Bookbinding		128.3	129.7	129.5	131.5	133.8	136.0	135.3	133.7	134.8	129.1	136.3	136.2	114.1
Chemicals and allied products	190.4	197.7	203.3	203.9	206.1	207.0	207.8	208.1	207.1	203.3	196.6	199.2	198.4	254.5
Paints, varnishes, and colors		159.1	160.2	162.7	166.7	168.2	170.2	172.1	172.0	175.7	173.6	173.6	172.1	135.1
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides		240.7	238.9	241.6	241.2	233.9	235.3	234.1	233.2	232.1	230.2	231.1	231.1	203.6
Perfumes and cosmetics		104.5	104.1	105.5	107.1	116.8	124.1	122.7	119.7	119.0	104.1	105.0	105.2	135.8
Soap		169.2	173.0	172.3	173.3	173.5	173.9	178.4	177.2	164.7	157.6	155.4	142.2	117.1
Rayon and allied products		119.2	131.6	134.9	134.6	134.0	132.3	132.3	131.8	134.3	133.2	133.0	131.2	111.7
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified		283.9	290.0	292.7	299.5	302.1	301.4	300.3	301.6	302.1	288.9	296.9	292.9	206.7
Explosives and safety fuses		355.8	363.6	366.6	371.7	375.2	375.4	379.3	379.2	380.7	376.1	365.7	351.9	1536.9
Compressed and liquefied gases		223.2	224.3	225.1	232.8	239.6	239.2	247.9	247.0	253.1	252.1	254.2	250.9	197.3
Ammunition, small-arms		144.9	159.2	164.0	165.7	167.7	171.5	173.7	174.2	173.9	180.2	181.5	181.6	3595.4
Fireworks		238.6	212.4	227.3	227.2	208.0	220.6	227.4	243.3	231.8	190.2	212.2	219.7	2426.5
Cottonseed oil		121.0	135.2	140.0	155.6	168.3	178.0	179.0	153.3	93.8	82.0	83.0	89.1	133.4
Fertilizers		202.3	206.0	180.9	162.2	152.1	152.4	152.9	152.3	142.2	135.6	144.4	171.4	146.2
Products of petroleum and coal	154.1	153.2	152.6	152.8	153.0	155.0	157.7	152.7	159.1	160.3	160.7	160.3	157.3	117.6
Petroleum refining		153.3	154.1	154.4	154.2	154.8	155.3	146.9	155.7	158.3	159.8	159.2	156.7	113.4
Coke and byproducts		147.6	146.9	147.4	148.9	147.8	148.2	147.8	149.2	149.3	146.7	145.9	143.2	117.4
Paving materials		125.5	92.8	87.8	91.4	105.0	113.6	117.2	118.0	113.5	108.8	107.1	97.1	87.0
Roofing materials		171.0	167.3	167.2	165.8	186.7	211.9	223.3	222.7	219.4	215.5	218.2	213.2	161.2
Rubber products	144.2	147.8	151.0	154.5	157.8	161.8	164.5	163.5	162.8	160.9	157.7	161.6	161.1	160.3
Rubber tires and inner tubes		158.1	158.2	159.5	163.0	165.3	168.2	165.9	168.6	168.7	167.6	169.4	168.5	166.1
Rubber boots and shoes		130.9	133.9	138.8	151.1	158.0	156.2	154.0	151.2	148.3	139.4	146.9	146.4	160.5
Rubber goods, other		142.0	148.7	153.9	154.4	159.2	162.9	163.4	159.9	155.8	152.7	157.5	157.5	154.1
Miscellaneous industries	158.5	162.7	164.8	167.9	169.4	177.7	184.9	187.8	184.2	180.1	173.9	175.7	176.6	181.7
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment		274.9	274.6	272.2	270.4	267.1	268.1	261.0	256.7	248.8	247.4	244.5	242.8	766.4
Photographic apparatus		210.7	210.4	212.8	217.1	223.9	224.1	224.5	224.4	224.5	220.9	216.6	214.1	200.9
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods		217.6	219.6	221.5	219.6	221.5	218.7	221.8	219.7	218.3	201.0	215.6	224.1	280.3
Pianos, organs, and parts		145.0	147.7	156.3	161.8	170.8	173.7	178.2	173.6	170.4	157.3	173.7	175.2	156.2
Games, toys, and dolls		181.2	175.9	177.1	168.8	206.9	243.9	258.7	251.7	236.9	221.8	214.8	210.3	99.7
Buttons		105.3	110.0	112.0	111.1	116.2	116.6	117.0	116.1	116.2	111.2	114.8	114.2	116.6
Fire extinguishers		202.8	202.7	204.5	246.0	272.6	281.0	281.8	271.3	269.1	271.8	270.6	260.9	913.1

[1] See footnote, table A–6.

TABLE A–8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1949					1948								Annual average
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1943
All manufacturing	329.4	336.5	349.7	357.8	363.1	377.6	379.3	382.9	382.2	374.7	360.0	359.0	346.7	334.4
Durable goods	367.2	380.2	390.9	402.7	412.7	430.1	430.3	435.7	423.7	418.8	403.0	401.3	390.8	469.5
Nondurable goods	292.4	293.8	309.4	314.0	314.7	326.3	329.5	331.2	341.6	331.6	318.0	317.6	303.6	202.3
Durable goods														
Iron and steel and their products	306.6	320.1	336.7	348.4	356.7	371.4	373.6	376.0	365.0	360.5	336.9	340.5	334.4	311.4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		295.4	299.8	303.7	304.6	305.1	303.4	305.0	300.3	295.8	269.9	268.4	265.4	222.3
Gray-iron and semisteel castings		309.4	345.1	376.2	395.8	424.1	429.4	436.1	433.3	417.1	398.2	421.5	394.3	261.1
Malleable-iron castings		346.5	384.8	424.9	468.6	520.8	505.7	512.2	493.1	478.8	448.8	468.1	460.3	278.9
Steel castings		417.0	470.6	496.7	506.0	525.2	528.0	523.2	504.4	498.6	464.3	494.7	478.5	493.5
Cast-iron pipe and fittings		355.3	423.4	453.8	475.5	471.2	470.9	445.7	437.1	432.7	414.3	422.0	401.4	177.2
Tin cans and other tinware		295.2	306.1	306.5	317.7	340.3	334.7	351.6	391.7	364.9	353.2	310.8	286.1	161.6
Wire drawn from purchased rods		215.2	243.0	260.0	268.3	271.4	271.3	276.2	263.8	262.5	242.8	243.3	249.8	255.3
Wirework		296.4	312.1	323.0	332.0	334.7	331.6	333.2	322.5	326.6	315.1	295.7	298.2	202.6
Cutlery and edge tools		318.7	338.8	353.8	371.2	394.3	405.8	392.1	374.9	359.3	335.7	343.6	357.8	279.5

See footnote, table A–6.

TABLE A–8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

[1939 average = 100]

Industry group and industry	1949					1948								Annual average
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1943
Durable goods—Continued														
Iron and steel and their products—Continued														
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	-------	315.4	341.6	348.5	361.3	372.5	373.8	376.3	366.3	373.4	358.7	370.8	366.6	334.1
Hardware	-------	298.5	324.0	335.0	347.0	370.8	367.4	363.1	349.2	347.1	325.0	340.9	343.9	245.8
Plumbers' supplies	-------	283.0	306.3	321.8	343.3	378.3	376.9	381.9	338.7	338.7	316.7	329.0	324.0	161.7
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified	-------	250.0	260.8	261.7	277.2	350.4	400.0	448.4	426.7	416.9	371.0	379.2	371.4	210.9
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	-------	328.2	379.5	400.6	418.1	454.6	466.5	474.3	447.6	436.4	414.7	431.4	427.6	360.6
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing	-------	380.1	403.5	429.3	440.0	481.0	491.9	482.6	453.7	467.9	452.0	462.9	454.1	307.0
Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork	-------	378.7	385.2	394.8	398.5	406.8	406.2	409.4	371.9	384.5	346.7	363.7	364.2	364.3
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim	-------	272.3	281.2	297.4	311.7	341.8	344.0	340.1	340.4	328.5	287.5	309.1	288.6	292.6
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	-------	381.8	402.8	413.8	429.9	445.1	433.6	428.0	415.5	424.6	401.0	412.8	408.2	382.0
Forgings, iron and steel	-------	455.8	490.2	529.4	540.5	548.5	544.8	533.6	513.4	475.8	449.6	454.1	443.7	507.9
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted	-------	464.3	476.2	501.4	499.1	497.2	515.8	505.1	487.1	495.4	473.0	467.3	443.1	610.9
Screw-machine products and wood screws	-------	370.4	398.0	421.3	441.3	453.5	450.5	453.0	433.1	429.4	426.8	436.9	445.4	560.4
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums	-------	260.1	269.5	301.9	321.0	349.4	328.8	329.8	306.9	338.0	301.4	313.3	302.6	247.0
Firearms	-------	980.9	1016.1	1011.1	1007.6	1005.6	1018.0	998.7	963.1	927.8	952.7	945.9	915.6	2934.8
Electrical machinery	386.0	401.7	424.1	442.2	454.3	474.6	479.2	474.4	465.4	454.8	436.3	440.0	431.6	488.0
Electrical equipment	-------	381.6	403.3	420.3	427.0	444.1	447.8	445.4	442.2	434.7	418.3	419.2	410.3	475.6
Radios and phonographs	-------	423.7	454.0	478.3	507.3	551.4	539.7	509.1	489.4	468.9	456.9	458.6	451.4	505.0
Communication equipment	-------	489.0	506.4	524.1	547.2	564.3	587.6	591.6	567.3	550.6	513.4	534.8	530.0	538.2
Machinery, except electrical	406.8	423.4	448.5	463.0	473.7	491.6	486.9	491.7	484.0	482.3	473.6	480.7	466.4	443.7
Machinery and machine-shop products	-------	457.6	484.7	501.9	517.7	532.6	527.3	531.5	523.2	520.0	507.9	519.6	509.3	501.8
Engines and turbines	-------	549.9	579.2	601.9	609.9	639.3	620.1	622.1	581.9	594.5	585.4	601.4	617.6	849.4
Tractors	-------	342.7	358.0	366.8	374.6	369.6	358.4	364.1	360.5	369.1	369.2	355.5	285.4	256.7
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors	-------	591.6	601.2	607.6	599.0	613.7	592.4	597.9	577.1	559.3	574.2	595.4	571.2	298.6
Machine tools	-------	205.4	211.8	218.6	224.2	249.3	248.1	250.3	248.3	246.8	239.0	242.9	240.7	503.9
Machine-tool accessories	-------	341.1	359.7	367.4	384.0	395.7	387.1	391.8	391.0	400.8	361.6	383.5	389.9	671.1
Textile machinery	-------	399.1	423.7	429.2	437.8	461.4	452.0	453.2	458.9	454.3	438.6	459.1	444.8	230.1
Pumps and pumping equipment	-------	564.1	594.0	619.9	609.7	632.9	625.5	620.1	615.0	605.0	605.0	616.5	630.7	761.8
Typewriters	-------	190.4	201.6	220.4	229.5	265.7	271.1	255.0	286.8	298.0	319.2	325.2	325.0	143.8
Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines	-------	428.0	456.3	461.8	474.2	494.2	487.9	481.3	492.3	489.2	507.0	505.9	489.4	341.6
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic	-------	238.2	236.4	259.4	274.5	316.6	470.0	484.2	460.6	469.3	439.2	480.9	454.2	301.5
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial	-------	451.1	479.4	481.5	490.1	504.1	501.9	491.6	478.8	460.4	432.3	439.5	428.0	282.3
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment	-------	369.4	430.1	449.8	460.8	490.0	486.2	508.7	493.3	491.4	486.0	508.9	472.3	264.5
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	570.2	573.9	599.4	607.5	610.3	635.5	611.8	613.3	581.8	547.7	552.4	561.2	566.4	3080.3
Locomotives	-------	905.4	930.5	891.4	934.4	1024.4	942.5	909.4	948.4	599.4	907.3	913.7	916.4	1107.3
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	-------	478.9	533.9	563.4	557.1	565.9	535.4	526.6	477.3	516.9	467.9	492.5	478.5	457.9
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines	-------	796.2	819.2	829.8	814.6	838.5	830.7	794.9	746.1	698.4	661.1	649.2	634.2	3496.3
Aircraft engines	-------	582.9	587.0	604.9	617.2	618.9	601.3	599.7	570.0	453.7	533.1	517.5	493.5	4528.7
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding	-------	245.5	259.5	261.7	272.3	288.6	262.4	291.2	283.1	290.6	304.5	321.7	345.7	3594.7
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	-------	258.6	264.1	260.7	274.4	353.7	468.2	474.3	424.5	374.2	301.8	345.7	370.5	253.6
Automobiles	394.5	436.5	415.7	441.5	455.3	451.2	438.9	451.3	425.9	419.1	423.3	385.7	362.6	321.2
Nonferrous metals and their products	316.1	327.0	345.3	363.6	372.2	391.2	391.9	394.2	386.3	379.3	360.6	368.2	362.5	354.5
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals	-------	347.9	343.8	339.2	344.2	342.1	340.0	344.6	342.4	345.7	338.6	329.7	321.6	353.9
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum	-------	200.2	242.3	276.5	296.9	309.8	298.2	308.0	307.0	298.5	284.3	278.3	268.9	353.4
Clocks and watches	-------	273.5	279.4	282.8	295.9	335.9	348.1	353.0	348.6	334.9	304.5	332.2	327.4	238.4
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings	-------	342.5	368.2	375.7	370.5	402.3	407.3	397.0	383.8	365.9	345.7	372.5	362.4	211.8
Silverware and plated ware	-------	448.5	459.0	506.4	512.7	554.3	572.0	565.0	555.4	519.4	481.8	527.4	522.4	212.8
Lighting equipment	-------	309.1	317.3	347.2	319.8	335.4	343.1	340.0	345.6	328.2	317.0	305.9	293.3	240.4
Aluminum manufactures	-------	320.2	332.6	341.0	349.8	357.5	360.2	355.7	325.8	332.9	316.8	338.5	347.0	591.6
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified	-------	372.3	387.6	397.9	422.8	453.3	452.3	467.4	443.9	454.5	434.1	438.1	430.2	357.6
Lumber and timber basic products	452.3	427.8	413.9	395.7	418.2	465.6	499.7	519.2	523.3	538.8	502.9	488.5	461.1	218.1
Sawmills and logging camps	-------	469.3	451.8	423.1	450.7	503.5	549.7	575.3	584.4	604.6	563.3	543.3	496.8	238.3
Planing and plywood mills	-------	420.5	414.4	425.6	439.9	481.5	484.9	491.9	478.6	485.4	455.3	456.1	445.1	197.8
Furniture and finished lumber products	296.1	299.2	310.7	315.7	317.9	345.4	349.2	354.9	344.5	337.3	320.4	326.0	325.6	183.9
Mattresses and bedsprings	-------	330.5	346.9	343.6	326.8	351.3	371.2	414.3	411.5	385.5	354.1	347.9	340.2	165.7
Furniture	-------	299.7	313.8	320.5	323.0	354.4	356.7	358.1	344.2	334.8	317.5	325.7	328.6	185.3
Wooden boxes, other than cigar	-------	262.5	258.9	263.7	274.0	313.9	320.7	325.0	315.7	327.3	318.6	325.7	301.1	215.8
Caskets and other morticians' goods	-------	234.2	256.5	269.6	282.6	282.4	287.8	284.9	289.7	289.0	273.4	283.4	289.2	159.3
Wood preserving	-------	388.6	366.7	350.6	362.1	372.4	378.3	383.3	379.3	382.8	378.0	358.1	351.5	181.9
Wood, turned and shaped	-------	303.7	313.8	315.2	317.3	331.1	328.3	338.7	323.8	332.1	313.9	322.8	325.1	175.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	321.5	323.5	335.9	344.5	349.5	366.9	366.9	372.1	361.2	358.9	334.2	347.1	343.4	189.1
Glass and glassware	-------	342.7	356.1	366.8	371.9	385.3	384.0	395.8	383.2	369.3	327.9	360.5	364.4	208.3
Glass products made from purchased glass	-------	279.8	289.2	313.9	322.9	350.7	344.6	329.0	310.9	309.3	293.4	308.5	304.6	165.9
Cement	-------	312.2	306.5	303.6	308.1	312.2	315.2	316.1	310.4	322.5	319.2	314.0	305.0	156.5
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	-------	320.7	322.6	329.0	330.8	355.5	356.5	362.4	353.5	358.6	335.7	338.1	328.6	135.8
Pottery and related products	-------	367.3	384.6	392.1	386.8	404.1	407.5	399.8	374.0	383.4	345.2	364.2	359.8	191.9

See footnote, table A–6.

TABLE A-8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1949					1948								Annual average
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1943
Durable goods—Continued														
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued														
Gypsum	-------	310.7	328.5	342.3	343.9	378.5	387.7	397.1	386.5	380.1	353.2	352.7	349.7	151.7
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool	-------	266.2	363.4	359.1	454.9	493.0	495.7	493.8	491.8	484.7	491.6	475.7	465.0	223.8
Lime	-------	304.8	303.5	296.8	304.3	313.0	322.3	326.9	323.8	324.5	309.9	311.9	314.7	171.6
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	-------	201.5	198.9	197.1	190.6	204.2	190.9	196.8	194.2	195.6	184.9	185.9	183.2	90.8
Abrasives	-------	485.6	537.1	556.4	574.9	580.7	583.3	594.6	588.5	576.3	571.6	578.8	565.0	480.2
Asbestos products	-------	302.8	334.4	351.9	362.2	398.9	406.7	414.5	402.7	395.6	377.5	385.4	380.0	254.6
Nondurable goods														
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	233.6	237.6	260.3	274.8	276.7	291.9	291.9	291.2	295.5	298.2	285.4	304.6	303.8	178.9
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares	-------	294.3	319.6	332.9	331.9	352.7	348.9	350.0	354.9	357.4	342.0	365.9	369.7	215.9
Cotton smallwares	-------	206.6	211.8	214.4	213.8	224.2	222.1	222.5	228.7	227.3	226.5	238.0	238.3	214.6
Silk and rayon goods	-------	218.9	239.5	267.3	276.2	293.4	299.1	299.4	301.3	295.2	276.9	292.2	289.0	138.6
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing	-------	172.6	208.3	245.6	258.5	275.0	268.8	265.7	286.1	297.8	295.5	311.5	307.9	199.5
Hosiery	-------	182.8	190.5	193.6	192.2	201.8	210.3	208.8	201.1	202.8	184.2	199.8	197.6	109.6
Knitted cloth	-------	222.9	229.1	225.4	226.3	227.0	232.9	228.7	219.7	228.4	224.4	223.2	223.1	174.7
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves	-------	229.9	256.8	260.7	258.1	264.6	272.7	249.8	250.5	244.1	228.2	260.8	266.4	192.7
Knitted underwear	-------	224.0	240.2	235.9	231.0	256.1	273.6	291.2	297.3	313.2	305.2	324.9	326.5	183.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	-------	306.2	320.1	321.3	309.0	327.7	316.8	311.6	310.7	309.2	299.8	320.6	321.7	174.9
Carpets and rugs, wool	-------	322.4	362.8	370.0	382.1	389.8	393.5	393.2	387.5	381.5	368.4	371.8	358.1	145.2
Hats, fur-felt	-------	103.6	160.6	175.6	177.8	176.8	164.5	162.9	180.9	200.3	171.8	197.4	184.6	121.5
Jute goods, except felts	-------	264.8	262.9	269.5	271.1	283.6	285.9	266.8	248.4	282.2	273.0	277.5	272.2	196.4
Cordage and twine	-------	257.8	276.1	276.1	278.9	288.6	291.5	284.7	283.7	286.4	288.2	306.5	303.4	240.3
Apparel and other finished textile products	283.3	297.3	344.7	348.2	328.6	329.2	336.8	325.0	348.1	342.3	303.6	303.6	297.9	185.2
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified	-------	263.0	288.7	286.0	269.6	271.9	276.0	280.5	301.1	300.3	272.6	290.0	288.6	174.9
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	-------	225.1	230.5	218.7	197.5	211.5	234.5	231.8	230.0	223.7	221.9	234.0	241.4	143.6
Underwear and neckwear, men's	-------	287.8	322.5	312.8	281.0	320.3	333.6	309.9	301.3	294.1	269.6	289.1	296.7	166.5
Work shirts	-------	288.2	288.5	289.7	241.7	271.0	288.7	309.7	301.0	299.7	290.5	294.2	289.6	220.4
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified	-------	307.9	380.0	394.4	378.7	370.7	380.6	351.0	390.2	380.3	326.6	310.7	299.3	184.4
Corsets and allied garments	-------	204.4	226.1	224.4	223.8	233.3	236.3	233.1	225.8	217.0	201.1	210.8	213.0	137.1
Millinery	-------	168.4	226.3	213.4	168.2	148.4	121.6	169.2	177.7	172.5	144.7	115.5	111.9	123.3
Handkerchiefs	-------	245.0	279.1	286.0	279.7	295.8	303.9	289.3	259.4	241.0	181.3	231.0	239.1	184.0
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads	-------	275.5	296.7	289.3	240.4	265.2	283.8	286.2	289.5	291.2	241.5	252.0	255.0	230.2
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc	-------	569.5	576.6	533.6	483.9	560.4	576.2	553.1	502.5	501.3	453.3	464.6	430.4	370.3
Textile bags	-------	402.4	414.8	432.7	438.9	455.7	438.7	441.0	435.5	413.6	394.8	373.1	368.1	233.0
Leather and leather products	209.6	222.0	238.7	240.1	235.0	234.3	224.4	236.8	245.1	248.3	236.5	233.4	215.4	154.2
Leather	-------	186.2	195.3	202.2	204.6	210.9	202.0	206.3	206.5	207.3	203.6	205.2	201.1	140.6
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	-------	160.7	180.6	184.4	177.4	178.1	166.5	175.3	185.2	189.5	178.6	179.9	169.6	142.2
Boots and shoes	-------	220.1	239.6	239.6	234.4	227.5	212.3	227.6	238.7	242.9	230.6	225.3	202.8	142.0
Leather gloves and mittens	-------	185.1	203.6	201.1	194.2	209.9	259.4	266.8	274.5	285.4	267.4	273.6	256.9	239.4
Trunks and suitcases	-------	342.5	313.0	301.2	256.3	343.2	417.5	401.4	393.3	376.2	339.5	339.5	339.8	240.3
Food	316.5	302.8	302.7	302.9	312.1	333.5	340.7	358.2	389.8	351.3	352.2	328.3	281.3	180.9
Slaughtering and meat packing	-------	284.9	297.9	307.8	343.8	365.6	336.2	305.4	303.5	296.0	318.8	329.2	226.4	188.6
Butter	-------	390.1	376.1	367.6	369.3	380.9	379.0	384.7	397.8	418.5	432.6	429.8	407.2	231.0
Condensed and evaporated milk	-------	466.6	446.5	428.0	416.1	407.4	424.4	435.6	473.7	492.5	509.9	520.3	477.9	268.5
Ice cream	-------	316.5	292.1	280.0	265.7	270.4	273.9	291.2	333.5	348.4	365.8	341.5	311.3	170.6
Flour	-------	296.0	309.1	330.8	363.3	346.6	351.9	355.2	360.7	368.6	368.3	339.9	314.6	182.9
Feeds, prepared	-------	424.6	408.5	385.0	391.9	396.0	405.9	405.8	415.4	405.0	400.0	391.7	367.4	230.0
Cereal preparations	-------	345.7	367.6	356.0	338.1	326.8	342.3	341.6	326.0	349.5	377.5	353.7	333.6	223.3
Baking	-------	276.2	269.7	271.7	265.6	279.5	280.8	286.6	282.6	273.5	273.5	270.8	259.2	153.0
Sugar refining, cane	-------	324.7	340.1	346.4	343.0	316.9	285.3	286.4	348.2	369.5	378.5	295.0	274.4	152.8
Sugar, beet	-------	84.3	85.7	98.5	110.6	194.2	528.9	455.8	207.7	161.1	138.6	130.6	117.0	119.6
Confectionery	-------	270.1	285.7	290.9	304.6	347.0	388.7	376.4	345.7	296.2	255.4	261.8	235.5	157.6
Beverages, nonalcoholic	-------	293.5	283.9	277.0	276.1	284.7	287.1	298.6	340.9	349.0	387.1	342.6	311.6	163.2
Malt liquors	-------	345.8	363.1	333.8	333.3	359.5	377.4	371.8	417.2	419.6	435.7	389.9	332.8	180.5
Canning and preserving	-------	242.8	213.3	215.6	226.7	280.0	313.7	537.1	835.0	525.4	469.2	314.8	260.4	216.0
Tobacco manufactures	196.0	188.9	198.8	193.5	200.5	217.9	223.5	224.3	214.8	218.3	205.5	205.8	201.3	151.0
Cigarettes	-------	255.3	257.7	239.8	249.9	269.2	264.4	279.0	268.1	288.3	270.0	263.1	253.1	172.0
Cigars	-------	152.2	167.7	169.2	174.8	192.1	207.4	197.2	187.4	180.9	171.1	175.8	175.1	141.0
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff	-------	151.7	159.8	161.4	166.3	178.5	173.1	180.7	176.1	173.3	164.1	166.7	161.8	132.3
Paper and allied products	316.3	317.0	327.6	335.3	341.9	356.5	362.2	357.4	355.0	352.1	341.7	337.8	331.1	184.8
Paper and pulp	-------	322.5	332.2	341.0	348.6	357.9	364.7	359.1	362.9	363.6	357.7	347.7	343.2	181.6
Paper goods, other	-------	360.3	368.1	380.5	381.2	394.7	392.8	381.2	372.3	365.1	355.3	358.4	355.0	193.2
Envelopes	-------	286.5	292.4	297.8	302.8	317.5	317.3	307.0	298.3	290.0	272.9	284.0	283.3	165.7
Paper bags	-------	334.9	358.1	358.7	355.4	364.5	365.3	391.4	390.2	392.7	380.0	364.4	355.4	183.4
Paper boxes	-------	279.6	292.5	296.5	305.6	335.3	344.5	342.1	328.0	318.6	294.9	304.8	290.4	189.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	277.3	274.4	273.9	269.7	268.8	280.6	275.4	273.6	273.6	264.8	260.1	264.9	262.2	124.7
Newspapers and periodicals	-------	260.0	255.3	247.8	242.7	258.9	253.3	252.2	253.6	240.6	235.5	238.1	236.5	111.7
Printing: book and job	-------	301.8	307.5	307.0	309.4	316.0	307.9	305.4	304.8	297.6	296.0	299.3	296.7	137.3
Lithographing	-------	226.3	218.9	216.3	218.6	233.3	234.5	235.5	233.1	231.8	223.5	230.3	224.1	124.9
Bookbinding	-------	302.6	305.7	300.0	305.4	310.6	315.1	309.7	307.8	310.2	291.8	310.0	302.9	174.8

See footnote, table A-6.

TABLE A–8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1949					1948								Annual average
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1943
Nondurable goods—Continued														
Chemicals and allied products	425.9	434.9	449.0	454.2	459.1	462.3	461.9	460.1	462.5	450.6	432.7	434.9	422.5	422.5
Paints, varnishes, and colors	-------	315.1	311.4	315.5	317.2	325.5	329.9	338.4	339.3	345.1	343.0	335.6	329.9	197.2
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides	-------	525.7	529.9	535.7	534.5	514.4	514.9	506.9	491.1	485.3	480.6	486.7	481.5	286.3
Perfumes and cosmetics	-------	220.0	221.4	223.2	230.3	247.4	261.9	252.2	243.0	237.4	204.3	213.7	209.7	180.6
Soap	-------	370.3	384.5	385.5	385.0	404.1	405.3	412.2	400.7	365.7	344.3	343.1	322.9	174.5
Rayon and allied products	-------	260.9	294.7	304.0	304.5	305.3	300.1	296.7	297.5	302.7	289.6	280.2	275.1	168.2
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	-------	597.2	609.3	621.6	639.3	639.7	637.5	628.6	641.6	629.1	600.4	613.6	589.6	336.9
Explosives and safety fuses	-------	694.8	714.4	729.7	707.6	746.9	749.1	763.8	796.0	798.3	760.2	737.6	683.8	2,361.8
Compressed and liquefied gases	-------	481.3	489.1	490.9	487.7	483.8	491.0	488.5	513.9	512.0	518.2	505.4	491.7	325.3
Ammunition, small-arms	-------	280.8	346.9	385.3	380.6	395.2	403.7	409.4	411.2	403.1	420.8	411.2	404.1	6,734.4
Fireworks	-------	588.6	537.9	559.9	587.4	541.4	544.2	552.7	621.0	630.2	507.0	572.5	594.9	5,963.9
Cottonseed oil	-------	348.3	401.7	409.9	470.2	539.9	555.4	559.8	459.3	261.7	230.1	228.3	245.9	230.4
Fertilizers	-------	593.7	591.0	506.8	453.2	427.5	415.3	430.8	436.1	408.9	396.7	414.5	470.4	272.2
Products of petroleum and coal	343.8	340.6	339.4	339.2	349.6	345.5	354.9	344.8	345.6	358.2	353.4	342.2	335.8	184.3
Petroleum refining	-------	332.0	334.7	334.2	346.4	338.2	343.9	324.7	326.1	345.5	344.9	330.8	326.2	176.7
Coke and byproducts	-------	349.8	346.6	351.0	358.4	350.7	346.7	349.5	353.2	350.8	329.5	330.1	320.6	183.4
Paving materials	-------	277.8	207.6	191.3	185.8	239.5	*240.2	276.3	279.1	264.3	248.1	235.0	222.8	144.8
Roofing materials	-------	406.3	379.7	373.1	368.[illegible]	413.2	507.0	577.7	558.3	548.7	531.9	523.3	508.5	267.2
Rubber products	294.5	291.4	298.4	309.8	320.6	332.7	341.9	345.5	344.9	347.2	329.7	330.2	318.9	263.9
Rubber tires and inner tubes	-------	285.2	287.8	288.8	294.5	299.6	312.9	318.2	326.2	341.0	329.8	322.0	305.7	265.7
Rubber boots and shoes	-------	276.1	251.6	301.5	351.1	388.2	377.2	369.0	355.9	344.1	321.7	329.7	328.1	268.8
Rubber goods, other	-------	306.2	330.1	348.3	353.9	370.0	378.7	383.0	370.8	356.3	331.9	343.7	337.7	255.8
Miscellaneous industries	350.9	359.5	378.2	381.4	384.2	406.8	420.8	422.6	411.8	397.4	375.0	386.7	384.2	322.7
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment	-------	589.6	598.1	596.3	588.1	578.6	576.9	555.5	530.1	505.9	487.2	491.0	492.6	1,356.9
Photographic apparatus	-------	415.4	426.6	432.1	440.7	455.1	455.4	450.2	450.5	444.1	443.8	438.8	409.7	311.5
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods	-------	439.1	447.2	452.5	452.9	455.7	447.8	451.9	444.4	439.6	393.1	421.6	426.7	439.0
Pianos, organs, and parts	-------	306.5	311.7	329.1	341.3	381.2	389.5	387.6	369.1	361.7	327.9	362.7	367.8	295.1
Games, toys, and dolls	-------	410.3	434.3	429.4	410.2	501.4	633.2	651.1	613.5	566.8	521.2	510.6	496.7	169.7
Buttons	-------	242.9	258.4	263.0	267.4	281.7	273.6	275.4	271.9	275.3	254.0	271.7	269.4	204.1
Fire extinguishers	-------	503.7	512.6	515.5	601.7	635.1	638.1	616.9	606.1	566.7	573.0	595.6	563.4	1,622.9

[1] See footnote, table A–6.

TABLE A–9: Employees in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949					1948								Annual average	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1943	1939
Mining: [2]															
Coal:															
Anthracite	73.9	74.9	75.3	76.2	77.2	77.0	77.0	76.6	77.5	77.7	76.2	77.4	76.4	78.4	83.6
Bituminous	381	389	392	399	401	405	403	404	408	408	378	407	405	419	372
Metal	93.2	94.8	94.1	92.8	89.8	90.1	88.5	92.0	89.4	88.4	91.7	92.8	91.4	112.7	92.6
Iron	33.3	33.3	32.1	32.0	32.0	32.3	32.1	32.8	33.4	33.7	33.7	33.7	32.7	35.3	21.1
Copper	27.0	27.6	27.8	26.7	24.2	24.4	23.9	27.0	26.9	26.5	26.6	26.7	26.5	33.3	25.0
Lead and zinc	16.1	17.0	17.1	17.0	16.9	16.9	16.6	16.2	13.0	12.0	15.0	16.2	16.4	21.6	16.3
Gold and silver	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.1	7.7	26.0
Miscellaneous	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.7	14.8	4.2
Quarrying and nonmetallic	81.5	81.4	78.2	76.6	77.8	83.4	85.3	86.6	87.8	87.8	87.1	86.8	85.1	80.9	68.5
Crude petroleum and natural gas production [3]	129.8	128.9	129.2	129.6	129.5	129.6	130.4	129.9	133.2	137.1	136.6	133.5	128.7	103.2	114.4
Transportation and public utilities:															
Class I railroads [4]	1,237	1,215	1,198	1,231	1,255	1,306	1,329	1,345	1,350	1,356	1,361	1,352	1,321	1,355	988
Street railways and busses [5]	239	241	242	242	243	244	245	246	248	248	246	249	249	227	194
Telephone	634	637	637	640	638	642	642	642	643	647	644	633	630	402	318
Telegraph [6]	31.9	32.4	32.4	32.8	33.3	33.9	34.2	34.5	34.7	35.1	36.0	36.1	36.3	46.9	37.6
Electric light and power	284	283	282	282	281	282	282	281	284	286	283	279	274	211	244
Service:															
Hotels (year-round)	364	360	361	364	365	370	372	375	373	369	375	379	377	344	323
Power laundries [3]	220	216	216	217	221	224	224	229	232	233	239	238	233	252	196
Cleaning and dyeing [3]	90.1	88.0	84.1	83.3	84.5	86.3	87.5	89.4	88.7	89.7	92.6	94.7	93.4	78.0	58.2

[1] Unless otherwise noted, data include all employees. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.

[2] Includes production and related workers only.

[3] Data have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 benchmark levels, thereby providing consistent series

[4] Does not include well drilling or rig building

[5] Includes all employees at middle of month. Excludes employees of switching and terminal companies. Class I railroads include those with over $1,000,000 annual revenue. Source: Interstate Commerce Comission.

[6] Includes private and municipal street-railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.

[7] Includes all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

TABLE A–10: Indexes of Employment in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1949					1948								Annual average
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1943
Mining: [2] [3]														
Coal:														
Anthracite	88.4	89.6	90.1	91.1	92.3	92.0	92.1	91.7	92.7	92.9	91.1	92.6	91.4	93.7
Bituminous	102.5	104.7	105.4	107.3	107.9	109.0	108.3	108.8	109.7	109.7	101.8	109.6	108.9	112.6
Metal	100.6	102.4	101.6	100.2	97.0	97.3	95.6	99.3	96.5	95.5	99.1	100.2	98.7	121.7
Iron	157.6	157.7	152.1	151.7	151.4	152.7	152.1	155.4	158.2	159.6	159.5	159.6	155.0	167.4
Copper	107.9	110.5	111.4	106.8	96.7	97.7	95.6	107.9	107.7	106.0	106.6	106.9	106.0	133.2
Lead and zinc	98 9	104.4	104.8	104.3	104.1	103.6	101.9	99.8	79.8	74.0	92.2	99.7	100.6	132.7
Gold and silver	34.6	34.9	35.0	35.1	34.3	33.6	31.6	30.9	31.4	31.1	32.2	31.9	31.3	29.7
Miscellaneous	187.3	187.6	188.5	191.7	188.0	189.4	183.2	188.6	188.9	190.0	191.3	188.6	182.9	352.0
Quarrying and nonmetallic	119.0	118.9	114.2	111.9	113.6	121.8	124.6	126.5	128.3	128.2	127.3	126.8	124.2	118.2
Crude petroleum and natural gas production [4]	113.4	112.6	112.9	113.2	113.2	113.2	114.0	113.5	116.4	119.8	119.4	116.7	112.5	90.2
Transportation and public utilities:														
Class I railroads [5]	125.3	123.0	121.3	124.6	127.1	132.2	134.6	136.2	136.7	137.3	137.9	136.9	133:8	137.2
Street railways and busses [6]	123.2	124.3	124.9	125.1	125.4	125.9	126.2	126.9	127.9	128.1	127.2	128.3	128.5	117.0
Telephone	199.6	200.4	200.5	201.6	200.8	202.2	202.1	201.9	202.3	203.7	202.8	199.4	198.4	126.7
Telegraph [7]	84.7	86.1	86.0	87.1	88.6	90.0	90.7	91.6	92.3	93.3	95.7	96.0	96.3	124.7
Electric light and power	116.3	116.0	115.6	115.5	115.1	115.6	115.5	115.1	116.2	117.1	115.8	114.1	112.3	86.3
Trade: [8]														
Wholesale	112.6	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.9	117.8	118.3	118.1	117.1	117.0	116.2	115.3	114.5	95.9
Retail	109.5	113.0	109.3	109.1	111.7	129.0	119.4	116.0	113.4	111.2	112.0	113.6	113.1	99.9
Food	111.5	112.6	112.0	111.8	111.6	114.6	113.8	113.8	112.0	112.3	113.8	115.5	116.3	106.2
General merchandise	119.4	123.2	119.0	118.7	126.0	177.1	146.4	135.3	127.2	120.8	121.3	124.8	123.7	116.9
Apparel	112.4	123.9	108.8	106.3	110.9	135.0	122.5	119.4	113.9	105.1	108.0	115.4	115.2	110.1
Furniture and housefurnishings	88.9	89.2	89.8	90.1	91.1	97.5	93.8	92.2	91.6	90.1	90.5	91.2	91.9	67.7
Automotive	109.2	108.2	107.1	107.3	108.9	113.7	111.7	110.0	110.1	111.1	109.8	108.4	107.0	63.0
Lumber and building materials	116.0	116.0	114.0	115.0	117.6	123.9	126.6	127.8	128.0	129.6	128.2	126.3	123.7	91.5
Service:														
Hotels (year-round)	112.9	111.6	112.0	112.9	113.3	114.6	115.3	116.2	115.7	114.6	116.2	117.6	117.0	106.6
Power laundries [9]	112.2	110.3	110.2	110.8	113.1	114.2	114.6	116.7	118.4	119.0	122.1	121.5	119.0	128.7
Cleaning and dyeing [9]	154.9	151.2	144.5	143.3	145.3	148.4	150.5	153.7	152.5	154.3	159.2	162.9	160.6	134.0

[1] See footnote 1, table A–9.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–9.
[3] See footnote 3, table A–9.
[4] See footnote 4, table A–9.
[5] See footnote 5, table A–9.
[6] See footnote 6, table A–9.
[7] See footnote 7, table A–9.
[8] Includes all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

TABLE A–11: Indexes of Weekly Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1949					1948								Annual average
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1943
Mining: [2] [3]														
Coal:														
Anthracite	215.8	195.7	160.1	168.3	238.6	224.6	216.0	260.4	247.3	260.3	193.3	246.0	246.2	146.1
Bituminous	323.8	326.1	309.0	341.0	355.3	355.0	343.1	358.5	355.1	365.8	293.0	344.2	344.3	203.3
Metal	226.9	235.2	237.4	228.6	225.1	224.4	215.3	224.9	211.2	210.4	202.2	208.2	206.1	184.9
Iron	372.5	374.3	368.2	364.7	363.1	358.0	353.2	371.6	361.0	355.8	331.5	345.0	336.3	257.9
Copper	255.6	277.1	277.3	252.9	241.2	244.4	232.2	255.6	247.6	254.8	242.4	232.9	232.6	214.6
Lead and zinc	255.6	265.6	285.7	276.1	280.3	277.8	265.4	252.7	199.2	189.1	193.2	238.1	238.9	226.7
Gold and silver	62.7	64.3	63.9	66.2	61.9	62.4	56.6	56.4	54.1	56.1	57.1	54.2	54.6	37.2
Miscellaneous	390.2	388.4	396.0	396.2	410.3	408.2	374.1	388.7	382.4	387.5	383.0	360.7	352.5	560.7
Quarrying and nonmetallic	320.0	309.6	286.8	281.2	290.2	321.2	329.5	345.2	342.4	348.5	329.7	329.1	312.5	199.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas production [4]	242.7	235.8	233.1	236.7	245.1	235.7	235.3	230.7	235.6	251.0	240.8	227.1	223.4	128.0
Transportation and public utilities:														
Class I railroads [5]	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Street railways and busses [6]	227.2	226.5	228.7	230.6	231.3	233.4	231.2	235.7	233.4	235.2	232.2	231.2	228.1	155.7
Telephone	348.2	342.0	344.9	346.2	337.2	339.7	349.7	338.8	335.4	331.7	336.1	327.1	326.1	144.9
Telegraph [7]	208.4	210.6	206.8	208.6	210.9	212.6	215.3	217.4	220.4	225.5	233.2	228.5	231.1	159.3
Electric light and power	211.3	208.1	206.1	206.3	206.7	206.4	205.8	204.5	204.3	204.9	202.8	196.4	192.1	109.2
Trade: [8]														
Wholesale	218.7	218.7	217.4	219.3	222.7	224.0	224.2	222.5	220.8	220.6	215.3	211.8	211.8	127.0
Retail	219.4	223.4	214.5	214.4	222.6	251.4	228.4	223.5	219.4	218.1	218.6	218.3	213.8	120.6
Food	232.2	234.4	231.7	232.4	231.9	234.8	229.7	227.4	226.0	229.0	232.9	231.9	227.0	129.2
General merchandise	234.3	244.0	227.5	225.0	248.3	340.8	270.3	252.7	238.3	231.8	233.6	236.5	229.2	135.9
Apparel	210.4	238.1	200.0	198.7	211.9	254.7	226.9	222.2	210.8	195.5	202.1	214.3	211.8	133.9
Furniture and housefurnishings	178.6	176.1	177.1	180.3	186.8	201.1	182.5	184.3	179.9	178.5	176.7	179.6	180.3	86.5
Automotive	225.9	220.3	212.7	210.4	216.5	224.7	219.0	215.6	217.0	219.6	213.4	209.6	205.3	84.7
Lumber and building materials	242.2	237.7	232.1	234.4	239.8	251.0	254.7	261.3	258.3	264.6	257.3	252.8	242.6	120.7
Service:														
Hotels (year-round) [9]	238.9	232.0	233.1	236.3	236.5	238.6	237.9	238.7	235.3	233.7	234.4	236.3	234.6	138.7
Power laundries [9]	230.1	221.2	219.2	219.8	228.5	227.6	226.8	227.6	232.9	228.1	240.6	238.3	232.3	167.0
Cleaning and dyeing [9]	322.4	308.9	278.9	271.1	284.3	291.3	289.3	300.0	296.8	287.2	308.0	324.8	312.4	185.4

[1] See footnote 1, table A–9.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–9.
[3] See footnote 3, table A–9.
[4] See footnote 4, table A–9.
[5] Not available.
[6] See footnote 6, table A–9.
[7] See footnote 7, table A–9.
[8] See footnote 8, table A–10.
[9] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

TABLE A–12: Federal Civilian Employment by Branch and Agency Group [1]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [2]				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations [3]
		Total	Defense agencies [4]	Post Office Department [5]	All other agencies			
	Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1939	968,596	935,493	207,979	319,474	408,040	5,373	2,260	25,470
1943	3,183,235	3,138,838	2,304,752	364,092	469,994	6,171	2,636	35,590
1948: May	2,026,041	1,986,428	910,125	442,661	633,642	7,257	3,468	28,888
June	2,038,187	1,998,790	916,857	442,588	639,345	7,308	3,459	28,630
July	2,065,672	2,026,086	919,784	452,932	653,370	7,305	3,477	28,804
August	2,073,720	2,034,538	924,555	455,549	654,434	7,341	3,498	28,346
September	2,083,614	2,044,087	933,214	457,003	653,870	7,377	3,485	28,665
October	2,076,011	2,036,951	931,918	458,414	646,619	7,355	3,500	28,205
November	2,078,623	2,039,218	934,509	459,685	645,024	7,443	3,537	28,425
December	2,380,186	2,340,902	937,178	759,268	644,456	7,343	3,512	28,429
1949: January	2,089,545	2,050,385	933,670	475,836	640,879	7,414	3,538	28,208
February	2,089,040	2,049,809	935,216	475,022	639,570	7,420	3,552	28,260
March	2,089,806	2,050,601	934,433	474,945	641,223	7,482	3,558	28,165
April	2,095,813	2,056,192	934,968	476,440	644,784	7,478	3,572	28,571
May	2,106,926	2,067,982	935,966	479,722	652,294	7,480	3,566	27,899
	Continental United States							
1939	926,659	897,602	179,381	318,802	399,419	5,373	2,180	21,504
1943	2,913,534	2,875,928	2,057,696	363,297	454,935	6,171	2,546	28,889
1948: May	1,795,611	1,763,092	717,072	441,076	604,944	7,257	3,394	21,868
June	1,806,240	1,775,838	724,683	440,977	610,178	7,308	3,388	21,706
July	1,839,560	1,806,926	732,217	451,339	623,370	7,305	3,406	21,923
August	1,854,242	1,821,574	742,925	453,926	624,723	7,341	3,424	21,903
September	1,868,589	1,836,008	756,500	455,372	624,136	7,377	3,409	21,795
October	1,868,846	1,836,310	762,682	456,708	616,920	7,355	3,426	21,755
November	1,876,443	1,843,888	770,286	457,972	615,630	7,443	3,462	21,650
December	2,181,744	2,149,306	777,474	756,549	615,283	7,343	3,437	21,658
1949: January	1,895,969	1,863,573	777,679	474,100	611,794	7,414	3,463	21,519
February	1,897,665	1,865,217	781,956	473,289	609,972	7,420	3,476	21,552
March	1,897,224	1,864,685	780,782	473,215	610,688	7,482	3,481	21,576
April	1,905,131	1,872,635	784,077	474,679	613,879	7,478	3,495	21,523
May	1,918,278	1,885,936	787,045	477,940	620,951	7,480	3,489	21,373

[1] Employment represents an average for the year or is as of the first of the month. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Exclude seamen and trainees who are hired and paid by private steamship companies having contracts with the Maritime Commission, included by Civil Service Commission starting January 1947; (2) exclude substitute rural mail carriers, included by the Civil Service Commission since September 1945; (3) include in December the additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (4) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (5) the Panama R. R. Co. is shown under Government corporations here, but is included under the executive branch by the Civil Service Commission; (6) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

[2] From 1939 through June 1943, employment was reported for all areas monthly and employment within continental United States was secured by deducting the number of persons outside the continental area, which was estimated from actual reports as of January 1939 and 1940 and of July 1941 and 1943. From July 1943, through December 1946, employment within continental United States was reported monthly and the number of persons outside the country (estimated from quarterly reports) was added to secure employment in all areas. Beginning January 1947, employment is reported monthly both inside and outside continental United States.

[3] Data for current months cover the following corporations: Federal Reserve banks, mixed ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Panama R. R. Co. Data for earlier years include at various times the following additional corporations: Inland Waterways Corporation, Spruce Production Corporation, and certain employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. Corporations not included in this column are under the executive branch.

[4] Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

[5] For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1. Employment figures include fourth-class postmasters in all months. Prior to July 1945, clerks at third-class post offices were hired on a contract basis and therefore, because of being private employees, are excluded here. They are included beginning July 1945, however, when they were placed on the regular Federal pay roll by congressional action.

TABLE A-13: Federal Civilian Pay Rolls by Branch and Agency Group [1]

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [2]				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations [3]
		Total	Defense agencies [4]	Post Office Department [5]	All other agencies			
	Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1939	$1,757,292	$1,692,824	$357,628	$586,347	$748,849	$14,767	$6,691	$43,010
1944 [6]	8,301,111	8,206,411	6,178,387	864,947	1,163,077	18,127	9,274	67,299
1948: May	474,725	465,356	205,912	100,925	158,519	2,469	1,207	5,693
June	505,345	495,792	225,440	102,653	167,699	2,536	1,279	5,738
July	528,447	518,639	223,968	121,677	172,994	2,600	1,301	5,907
August	543,481	533,561	229,273	122,320	181,968	2,695	1,390	5,835
September	547,847	537,969	232,975	121,908	183,086	2,694	1,453	5,731
October	533,871	523,860	225,675	124,095	174,090	2,656	1,454	5,901
November	550,353	540,393	235,507	125,130	179,756	2,682	1,419	5,859
December	624,586	614,399	245,159	178,899	190,341	2,722	1,468	5,997
1949: January	537,916	527,868	230,653	121,598	175,617	2,657	1,352	6,039
February	518,293	508,471	220,788	119,978	167,705	2,650	1,306	5,866
March	575,946	565,652	250,618	124,348	190,686	2,763	1,455	6,076
April	545,442	535,420	233,826	124,018	177,576	2,722	1,311	5,989
May	567,525	557,301	245,208	124,558	187,535	2,762	1,429	6,033
	Continental United States							
1944 [6]	$7,628,017	$7,540,825	$5,553,166	$862,271	$1,125,388	$18,127	$8,878	$60,187
1948: May	434,657	426,011	174,209	100,570	151,232	2,469	1,174	5,003
June	461,406	452,529	189,974	102,306	160,249	2,536	1,242	5,099
July	487,067	478,016	191,686	121,263	165,067	2,600	1,263	5,188
August	501,815	492,593	197,058	121,906	173,629	2,695	1,351	5,176
September	506,309	497,084	200,912	121,479	174,693	2,694	1,414	5,117
October	491,324	482,045	192,530	123,633	165,882	2,656	1,413	5,210
November	509,114	499,801	203,323	124,667	171,811	2,682	1,379	5,250
December	581,370	571,845	211,614	178,151	182,080	2,722	1,428	5,375
1949: January	498,625	489,363	200,204	121,154	168,005	2,657	1,314	5,291
February	481,197	472,025	192,441	119,540	160,044	2,650	1,268	5,254
March	534,033	524,509	218,474	123,889	182,146	2,763	1,414	5,347
April	504,343	495,065	202,699	123,556	168,810	2,722	1,272	5,284
May	524,620	505,170	212,983	124,093	178,094	2,762	1,387	5,301

[1] Data are from a series revised June 1947 to adjust pay rolls, which from July 1945 until December 1946 were reported for pay periods ending during the month, to cover the entire calendar month. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

[2] From 1939 through May 1943, pay rolls were reported for all areas monthly. Beginning June 1943, some agencies reported pay rolls for all areas and some reported pay rolls for the continental area only. Pay rolls for areas outside continental United States from June 1943 through November 1946 (except for the National Military Establishment for which these data were reported monthly during most of this period) were secured by multiplying employment in these areas (see footnote 2, table A-12, for derivation of the employment) by the average pay per person in March 1944, as revealed in a survey as of that date, adjusted for the salary increases given in July 1945 and July 1946. Beginning December 1946 pay rolls for areas outside the country are reported monthly by most agencies.

[3] See footnote 3, table A-12.

[4] See footnote 4, table A-12.

[5] Beginning July 1945, pay is included of clerks at third-class post offices who previously were hired on a contract basis and therefore were private employees and of fourth-class postmasters who previously were recompensed by the retention of a part of the postal receipts. Both these groups were placed on a regular salary basis in July 1945 by congressional action.

[6] Data are shown for 1944, instead of 1943 as in the other Federal tables, because pay rolls for employment in areas outside continental United States are not available prior to June 1943.

TABLE A-14: Civilian Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C., by Branch and Agency Group [1]

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies [2]	Post Office Department [3]	All other agencies		
	Employment [4]								
1939	143,548	13,978	129,570	123,773	18,761	5,099	99,913	5,373	424
1943	300,914	15,874	285,040	278,363	144,319	8,273	125,771	6,171	506
1948: May	228,877	18,682	210,195	202,350	67,212	7,380	127,758	7,257	588
June	229,526	18,848	210,678	202,782	67,592	7,387	127,803	7,308	588
July	233,308	19,294	214,014	206,110	69,056	7,499	129,555	7,305	599
August	234,253	18,882	215,371	207,438	70,217	7,486	129,735	7,341	592
September	235,063	18,853	216,210	208,245	70,771	7,551	129,923	7,377	588
October	234,544	18,564	215,980	208,036	70,666	7,589	129,781	7,355	589
November	236,478	19,065	217,413	209,373	71,084	7,702	130,587	7,443	597
December	242,659	18,764	223,895	215,955	72,219	12,015	131,721	7,343	597
1949: January	237,526	18,880	218,646	210,629	71,202	7,623	131,804	7,414	603
February	238,909	19,062	219,847	211,823	71,723	7,613	132,487	7,420	604
March	239,898	19,095	220,803	212,719	71,991	7,625	133,103	7,482	602
April	241,442	19,358	222,084	214,004	72,359	7,750	133,895	7,480	602
May	242,381	19,146	223,235	215,142	72,545	7,755	134,842	7,479	613
	Pay rolls (in thousands)								
1939	$305,741	$25,226	$280,515	$264,541	$37,825	$12,524	$214,192	$14,765	$1,209
1943	737,792	32,884	704,908	685,510	352,007	20,070	313,433	17,785	1,613
1948: May	63,492	4,422	59,070	56,400	18,045	2,234	36,121	2,469	201
June	66,658	4,561	62,097	59,350	19,250	2,300	37,800	2,536	211
July	67,208	3,461	63,747	60,931	20,235	2,651	38,045	2,600	216
August	71,251	3,480	67,771	64,848	21,114	2,695	41,039	2,695	228
September	73,551	4,607	68,944	66,020	22,141	2,722	41,157	2,694	230
October	70,755	4,450	66,305	63,421	20,908	2,684	39,829	2,656	228
November	73,223	4,528	68,695	65,782	21,656	2,750	41,376	2,682	231
December	78,680	4,742	73,938	70,972	22,526	3,704	44,742	2,722	244
1949 January	71,434	4,647	66,787	63,904	20,687	2,132	41,085	2,657	226
February	68,569	4,418	64,151	61,283	19,984	2,070	39,229	2,650	218
March	77,219	4,801	72,418	69,411	22,190	2,121	45,100	2,763	244
April	71,671	4,577	67,094	64,146	20,491	2,085	41,570	2,722	226
May	74,984	4,681	70,303	67,304	21,421	2,084	43,799	2,762	237

[1] Data for the legislative and judicial branches and District of Columbia Government are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Include in December the temporary additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (2) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (3) exclude persons working without compensation or for $1 a year or month, included by the Civil Service Commission from June through November 1943; (4) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

Beginning January 1942, data for the executive branch cover, in addition to the area inside the District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metropolitan area. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

[2] See footnote 4, table A-12.

[3] For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1.

[4] Yearly figures represent averages. Monthly figures represent (1) the number of regular employees in pay status on the first day of the month plus the number of intermittent employees who were paid during the preceding month for the executive branch, (2) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending just before the first of the month for the legislative and judicial branches, and (3) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month for the District of Columbia Government.

TABLE A–15: Personnel and Pay in Military Branch of Federal Government [1]

[In thousands]

Year and month	Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) [2]						Type of pay				
	Total	Army [3]	Air Force	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Total	Pay rolls [4]	Mustering-out pay [5]	Family allowances [6]	Leave payments [7]
1939	345	[3] 192	(8)	124	19	10	$331,523	$331,523			
1943	8,944	[3] 6,733	(8)	1,744	311	156	11,181,079	10,148,745		$1,032,334	
1948: May	1,420	541	375	403	80	20	278,967	242,292	$9,057	25,736	$1,882
June	1,439	546	384	407	82	20	277,368	243,239	5,756	26,476	1,898
July	1,463	552	388	420	84	20	276,590	246,422	2,516	26,353	1,299
August	1,514	579	400	430	86	21	278,234	244,547	3,955	27,756	1,976
September	1,548	609	401	432	86	21	292,040	251,398	9,292	28,115	3,238
October	1,585	636	406	438	84	21	294,843	259,175	5,818	28,253	1,598
November	1,610	647	410	446	85	21	298,971	264,137	5,733	28,534	567
December	1,628	662	410	449	85	22	294,061	260,046	5,221	28,605	190
1949: January	1,644	677	412	447	86	22	299,593	265,618	5,023	28,709	243
February	1,687	712	416	450	87	22	290,041	257,503	4,292	28,163	85
March	1,681	703	417	451	87	22	289,063	255,340	4,531	29,108	84
April	1,666	689	417	450	87	23	292,446	258,961	4,391	29,037	57
May	1,650	673	418	449	86	23	284,728	250,549	4,616	29,517	46

[1] Except for Army personnel for 1939 which is from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, all data are from reports submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the various military branches. Because of rounding, totals will not necessarily add to the sum of the items shown.

[2] Includes personnel on active duty, the missing, those in the hands of the enemy, and those on terminal leave through October 1, 1947, when lump-sum terminal-leave payments at time of discharge were started.

[3] Prior to March 1944, data include persons on induction furlough. Prior to June 1942 and after April 1945, Philippine Scouts are included.

[4] Pay rolls are for personnel on active duty; they include payment of personnel while on terminal leave through September 1947. For officers this applies to all prior periods and for enlisted personnel back to October 1, 1946 only. Beginning October 1, 1947, they include lump-sum terminal-leave payments made at time of discharge. Coast Guard pay rolls for all periods and Army pay rolls through April 1947 represent actual expenditures. Other data represent estimated obligations based on an average monthly personnel count. Pay rolls for the Navy and Coast Guard include cash payments for clothing-allowance balances in January, April, July, and October.

[5] Represents actual expenditures.

[6] Represents Government's contribution. The men's share is included in the pay rolls.

[7] Leave payments were authorized by Public Law 704 of the 79th Congress and were continued by Public Law 254 of the 80th Congress to enlisted personnel discharged prior to September 1, 1946, for accrued and unused leave, and to officers and enlisted personnel then on active duty for leave accrued in excess of 60 days. Value of bonds (representing face value, to which interest is added when bonds are cashed) and cash payments are included. Lump-sum payments for terminal leave, which were authorized by Public Law 350 of the 80th Congress, and which were started in October 1947, are excluded here and included under pay rolls.

[8] Separate figures for Army and Air Force not available. Combined data shown under Army.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B–1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over [1]

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total accession:												
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	[2] 2.9								
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	[2] 2.7
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1939 [3]	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8
Total separation:												
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	[2] 4.8								
1948	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1939 [3]	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit: [4]												
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	[2] 1.6								
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939 [3]	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1949	.3	.3	.3	[2] .2								
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939 [3]	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off: [5]												
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	[2] 2.9								
1948	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939 [3]	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military: [4]												
1949	.1	.1	.1	[2] .1								
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and pay-roll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and pay-roll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included; printing and publishing, and certain seasonal industries, such as canning and preserving, are not covered. Plants on strike are also excluded. See Note, table B-2.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

[4] Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

[5] Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration), and permanent lay-offs.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Apr.[2]	Mar.	Apr.[2]	Mar.	Apr.[2]	Mar.	Apr.[2]	Mar.	Apr.[2]	Mar.	Apr.[2]	Mar.
MANUFACTURING												
Durable goods	2.9	3.1	4.8	4.8	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.2	2.9	3.0	0.1	0.1
Nondurable goods	2.8	2.8	4.8	4.6	1.7	1.6	.2	.3	2.8	2.6	.1	.1
Durable goods												
Iron and steel and their products	2.1	2.2	4.8	3.6	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	3.2	2.1	.2	.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	1.7	2.0	2.7	2.1	1.2	1.1	.1	.2	1.2	.6	.2	.2
Gray-iron castings	2.3	3.3	7.7	7.3	1.8	1.5	.3	.4	5.4	5.3	.2	.1
Malleable-iron castings	1.7	1.4	7.2	8.9	1.6	1.4	.4	.3	5.0	6.8	.2	.4
Steel castings	1.4	1.5	9.7	9.1	1.3	1.2	.2	.3	8.0	7.4	.2	.2
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	.5	1.4	9.7	2.9	1.0	1.0	.1	.1	8.5	1.8	.1	(3)
Tin cans and other tinware	2.4	4.8	4.4	3.3	1.7	1.2	.4	.3	2.2	1.7	.1	.1
Wire products	2.3	1.2	4.4	4.1	.8	.7	.1	.2	3.3	3.0	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools	1.6	1.5	4.2	5.0	1.3	1.0	.3	.2	2.6	3.7	(3)	.1
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	1.0	1.4	4.5	3.4	.9	.9	.3	.2	3.2	2.2	.1	.1
Hardware	3.1	2.2	6.2	6.0	1.4	1.4	.4	.5	4.4	4.0	(3)	.1
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment	3.3	3.3	8.0	7.0	1.3	1.5	.7	.3	5.9	5.1	.1	.1
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	2.3	2.0	6.4	6.9	1.5	1.5	.2	.3	4.6	5.1	.1	(3)
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing	4.3	3.6	5.9	5.7	1.7	1.5	.2	.2	3.9	3.9	.1	.1
Fabricated structural-metal products	4.9	4.1	3.7	4.7	1.2	1.1	.3	.2	2.1	3.2	.1	.2
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	1.1	1.4	7.1	2.8	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	5.7	1.4	.1	.2
Forgings, iron and steel	1.1	3.5	3.6	4.0	.9	1.2	.1	.2	2.4	2.4	.2	.2
Electrical machinery	1.7	2.1	4.7	5.3	1.1	1.3	.1	.2	3.4	3.7	.1	.1
Electrical equipment for industrial use	1.0	1.5	3.6	3.2	.9	.9	.1	.1	2.5	2.0	.1	.2
Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs	3.2	3.7	5.1	7.9	1.7	2.1	.3	.5	3.0	5.2	.1	.1
Communication equipment, except radios	.9	.8	2.8	2.5	.7	.8	.1	.2	1.9	1.4	.1	.1
Machinery, except electrical	1.6	1.9	4.5	4.2	1.1	1.1	.2	.3	3.1	2.7	.1	.1
Engines and turbines	2.6	3.1	6.7	7.3	1.2	1.3	.2	.3	5.2	5.6	.1	.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors	2.3	2.1	3.1	3.8	1.6	1.7	.3	.4	1.0	1.5	.2	.2
Machine tools	.7	1.0	2.8	3.3	.6	.6	.1	.2	2.0	2.3	.1	.2
Machine-tool accessories	2.2	3.3	5.5	3.8	.7	.8	.2	.2	4.5	2.7	.1	.1
Metal working machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	1.1	1.4	4.0	3.4	1.0	1.1	.3	.3	2.6	1.9	.1	.1
General industrial machinery, except pumps	1.3	1.5	4.3	4.3	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	2.9	3.0	.1	.1
Pumps and pumping equipment	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.6	1.0	1.2	.2	.2	1.2	1.9	.2	.3
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	5.3	6.5	7.0	6.7	1.8	1.6	.4	.3	4.7	4.7	.1	.1
Aircraft	3.5	4.4	4.9	4.2	2.2	1.9	.5	.2	2.1	1.9	.1	.1
Aircraft parts, including engines	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.0	.3	.4	.4	.4	.1	.1
Shipbuilding and repairs	12.3	15.1	16.1	16.0	1.8	1.9	.4	.5	13.8	13.5	.1	.1
Automobiles	4.5	4.3	4.4	5.4	2.2	1.7	.3	.2	1.7	3.4	.2	.1
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	5.0	4.4	3.7	4.9	2.4	1.9	.3	.2	.9	2.7	.1	.1
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	4.8	4.1	5.6	6.5	1.6	1.4	.3	.2	3.5	4.8	.2	.1
Nonferrous metals and their products	2.0	2.0	6.2	6.1	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	4.9	4.7	.1	.1
Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium	2.0	1.3	3.7	2.2	.9	.9	.3	.3	2.4	.9	.1	.1
Rolling and drawing of copper alloys	.8	.5	7.8	11.1	.7	.6	(3)	(3)	7.0	10.4	.1	.1
Lighting equipment	3.3	2.1	5.1	6.0	.9	2.0	.1	.3	4.1	3.6	(3)	.1
Nonferrous metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium	1.5	2.2	6.7	6.7	.8	1.3	.2	.2	5.5	5.0	.2	.2
Lumber and timber basic products	6.0	5.9	4.8	4.9	3.1	2.6	.3	.2	1.3	2.1	.1	(3)
Sawmills	4.4	5.0	3.9	4.1	2.5	2.3	.2	.1	1.1	1.6	.1	.1
Planing and plywood mills	2.9	2.3	3.9	3.8	1.7	1.4	.3	.2	1.8	2.2	.1	(3)
Furniture and finished lumber products	3.3	3.1	6.6	6.1	2.3	1.9	.4	.4	3.8	3.7	.1	.1
Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings	3.2	2.9	6.9	6.5	2.4	2.0	.4	.4	4.0	4.0	.1	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.6	2.2	4.2	3.8	1.3	1.3	.2	.2	2.6	2.2	.1	.1
Glass and glass products	3.2	2.8	5.4	4.3	.9	1.0	.1	.1	4.3	3.0	.1	.2
Cement	2.4	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.1	.3	.3	.6	.3	.1	.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	3.8	2.7	3.5	4.0	1.8	1.7	.2	.3	1.4	1.9	.1	.1
Pottery and related products	1.4	2.2	4.3	4.6	2.3	2.0	.2	.3	1.7	2.2	.1	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]—Continued

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Apr.[2]	Mar.	Apr.[2]	Mar.	Apr.[2]	Mar.	Apr.[2]	Mar.	Apr.[2]	Mar.	Apr.[2]	Mar.
MANUFACTURING—Continued												
Nondurable goods												
Textile-mill products	2.5	2.6	5.5	5.6	1.5	1.6	0.2	0.2	3.7	3.7	0.1	0.1
Cotton	2.2	2.6	5.2	5.8	1.7	2.0	.2	.3	3.2	3.4	.1	.1
Silk and rayon goods	2.4	2.0	5.2	7.1	1.4	1.4	.2	.2	3.5	5.4	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing	5.3	3.8	14.5	11.1	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	13.0	9.7	.3	.1
Hosiery, full-fashioned	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.4	.2	.2	1.3	1.4	(3)	(3)
Hosiery, seamless	2.2	2.2	5.6	5.6	2.0	2.1	.1	.1	3.5	3.4	(3)	(3)
Knitted underwear	4.0	3.0	4.6	4.4	2.3	2.0	.2	.3	2.0	2.1	.1	(3)
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	1.2	2.7	2.5	2.4	.9	1.0	.3	.3	1.2	1.0	.1	.1
Apparel and other finished textile products	3.0	3.4	4.8	4.2	2.7	2.5	.2	.2	1.9	1.5	(3)	(3)
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	2.1	2.1	3.4	3.4	1.9	1.8	.1	.2	1.4	1.4	(3)	(3)
Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.5	3.4	3.3	.2	.2	.9	1.0	(3)	(3)
Leather and leather products	2.1	2.5	3.9	4.3	2.0	2.2	.3	.3	1.5	1.7	.1	.1
Leather	1.8	2.0	2.7	3.6	.6	.8	.1	.2	1.9	2.5	.1	.1
Boots and shoes	2.[illegible]	.5	4.0	4.2	2.3	2.4	.3	.3	1.3	1.4	.1	.1
Food and kindred products	4.	4.3	5.7	5.6	2.0	1.8	.3	.4	3.3	3.3	.1	.1
Meat products	5.]	4.7	6.7	7.0	1.9	1.9	.3	.4	4.4	4.6	.1	.1
Grain-mill products	2. :	1.9	3.0	3.5	1.7	1.7	.2	.5	1.0	1.1	.1	.2
Bakery products	4. :	4.0	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.0	.5	.4	.7	.9	.1	.1
Tobacco manufactures	3.8	2.8	3.1	6.1	1.8	2.0	.2	.5	1.0	3.5	.1	.1
Paper and allied products	1.6	1.4	2.8	2.6	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	1.4	1.2	.1	.1
Paper and pulp	1.4	1.2	2.5	2.4	.9	.9	.1	.2	1.4	1.2	.1	.1
Paper boxes	2.0	1.6	3.8	3.1	1.8	1.5	.3	.2	1.5	1.3	.2	.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	1.0	3.2	3.7	.6	.6	.2	.2	2.3	2.8	.1	.1
Paints, varnishes, and colors	2.0	1.0	2.1	3.1	.9	.7	.2	.2	.9	2.1	.1	.1
Rayon and allied products	.9	.6	6.0	7.6	.5	.5	.4	.3	5.0	6.8	.1	(3)
Industrial chemicals, except explosives	.8	.[illegible]	2.7	2.8	.5	.6	.1	.2	2.0	1.9	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal	.8	.7	.8	.8	.4	.3	.1	(3)	.2	.4	.1	.1
Petroleum refining	.5	.4	.6	.7	.2	.2	.1	(3)	.2	.4	.1	.1
Rubber products	2.8	2.2	4.6	4.6	1.3	1.4	.2	.2	3.0	2.9	.1	.1
Rubber tires and inner tubes	2.7	1.9	3.1	2.9	.7	1.0	.1	.1	2.2	1.7	.1	.1
Rubber footwear and related products	2.7	2.4	5.1	6.1	1.9	1.9	.1	.2	2.9	3.9	.2	.1
Miscellaneous rubber industries	3.6	2.4	6.3	6.1	2.1	1.7	.3	.4	3.8	3.9	.1	.1
Miscellaneous industries	1.6	2.4	4.6	3.6	.9	.9	.1	.1	3.5	2.5	.1	.1
NONMANUFACTURING												
Metal mining	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.1	3.2	3.2	.2	.3	.8	.4	.2	.2
Iron-ore	3.7	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.2	.9	.2	.1	.6	.2	.3	.3
Copper-ore	4.2	4.3	5.9	5.4	4.8	4.6	.2	.2	.8	.5	.1	.1
Lead- and zinc-ore	3.2	4.4	4.5	4.0	3.3	3.2	.2	.4	.9	.3	.1	.1
Coal mining:												
Anthracite	1.4	(4)	1.7	(4)	.9	(4)	(3)	(4)	.5	(4)	.3	(4)
Bituminous	2.2	(4)	2.9	(4)	1.9	(4)	.1	(4)	.7	(4)	.2	(4)
Public utilities:												
Telephone	(4)	1.3	(4)	1.4	(4)	1.0	(4)	.1	(4)	.2	(4)	.1
Telegraph	(4)	1.0	(4)	2.1	(4)	1.0	(4)	.1	(4)	.9	(4)	.1

[1] Since January 1943 manufacturing firms reporting labor turn-over information have been assigned industry codes on the basis of current products. Most plants in the employment and pay-roll sample, comprising those which were in operation in 1939, are classified according to their major activity at that time, regardless of any subsequent change in major products. Labor turn-over data, beginning in January 1943, refer to wage and salary workers. Employment information for wage and salary workers is available for major manufacturing industry groups (table A–3); for individual industries these data refer to production workers only (table A–6).

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Less than 0.05.

[4] Not available.

NOTE: Explanatory notes outlining the concepts, sources, size of the reporting sample, and methodology used in preparing the data presented in tables B–1 and B–2 are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Labor Turn-Over," which is available upon request.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

MANUFACTURING

Year and month	All manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods			Iron and steel and their products								
										Total: Iron and steel and their products			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Gray-iron and semi-steel castings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$23.86	37.7	$0.633	$26.50	38.0	$0.698	$21.78	37.4	$0.582	$27.52	37.2	$0.739	$29.88	35.3	$0.845	$25.93	37.1	$0.699
1941: January	26.64	39.0	.683	30.48	40.7	.749	22.75	37.3	.610	31.07	40.4	.769	33.60	38.7	.869	30.45	41.2	.739
1948: April	51.79	40.1	1.292	54.96	40.5	1.357	48.33	39.6	1.220	56.49	39.9	1.416	58.37	38.6	1.513	56.39	40.2	1.404
May	51.86	39.9	1.301	54.81	40.1	1.366	48.65	39.6	1.230	57.39	40.3	1.423	60.54	39.9	1.515	55.15	39.3	1.403
June	52.85	40.2	1.316	56.13	40.5	1.385	49.37	39.8	1.242	57.70	40.3	1.431	59.54	39.3	1.515	57.85	40.7	1.422
July	52.95	39.8	1.332	56.21	40.0	1.407	49.49	39.5	1.252	57.71	39.6	1.457	60.37	38.7	1.559	56.66	39.8	1.426
August	54.05	40.1	1.349	58.19	40.7	1.431	49.79	39.5	1.262	60.52	40.3	1.501	65.10	39.6	1.642	58.26	40.3	1.447
September	54.19	39.8	1.362	57.95	40.0	1.448	50.37	39.6	1.272	60.69	39.7	1.528	66.02	39.3	1.679	59.44	40.2	1.480
October	54.65	40.0	1.366	59.41	40.9	1.452	49.70	39.1	1.271	62.17	40.8	1.525	67.02	40.4	1.657	59.27	40.2	1.475
November	54.56	39.8	1.372	58.71	40.4	1.454	50.18	39.1	1.282	61.72	40.5	1.526	66.27	40.0	1.657	58.45	39.8	1.472
December	55.01	40.0	1.376	59.23	40.7	1.456	50.52	39.3	1.287	61.95	40.5	1.528	66.00	39.8	1.656	58.88	40.0	1.472
1949: January	54.51	39.5	1.380	58.69	40.2	1.460	50.04	38.7	1.293	61.20	40.0	1.530	66.34	40.0	1.658	57.14	39.0	1.467
February	54.12	39.3	1.377	58.21	39.9	1.459	50.01	38.8	1.289	60.70	39.7	1.529	65.67	39.9	1.647	56.06	38.1	1.471
March	53.59	39.0	1.374	57.37	39.4	1.456	49.72	38.6	1.288	59.94	39.2	1.529	65.04	39.5	1.646	53.90	36.7	1.470
April	52.70	38.3	1.376	56.86	39.0	1.458	48.35	37.6	1.286	58.56	38.3	1.529	64.59	39.3	1.643	51.43	35.2	1.463

Iron and steel and their products—Continued

Year and month	Malleable-iron castings			Steel castings			Cast-iron pipe and fittings			Tin cans and other tinware			Wirework			Cutlery and edge tools		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$24.16	36.0	$0.671	$27.97	36.9	$0.759	$21.33	36.4	$0.581	$23.61	38.8	$0.611	$25.96	38.1	$0.683	$23.11	39.1	$0.601
1941: January	28.42	40.2	.707	32.27	41.4	.780	25.42	40.5	.626	25.31	39.8	.639	28.27	39.7	.712	25.90	40.5	.652
1948: April	56.77	39.8	1.424	60.13	41.2	1.455	48.52	38.5	1.258	49.65	39.8	1.250	54.96	40.4	1.360	49.90	41.4	1.205
May	57.21	40.4	1.415	60.49	41.3	1.463	51.07	40.2	1.271	50.98	40.2	1.273	55.11	40.5	1.367	50.22	41.2	1.217
June	57.46	40.1	1.430	61.60	41.7	1.479	52.74	40.9	1.288	53.04	41.0	1.295	55.82	40.6	1.373	50.36	41.4	1.216
July	57.37	39.9	1.441	58.71	40.0	1.467	51.94	40.5	1.281	56.99	42.0	1.362	57.36	40.0	1.422	50.03	40.5	1.235
August	59.44	40.2	1.470	61.79	41.4	1.492	52.84	40.6	1.302	57.04	41.6	1.368	58.11	40.3	1.443	51.77	41.6	1.245
September	59.24	39.4	1.505	61.27	39.8	1.539	53.93	41.1	1.309	60.03	42.8	1.401	56.91	39.2	1.451	51.25	41.3	1.240
October	61.58	40.6	1.517	63.36	41.0	1.544	55.08	41.7	1.319	55.46	40.3	1.378	59.74	40.8	1.463	52.49	42.0	1.248
November	60.71	39.9	1.527	63.92	41.3	1.547	56.97	42.9	1.326	54.51	40.1	1.363	59.47	40.5	1.468	52.89	41.7	1.267
December	61.49	40.1	1.532	63.79	41.2	1.547	57.06	42.9	1.330	56.23	41.3	1.363	60.05	40.5	1.481	52.78	41.6	1.269
1949: January	59.08	39.0	1.512	62.21	40.3	1.542	57.99	42.4	1.367	54.45	39.9	1.363	60.18	40.7	1.477	51.96	41.3	1.260
February	56.49	37.6	1.502	62.57	40.5	1.545	57.72	42.4	1.360	54.58	39.9	1.367	59.20	40.3	1.469	50.46	40.2	1.257
March	52.76	35.6	1.482	60.55	39.4	1.538	53.71	40.0	1.343	54.97	40.1	1.372	59.12	40.1	1.472	50.39	39.9	1.265
April	51.34	34.5	1.492	57.86	37.7	1.533	47.93	36.1	1.327	53.92	39.3	1.372	57.17	38.9	1.470	48.85	38.8	1.262

Iron and steel and their products—Continued

Year and month	Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)			Hardware			Plumbers' supplies			Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified			Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings			Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$24.49	39.7	$0.618	$23.13	38.9	$0.593	$25.80	38.2	$0.676	$25.25	38.1	$0.666	$26.19	37.6	$0.697	$23.92	38.1	$0.627
1941: January	29.49	44.7	.662	25.24	40.9	.621	27.13	39.0	.696	26.07	38.7	.678	30.98	42.5	.732	26.32	39.4	.665
1948: April	54.15	41.9	1.293	52.05	41.6	1.251	56.27	40.6	1.386	54.34	39.9	1.363	56.13	40.7	1.378	52.93	40.1	1.321
May	54.01	41.6	1.299	50.84	40.4	1.253	56.93	41.0	1.388	54.18	39.7	1.366	56.90	40.7	1.396	53.75	40.3	1.332
June	54.96	42.1	1.308	52.22	40.6	1.285	56.51	40.4	1.401	55.95	40.2	1.392	57.68	40.7	1.418	53.54	40.2	1.330
July	54.11	41.2	1.314	50.27	38.8	1.295	56.48	40.2	1.405	55.26	39.7	1.392	59.42	41.0	1.448	52.62	38.6	1.363
August	56.53	42.2	1.342	52.62	40.3	1.306	58.12	40.7	1.429	57.04	40.5	1.411	58.18	40.3	1.444	54.80	39.8	1.378
September	55.09	40.6	1.356	52.62	39.5	1.331	56.78	38.7	1.466	56.24	39.5	1.424	58.39	40.3	1.450	53.37	38.4	1.397
October	56.80	41.6	1.366	54.30	40.8	1.331	62.31	41.4	1.506	58.12	40.9	1.423	60.66	41.0	1.479	55.97	39.9	1.403
November	56.54	41.2	1.373	54.61	40.9	1.334	61.27	40.9	1.499	55.02	39.0	1.410	60.17	40.6	1.482	56.33	40.1	1.403
December	56.80	41.5	1.368	55.04	41.2	1.336	62.01	41.3	1.501	55.29	39.2	1.412	59.34	40.3	1.478	57.14	40.4	1.414
1949: January	55.85	41.0	1.364	53.70	40.1	1.341	57.26	38.6	1.483	52.21	37.4	1.396	56.61	38.9	1.454	55.63	39.3	1.414
February	55.52	40.7	1.366	52.93	39.6	1.335	56.00	37.7	1.485	51.43	36.6	1.407	57.25	39.3	1.457	54.92	38.9	1.411
March	54.76	40.0	1.369	52.84	39.5	1.339	56.45	37.8	1.492	52.62	37.4	1.410	56.29	38.6	1.459	54.78	38.9	1.408
April	53.09	39.0	1.361	50.66	38.0	1.334	54.69	36.8	1.485	52.55	37.2	1.417	52.27	36.0	1.455	54.08	38.3	1.410

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Iron and steel and their products—Continued

Year and month	Fabricated structural and ornamental metal work			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Forgings, iron and steel			Screw-machine products and wood screws			Steel barrels, kegs, and drums		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$27.95	38.5	$0.727	-------	-------	-------	$26.04	37.7	$0.690	$29.45	38.4	$0.767	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1941: January	31.01	41.8	.743	-------	-------	-------	29.58	41.9	.706	36.75	45.0	.818	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1948: April	55.77	40.8	1.365	$57.97	41.2	$1.392	58.44	42.5	1.375	63.10	40.0	1.577	$56.30	42.4	$1.327	$53.49	39.2	$1.361
May	57.16	41.2	1.388	58.55	41.0	1.412	57.88	42.2	1.371	62.64	40.0	1.566	56.06	42.1	1.331	55.31	40.4	1.369
June	57.84	41.2	1.395	61.49	42.7	1.439	58.76	42.3	1.386	64.74	40.7	1.580	55.65	41.9	1.328	55.41	40.5	1.369
July	55.39	39.4	1.398	56.45	39.4	1.435	57.37	41.5	1.383	63.44	40.0	1.585	55.85	41.2	1.355	53.24	38.6	1.381
August	59.92	41.1	1.447	61.80	42.2	1.465	60.97	42.3	1.440	66.59	40.4	1.647	56.52	41.2	1.366	58.39	39.9	1.462
September	57.25	39.2	1.448	63.75	42.7	1.489	59.43	40.8	1.454	68.82	40.6	1.695	56.77	41.0	1.386	53.74	36.5	1.468
October	61.83	42.3	1.462	62.98	42.4	1.478	60.87	41.5	1.464	70.63	41.4	1.708	58.61	41.8	1.400	58.59	39.7	1.477
November	61.74	41.9	1.472	62.43	42.1	1.483	61.41	42.0	1.488	70.61	41.2	1.715	57.39	41.2	1.393	59.33	40.1	1.479
December	61.79	42.2	1.465	63.87	42.9	1.488	62.77	42.6	1.472	71.27	41.7	1.708	58.15	41.6	1.398	62.86	41.6	1.511
1949: January	61.22	41.5	1.468	61.92	42.0	1.476	60.72	41.4	1.462	70.57	41.3	1.708	57.62	41.2	1.400	58.85	39.7	1.482
February	61.40	41.6	1.470	61.29	41.4	1.480	59.05	40.1	1.469	70.16	41.1	1.706	56.98	40.7	1.400	57.72	38.9	1.483
March	61.01	41.3	1.476	59.98	40.7	1.474	58.94	39.9	1.473	65.85	39.3	1.675	55.50	39.5	1.405	54.50	37.0	1.472
April	59.72	40.4	1.475	59.64	40.3	1.480	57.92	39.1	1.471	63.38	38.2	1.661	53.81	38.6	1.395	57.95	39.2	1.478

Year and month	Iron and steel and their products—Continued			Electrical machinery												Machinery, except electrical		
	Firearms			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical equipment			Radios and phonographs			Communication equipment			Total: Machinery, except electrical		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$27.28	41.3	$0.660	$27.09	38.6	$0.702	$27.95	38.7	$0.722	$22.34	38.5	$0.581	$28.74	38.3	$0.751	$29.27	39.3	$0.746
1941: January	35.09	48.6	.722	31.84	42.4	.751	33.18	43.4	.765	24.08	38.2	.632	32.47	41.4	.784	34.36	44.0	.781
1948: April	61.16	41.8	1.463	53.86	39.9	1.350	55.70	40.2	1.387	47.01	39.1	1.201	53.49	39.6	1.353	59.30	41.4	1.431
May	61.42	41.9	1.466	53.70	39.6	1.357	55.41	39.9	1.390	46.97	38.8	1.211	53.59	39.3	1.364	59.33	41.2	1.441
June	63.10	42.1	1.489	54.86	40.0	1.372	56.67	40.3	1.408	48.10	39.1	1.229	54.06	39.7	1.366	60.50	41.4	1.461
July	63.06	42.4	1.489	55.46	39.4	1.407	57.24	39.5	1.449	49.45	39.7	1.247	53.82	38.8	1.387	59.83	40.6	1.473
August	61.73	42.1	1.468	57.49	40.0	1.439	59.18	40.0	1.478	50.21	39.3	1.279	57.56	40.3	1.429	61.45	41.0	1.498
September	63.23	42.3	1.493	57.72	40.0	1.443	59.37	40.0	1.486	50.66	39.6	1.278	57.80	40.6	1.426	61.31	40.6	1.510
October	64.47	42.3	1.523	58.17	40.2	1.448	60.04	40.3	1.492	50.74	39.5	1.285	58.21	40.6	1.435	62.25	41.0	1.518
November	64.44	42.2	1.528	58.29	40.3	1.446	60.18	40.3	1.493	52.09	40.4	1.288	57.15	40.1	1.426	61.92	40.7	1.520
December	63.76	41.4	1.541	58.29	40.3	1.446	60.45	40.5	1.493	52.49	40.3	1.301	55.86	39.5	1.413	62.68	41.1	1.525
1949: January	63.29	41.0	1.544	57.41	39.7	1.446	59.53	39.9	1.492	50.18	39.0	1.286	56.19	39.5	1.424	61.60	40.5	1.521
February	64.45	41.3	1.554	57.57	39.7	1.450	59.82	40.0	1.498	50.08	38.9	1.287	55.59	39.2	1.418	61.34	40.3	1.523
March	63.26	40.3	1.571	56.93	39.1	1.456	58.73	39.2	1.498	50.25	38.8	1.294	56.43	39.1	1.443	60.66	39.8	1.524
April	60.81	38.5	1.580	56.05	38.6	1.452	57.87	38.8	1.491	48.50	37.8	1.289	56.40	38.8	1.455	59.47	39.1	1.521

Machinery, except electrical—Continued

Year and month	Machinery and machine-shop products			Engines and turbines			Tractors			Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors			Machine tools			Machine-tool accessories		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$28.76	39.4	$0.730	$28.67	37.4	$0.767	$32.13	38.3	$0.839	$26.46	37.0	$0.716	$32.25	42.9	$0.752	$31.78	40.9	$0.777
1941: January	34.00	43.7	.777	36.50	44.1	.827	36.03	41.5	.868	29.92	39.5	.757	40.15	50.4	.797	37.90	50.0	.758
1948: April	58.57	41.6	1.408	62.47	41.0	1.530	60.08	39.4	1.526	58.87	40.5	1.455	60.29	42.0	1.437	63.50	42.0	1.513
May	59.05	41.6	1.418	63.46	41.2	1.543	54.12	35.5	1.526	59.44	40.7	1.461	60.63	42.0	1.443	63.19	41.8	1.514
June	59.51	41.6	1.432	63.59	40.2	1.581	61.83	40.8	1.516	61.31	41.1	1.493	61.75	42.0	1.469	62.23	41.4	1.504
July	58.81	40.7	1.444	61.53	38.8	1.588	63.30	41.1	1.541	60.22	40.0	1.504	61.09	41.6	1.469	62.71	41.3	1.518
August	60.73	41.3	1.470	63.78	40.0	1.599	64.33	40.5	1.586	60.37	39.7	1.529	61.85	41.6	1.486	65.17	41.4	1.574
September	60.42	40.7	1.486	63.66	39.4	1.621	63.70	40.4	1.578	62.20	40.5	1.537	62.11	41.6	1.492	63.43	40.6	1.564
October	61.76	41.3	1.495	66.10	40.6	1.634	63.76	40.4	1.578	61.45	40.0	1.534	63.31	41.8	1.514	64.40	41.0	1.570
November	61.46	41.0	1.499	65.27	40.1	1.629	61.67	39.3	1.569	60.59	39.6	1.531	62.84	41.5	1.513	63.87	40.8	1.566
December	62.11	41.5	1.499	66.96	41.1	1.632	62.84	40.0	1.572	62.18	40.1	1.552	63.09	41.6	1.516	65.54	41.7	1.572
1949: January	61.20	40.8	1.499	64.31	39.9	1.616	63.46	40.4	1.573	61.04	39.4	1.549	61.07	40.6	1.504	64.35	41.1	1.565
February	60.52	40.4	1.499	64.52	39.9	1.626	62.60	40.1	1.563	62.35	40.0	1.557	60.57	40.2	1.507	63.65	40.6	1.568
March	60.04	40.0	1.500	63.11	39.2	1.619	61.84	39.5	1.567	61.56	39.5	1.557	59.84	39.7	1.509	63.63	40.5	1.571
April	58.94	39.4	1.497	61.67	38.5	1.606	60.07	38.4	1.563	60.88	39.1	1.559	58.99	39.1	1.510	61.76	39.3	1.570

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Machinery, except electrical—Continued

Year and month	Textile machinery			Typewriters			Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines			Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic			Sewing machines, domestic and industrial			Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$26.19	39.8	$0.660	$23.98	37.3	$0.643	$30.38	37.2	$0.821									
1941: January	30.13	44.6	.677	26.40	39.1	.675	34.78	41.4	.846									
1948: April	61.01	43.5	1.403	54.63	42.0	1.301	65.62	42.1	1.573	$58.15	42.1	$1.383	$61.01	42.3	$1.434	$55.99	40.2	$1.391
May	61.28	43.3	1.417	53.31	41.2	1.294	64.55	41.5	1.570	57.39	41.3	1.390	64.89	41.8	1.551	56.72	40.5	1.402
June	62.53	43.3	1.443	53.75	41.2	1.305	66.43	41.5	1.614	59.29	41.8	1.417	65.99	42.5	1.553	59.47	40.5	1.467
July	60.61	42.1	1.440	54.62	41.5	1.317	67.45	41.5	1.639	57.05	39.5	1.445	65.19	41.5	1.571	57.22	38.6	1.482
August	62.21	42.3	1.470	52.78	40.6	1.300	66.00	40.8	1.628	61.27	41.2	1.486	68.04	43.1	1.578	59.40	39.2	1.514
September	62.86	42.4	1.483	53.31	40.5	1.316	66.04	40.4	1.646	59.32	39.5	1.500	69.17	43.1	1.604	60.07	39.5	1.522
October	62.26	42.1	1.480	48.51	36.9	1.316	65.51	40.0	1.646	62.13	41.5	1.498	70.20	43.7	1.608	62.60	40.6	1.540
November	62.24	41.8	1.490	56.11	40.9	1.371	66.63	40.8	1.644	61.04	40.7	1.499	71.30	44.0	1.618	61.02	40.0	1.526
December	63.58	42.3	1.498	56.63	41.3	1.372	67.99	40.9	1.673	51.12	35.1	1.458	71.02	44.0	1.608	61.60	40.0	1.541
1949: January	62.24	41.6	1.490	53.59	39.5	1.356	67.33	40.3	1.679	54.40	37.7	1.444	68.94	42.8	1.601	60.32	39.3	1.535
February	61.39	41.0	1.488	52.39	38.9	1.348	66.97	40.2	1.676	54.56	38.0	1.436	67.83	42.4	1.589	60.94	39.6	1.539
March	61.78	41.1	1.494	52.16	38.6	1.350	67.30	40.2	1.683	55.68	38.7	1.438	66.98	42.0	1.583	58.99	38.7	1.524
April	61.15	40.6	1.496	49.62	36.4	1.363	66.90	39.9	1.683	57.37	39.8	1.441	62.95	39.9	1.561	55.45	36.5	1.518

Transportation equipment, except automobiles

Year and month	Total: Transportation equipment, except automobiles			Locomotives			Cars, electric- and steam-railroad			Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines			Aircraft engines			Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$30.51	38.9	$0.785	$28.33	36.7	$0.771	$26.71	36.0	$0.741	$30.34	41.5	$0.745	$36.58	44.1	$0.835	$31.91	38.0	$0.835
1941: January	35.69	43.1	.828	34.79	42.8	.814	29.57	38.5	.768	34.13	44.7	.776	42.16	47.2	.892	37.69	42.0	.893
1948: April	59.89	40.5	1.478	64.96	40.5	1.604	58.70	40.9	1.437	57.75	40.6	1.421	60.33	40.5	1.491	62.04	40.2	1.541
May	59.30	40.0	1.481	64.57	40.1	1.610	58.07	40.2	1.446	57.74	40.4	1.428	61.02	40.9	1.494	60.40	39.4	1.531
June	59.27	39.8	1.489	64.58	39.7	1.626	58.46	39.9	1.467	57.99	40.4	1.436	62.14	40.6	1.532	59.76	39.2	1.525
July	58.95	39.2	1.503	64.00	38.4	1.665	56.19	38.3	1.466	57.89	40.0	1.449	64.79	40.6	1.594	59.49	38.8	1.532
August	60.53	39.7	1.527	64.76	38.7	1.674	61.81	40.5	1.526	59.68	40.5	1.475	65.11	41.1	1.583	58.87	37.7	1.564
September	60.74	39.0	1.556	66.52	39.7	1.677	57.21	37.4	1.531	61.38	40.7	1.507	66.26	41.2	1.609	58.62	36.6	1.606
October	62.70	39.8	1.575	63.74	38.3	1.663	63.16	40.8	1.548	62.45	40.6	1.537	67.75	41.7	1.623	60.52	37.5	1.616
November	61.98	39.3	1.579	66.29	39.0	1.698	62.74	40.2	1.562	63.30	40.9	1.548	66.61	41.2	1.617	56.16	35.0	1.607
December	64.34	40.6	1.585	71.90	40.5	1.774	66.03	42.0	1.571	63.11	40.9	1.541	67.30	41.7	1.616	63.21	39.1	1.614
1949: January	62.92	39.9	1.577	67.71	39.7	1.705	64.78	41.4	1.566	61.24	39.8	1.537	66.63	41.3	1.615	62.97	39.0	1.614
February	63.04	40.1	1.572	64.20	39.2	1.637	65.05	41.3	1.574	62.75	40.6	1.544	65.74	40.9	1.606	61.78	38.6	1.601
March	62.37	39.7	1.571	66.90	39.7	1.687	63.01	40.3	1.562	61.56	39.9	1.538	63.60	40.0	1.591	62.80	39.1	1.605
April	60.99	38.8	1.572	66.79	39.4	1.694	58.79	37.9	1.550	59.80	39.0	1.530	64.11	40.1	1.597	62.43	38.3	1.630

Transportation equipment, except automobiles—Con. / Automobiles / Nonferrous metals and their products

Year and month	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts			Automobiles			Total: Nonferrous metals and their products			Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals			Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum			Clocks and watches		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average				$32.91	35.4	$0.929	$26.74	38.9	$0.687	$26.67	38.2	$0.699	$28.77	39.6	$0.729	$22.27	37.9	$0.587
1941: January				37.69	38.9	.969	30.47	41.4	.736	29.21	38.7	.755	35.96	44.0	.818	23.90	38.9	.614
1948: April	$56.36	40.3	$1.398	59.14	38.6	1.533	54.87	40.9	1.343	56.49	41.1	1.375	56.84	40.0	1.422	49.09	40.8	1.205
May	55.54	39.4	1.410	54.44	35.2	1.548	54.96	40.6	1.355	57.33	41.5	1.380	57.42	40.1	1.431	48.27	40.1	1.205
June	54.07	37.5	1.442	61.30	37.7	1.624	55.91	40.8	1.369	57.96	41.3	1.403	59.35	41.2	1.440	48.89	40.1	1.219
July	54.28	37.6	1.445	63.48	38.5	1.649	56.34	40.1	1.404	59.75	41.2	1.449	61.61	40.8	1.511	48.96	39.8	1.230
August	62.67	41.6	1.508	64.67	38.9	1.664	57.97	40.7	1.424	61.74	41.4	1.493	63.37	41.0	1.547	50.80	40.7	1.249
September	61.79	41.1	1.503	62.74	37.4	1.676	58.73	40.8	1.438	63.39	41.6	1.522	63.36	40.8	1.552	50.76	40.3	1.259
October	66.51	42.9	1.551	67.29	39.9	1.689	59.25	41.2	1.440	62.01	41.4	1.497	63.20	40.8	1.549	51.11	40.4	1.266
November	66.68	43.6	1.529	65.41	38.6	1.693	58.80	40.8	1.440	60.78	40.6	1.498	61.33	39.8	1.541	51.47	40.3	1.277
December	57.12	38.8	1.472	66.90	39.4	1.696	59.45	41.2	1.444	61.59	41.0	1.503	63.34	41.0	1.546	51.78	40.1	1.292
1949: January	55.69	37.9	1.468	68.10	39.8	1.711	58.48	40.5	1.444	62.88	41.1	1.531	61.43	40.1	1.533	50.78	39.7	1.281
February	56.24	38.3	1.467	67.66	39.8	1.700	58.31	40.3	1.447	61.88	40.8	1.516	59.12	38.7	1.528	50.73	39.5	1.286
March	57.02	39.1	1.458	63.48	37.9	1.675	56.58	39.4	1.436	61.62	40.9	1.505	55.67	36.7	1.516	50.79	39.6	1.283
April	57.25	39.3	1.456	66.22	39.3	1.685	55.91	38.8	1.441	62.34	41.1	1.510	52.39	34.7	1.512	50.34	39.4	1.279

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Nonferrous metals and their products—Continued												Lumber and timber basic products					
	Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings			Silverware and plated ware			Lighting equipment			Aluminum manufactures			Total: Lumber and timber basic products			Sawmills and logging camps		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$26.36	39.4	$0.660	$26.03	40.7	$0.643	$25.73	37.1	$0.693	$27.49	39.3	$0.699	$19.06	39.0	$0.489	$18.29	38.4	$0.476
1941: January	26.43	39.1	.664	27.37	41.4	.666	28.19	39.3	.717	32.85	42.0	.782	20.27	38.9	.521	19.59	38.4	.510
1948: April	51.31	41.2	1.246	62.09	45.7	1.360	52.90	38.8	1.364	52.53	39.7	1.325	45.59	42.1	1.083	43.99	41.6	1.057
May	50.59	39.8	1.271	62.00	45.5	1.363	51.75	37.7	1.373	52.83	39.7	1.332	47.39	42.5	1.115	45.06	41.3	1.091
June	52.10	40.9	1.274	62.24	45.5	1.367	53.19	37.5	1.419	52.13	39.1	1.333	48.43	42.8	1.131	47.37	42.6	1.113
July	49.30	39.8	1.240	58.55	43.7	1.340	56.31	38.6	1.460	52.79	37.3	1.414	48.14	41.9	1.149	47.29	41.7	1.133
August	51.07	40.3	1.267	60.79	44.6	1.365	55.88	38.4	1.454	55.16	38.9	1.419	50.64	43.1	1.175	49.90	42.9	1.162
September	51.86	40.3	1.290	64.35	46.2	1.392	57.64	39.4	1.463	55.41	38.7	1.432	49.22	41.8	1.178	48.31	41.6	1.162
October	52.74	40.8	1.296	64.67	46.0	1.407	57.13	39.3	1.453	58.04	40.2	1.444	49.60	42.5	1.167	48.45	42.2	1.148
November	54.35	41.5	1.310	64.78	46.0	1.409	57.91	39.7	1.460	57.73	40.1	1.440	48.30	41.6	1.160	47.14	41.3	1.141
December	55.23	41.7	1.326	63.50	45.0	1.409	58.05	39.7	1.463	57.68	40.1	1.437	47.02	41.4	1.136	45.54	41.0	1.110
1949: January	52.25	40.4	1.295	60.79	43.4	1.401	57.34	39.0	1.472	57.41	40.2	1.428	46.07	41.1	1.121	44.90	41.0	1.095
February	52.77	40.6	1.301	60.94	43.3	1.408	61.18	40.1	1.527	57.38	40.2	1.426	44.15	39.7	1.112	42.44	39.3	1.080
March	52.70	40.4	1.305	56.58	41.0	1.380	58.39	38.5	1.515	55.88	39.5	1.416	45.85	40.4	1.135	44.62	40.2	1.110
April	50.05	38.1	1.314	56.68	41.1	1.378	59.63	38.6	1.552	55.49	39.2	1.414	47.16	40.8	1.156	46.04	40.6	1.134

Year and month	Lumber and timber basic products—Con.			Furniture and finished lumber products												Stone, clay, and glass products		
	Planing and plywood mills			Total: Furniture and finished lumber products			Furniture			Caskets and other morticians' goods			Wood preserving			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products		
1939: Average	$22.17	41.1	$0.540	$19.95	38.5	$0.518	$20.51	38.9	$0.530	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	$23.94	37.6	$0.637
1941: January	22.51	40.5	.554	20.90	38.7	.540	21.42	39.0	.552	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	25.02	37.4	.669
1948: April	51.94	44.0	1.181	46.34	41.0	1.131	47.64	41.1	1.161	$48.23	41.3	$1.167	$41.09	39.8	$1.033	51.77	40.7	1.271
May	52.53	43.9	1.197	46.39	40.8	1.136	47.60	40.8	1.167	47.48	40.7	1.165	42.29	40.3	1.050	52.30	40.7	1.286
June	52.61	43.8	1.213	46.54	40.7	1.145	47.57	40.6	1.174	47.61	40.6	1.172	42.45	40.4	1.050	52.45	40.6	1.292
July	51.91	42.7	1.220	46.30	40.3	1.149	46.95	40.0	1.176	47.37	40.0	1.177	43.51	41.1	1.059	51.50	39.4	1.307
August	53.88	43.9	1.231	47.68	41.0	1.163	48.47	40.7	1.189	48.56	40.6	1.195	42.77	40.9	1.046	54.07	40.9	1.322
September	53.27	42.8	1.247	48.16	40.8	1.181	49.25	40.7	1.211	48.54	40.5	1.194	43.45	40.7	1.068	53.98	40.2	1.344
October	54.47	43.9	1.246	49.20	41.5	1.184	50.56	41.5	1.217	48.20	40.4	1.189	44.54	41.7	1.069	55.11	41.0	1.345
November	53.41	42.9	1.243	48.41	40.8	1.188	50.17	40.9	1.226	48.39	39.9	1.209	43.99	41.2	1.069	54.31	40.1	1.354
December	53.12	42.9	1.238	48.70	41.1	1.186	50.42	41.1	1.227	49.25	41.0	1.200	43.45	40.8	1.066	54.83	40.6	1.352
1949: January	51.00	41.7	1.221	47.08	39.8	1.183	48.26	39.4	1.225	49.59	40.3	1.227	43.40	40.8	1.063	53.87	39.7	1.357
February	51.01	41.4	1.233	47.28	40.0	1.182	48.14	39.6	1.223	48.93	40.2	1.223	42.19	40.4	1.043	53.91	39.7	1.358
March	50.84	41.3	1.235	47.36	39.9	1.187	48.54	39.5	1.231	47.89	39.4	1.219	43.25	40.7	1.064	53.52	39.5	1.355
April	51.52	41.5	1.246	46.37	39.1	1.186	47.39	38.7	1.230	45.85	38.4	1.195	44.41	40.5	1.093	52.81	39.0	1.354

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Glass and glassware			Glass products made from purchased glass [2]			Cement			Brick, tile, and terra cotta			Pottery and related products			Gypsum		
1939: Average	$25.32	35.2	$0.721	-------	-------	-------	$26.67	38.2	$0.699	$20.55	37.8	$0.543	$22.74	37.2	$0.625	-------	-------	-------
1941: January	28.02	36.3	.772	-------	-------	-------	26.82	37.9	.709	21.74	36.9	.587	22.92	36.4	.635	-------	-------	-------
1948: April	54.12	39.9	1.355	$43.16	39.6	$1.089	53.27	42.0	1.269	48.39	40.6	1.186	48.45	39.2	1.249	$58.98	46.8	$1.261
May	53.44	39.3	1.360	45.53	40.4	1.131	55.85	42.6	1.311	49.75	41.1	1.206	48.09	38.7	1.263	60.17	47.2	1.275
June	53.32	39.2	1.361	45.75	40.3	1.136	56.38	42.7	1.321	49.66	40.8	1.210	48.42	38.6	1.272	59.91	46.2	1.298
July	50.90	37.0	1.376	43.32	37.4	1.158	56.61	42.1	1.346	49.52	40.2	1.227	47.30	37.6	1.293	58.86	44.2	1.332
August	54.88	39.5	1.393	47.14	40.6	1.161	57.35	42.7	1.344	52.05	41.4	1.254	49.96	39.3	1.294	63.44	47.1	1.347
September	55.57	39.0	1.428	47.18	40.3	1.172	56.48	41.4	1.365	51.25	40.3	1.265	48.31	37.7	1.305	63.95	46.4	1.378
October	57.00	40.0	1.427	48.35	41.4	1.168	56.26	41.7	1.348	52.48	41.0	1.270	51.33	39.4	1.325	64.81	47.2	1.372
November	55.58	38.4	1.448	49.38	41.2	1.200	55.42	41.2	1.346	51.75	40.4	1.274	51.86	39.0	1.338	64.60	47.0	1.375
December	57.18	39.4	1.453	50.34	42.1	1.200	55.27	41.5	1.333	51.92	40.6	1.271	51.34	38.9	1.326	65.61	47.9	1.370
1949: January	57.61	39.2	1.469	47.42	39.9	1.187	55.44	41.3	1.342	50.17	39.2	1.268	50.13	37.8	1.344	60.09	44.6	1.346
February	58.11	39.4	1.479	46.98	39.7	1.184	54.89	41.3	1.328	50.73	39.7	1.269	50.56	38.0	1.342	60.43	44.7	1.352
March	57.15	39.1	1.467	46.44	39.0	1.178	55.58	41.6	1.336	50.17	39.3	1.271	50.61	37.6	1.343	57.90	43.2	1.339
April	55.84	38.3	1.457	47.08	39.5	1.191	56.21	41.4	1.359	50.48	39.4	1.271	49.07	36.6	1.336	55.36	41.8	1.325

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	Lime			Marble, granite, slate, and other products			Abrasives			Asbestos products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	-------	-------	-------	$26.18	36.9	$0.714	-------	-------	-------	$24.43	39.0	$0.627
1941: January	-------	-------	-------	24.29	34.6	.708	-------	-------	-------	27.26	41.3	.660
1948: April	$52.08	46.3	$1.127	47.97	40.9	1.160	$59.02	41.5	$1.423	55.11	41.2	1.338
May	52.41	46.1	1.136	49.44	41.3	1.193	61.04	41.9	1.457	55.45	41.3	1.340
June	53.32	45.9	1.153	49.21	40.9	1.198	61.39	42.2	1.456	56.17	41.7	1.348
July	52.46	44.4	1.169	48.27	39.8	1.209	58.53	41.3	1.423	57.18	41.7	1.373
August	54.78	45.8	1.192	50.32	41.1	1.219	60.17	41.5	1.449	57.52	41.4	1.391
September	54.75	45.0	1.217	50.05	40.9	1.221	62.09	42.0	1.479	58.81	42.0	1.400
October	55.45	45.8	1.203	50.34	41.2	1.220	62.30	41.8	1.492	58.85	41.6	1.415
November	55.24	45.4	1.213	48.76	39.3	1.238	61.37	41.4	1.482	57.45	40.9	1.406
December	53.89	44.5	1.203	51.80	41.6	1.246	60.57	40.7	1.490	57.67	41.2	1.399
1949: January	53.56	44.7	1.192	50.46	40.6	1.243	60.03	40.5	1.487	54.92	39.8	1.381
February	52.27	42.8	1.207	50.77	40.8	1.237	59.67	40.2	1.485	55.46	39.9	1.389
March	53.63	44.4	1.201	50.45	40.4	1.249	59.06	39.4	1.493	54.57	39.5	1.381
April	52.65	43.2	1.208	50.82	40.7	1.256	57.47	38.4	1.489	52.76	38.0	1.387

Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures

Year and month	Total: Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures			Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$16.84	36.6	$0.460	$14.26	36.7	$0.389
1941: January	18.01	36.9	.488	15.60	37.2	.419
1948: April	45.46	39.9	1.138	43.08	40.1	1.076
May	45.22	39.6	1.142	42.64	39.6	1.078
June	45.29	39.5	1.147	42.00	39.1	1.075
July	44.15	38.6	1.145	40.63	38.0	1.070
August	45.07	38.5	1.170	41.61	37.7	1.106
September	45.12	38.0	1.188	41.69	37.1	1.125
October	44.94	37.9	1.187	41.60	36.9	1.127
November	45.17	38.0	1.190	41.60	37.0	1.125
December	45.55	38.3	1.189	42.21	37.5	1.126
1949: January	44.47	37.4	1.189	40.74	36.3	1.125
February	44.44	37.5	1.185	41.14	36.6	1.124
March	43.66	37.0	1.180	40.58	36.2	1.122
April	41.68	35.5	1.174	38.42	34.5	1.115

Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

Year and month	Cotton smallwares			Silk and rayon goods			Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing			Hosiery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$18.22	39.0	$0.474	$15.78	36.5	$0.429	$19.21	36.4	$0.528	$18.98	35.6	$0.536
1941: January	19.74	39.3	.503	16.53	35.7	.461	21.78	37.9	.576	18.51	33.8	.550
1948: April	43.03	39.6	1.087	48.31	41.8	1.156	52.33	39.9	1.311	41.61	37.4	1.112
May	42.72	39.3	1.089	48.38	41.8	1.157	52.61	40.1	1.314	41.14	36.7	1.120
June	43.98	39.8	1.106	48.47	41.8	1.159	53.10	40.3	1.320	42.01	36.6	1.146
July	43.48	39.3	1.107	47.69	41.6	1.147	52.31	39.5	1.327	41.52	36.1	1.148
August	43.40	38.9	1.115	48.85	41.3	1.182	52.13	39.6	1.317	42.98	36.8	1.167
September	44.09	39.0	1.130	49.62	41.2	1.206	51.19	38.8	1.323	43.38	36.2	1.200
October	42.87	38.0	1.129	49.13	41.1	1.195	49.37	37.6	1.315	45.11	37.5	1.204
November	43.19	38.3	1.130	49.26	41.1	1.200	50.25	38.1	1.320	45.26	37.4	1.209
December	44.12	39.4	1.122	48.81	40.8	1.197	51.66	39.1	1.321	43.90	36.6	1.200
1949: January	43.26	38.8	1.114	47.00	39.8	1.181	51.37	38.8	1.325	42.73	35.6	1.199
February	43.76	39.0	1.122	46.75	39.3	1.190	50.40	38.1	1.322	42.74	36.2	1.179
March	43.19	38.6	1.118	44.40	37.4	1.188	47.88	36.8	1.299	43.01	36.2	1.180
April	42.88	38.4	1.118	43.70	37.0	1.183	46.10	35.7	1.292	41.93	35.2	1.185

Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

Year and month	Knitted cloth			Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves			Knitted underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$18.15	38.4	$0.468	$17.14	37.0	$0.461	$15.05	36.9	$0.410	$20.82	38.6	$0.535
1941: January	19.90	37.9	.503	17.65	35.8	.489	16.06	36.0	.446	21.65	39.3	.551
1948: April	44.39	41.4	1.072	38.73	38.4	1.007	38.72	39.1	.988	51.44	41.8	1.229
May	42.79	39.7	1.078	39.00	38.5	1.012	37.88	38.3	.987	50.67	41.3	1.226
June	43.94	40.7	1.079	38.84	38.3	1.004	38.09	38.4	.994	51.05	41.5	1.229
July	44.21	40.5	1.091	37.28	37.2	.987	36.98	37.3	.990	48.76	39.9	1.221
August	44.70	40.8	1.097	37.89	37.3	1.000	38.05	37.3	1.016	49.86	40.1	1.241
September	43.72	39.1	1.117	38.91	37.7	1.016	36.80	35.8	1.023	50.47	39.9	1.264
October	44.61	39.1	1.141	37.78	36.6	1.021	37.00	36.0	1.023	50.54	39.7	1.271
November	44.82	39.3	1.141	39.85	38.2	1.029	36.19	35.3	1.025	50.98	39.9	1.274
December	44.66	39.2	1.140	39.37	38.0	1.021	35.89	34.9	1.023	52.36	41.2	1.269
1949: January	45.65	40.0	1.140	40.63	38.3	1.044	34.95	34.1	1.019	50.59	39.7	1.274
February	45.72	39.8	1.141	40.15	37.7	1.049	35.47	35.1	1.010	52.03	40.8	1.276
March	46.80	40.7	1.138	40.39	38.0	1.049	36.59	35.9	1.017	52.29	40.9	1.277
April	46.15	39.6	1.154	37.64	35.2	1.061	34.09	33.6	1.010	50.23	39.4	1.275

Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

Year and month	Carpets and rugs, wool			Hats, fur-felt			Jute goods, except felts			Cordage and twine		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$23.25	36.1	$0.644	$22.73	32.2	$0.707	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1941: January	25.18	37.3	.675	27.12	36.2	.755	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1948: April	55.18	41.4	1.336	48.58	35.3	1.379	$42.93	40.6	$1.057	$42.21	39.1	$1.079
May	56.22	41.8	1.348	49.94	36.7	1.364	42.69	40.1	1.064	41.82	38.5	1.084
June	57.86	42.0	1.380	51.72	37.7	1.375	42.65	40.2	1.060	42.68	39.0	1.094
July	57.42	40.7	1.412	49.52	37.1	1.338	42.58	40.6	1.048	41.08	37.7	1.088
August	59.36	41.3	1.439	52.52	37.3	1.411	43.37	41.1	1.056	41.82	38.0	1.101
September	59.30	41.3	1.438	50.54	35.7	1.414	41.77	40.3	1.036	41.85	37.4	1.120
October	60.08	41.1	1.464	49.78	35.5	1.397	43.77	41.3	1.059	42.90	38.4	1.119
November	60.27	41.0	1.471	47.87	33.9	1.407	43.91	41.4	1.062	43.54	38.3	1.136
December	59.75	40.8	1.466	53.07	37.6	1.413	43.89	41.2	1.066	43.79	38.4	1.139
1949: January	59.57	40.7	1.464	53.19	37.2	1.432	42.43	39.2	1.081	42.99	37.7	1.141
February	58.22	39.9	1.460	53.03	37.4	1.421	42.44	39.5	1.074	43.05	37.5	1.143
March	58.26	39.8	1.467	50.37	35.8	1.404	41.54	38.3	1.084	43.67	38.1	1.146
April	53.63	37.0	1.453	41.98	29.3	1.434	41.10	38.1	1.078	41.60	36.4	1.142

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products

Year and month	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Underwear and neckwear, men's			Work shirts			Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$18.17	34.5	$0.527	$19.32	33.2	$0.581	$13.75	34.6	$0.398	$14.18	35.4	$0.401	$11.03	35.8	$0.309	$19.20	33.9	$0.519
1941: January	18.76	33.5	.560	20.40	33.4	.607	14.22	33.0	.431	14.85	33.6	.442	12.33	33.6	.367	19.47	33.2	.552
1948: April	37.61	36.2	1.040	44.31	37.3	1.173	34.39	36.9	.928	34.35	36.0	.954	26.85	36.8	.730	43.20	35.1	1.201
May	37.24	35.8	1.040	43.50	36.8	1.171	33.83	36.3	.927	34.80	36.8	.946	27.22	36.5	.744	43.27	35.1	1.206
June	37.61	35.6	1.055	43.19	36.4	1.169	33.00	35.5	.925	34.00	35.6	.950	27.21	37.1	.732	43.94	35.0	1.239
July	38.74	35.8	1.081	43.03	36.8	1.160	33.14	36.2	.924	34.54	36.0	.950	26.67	36.9	.735	46.09	34.9	1.304
August	40.27	36.4	1.106	43.98	36.8	1.180	32.88	35.7	.921	35.31	36.5	.968	27.70	37.4	.739	49.06	36.0	1.336
September	40.38	36.1	1.117	43.81	36.7	1.178	33.59	35.9	.933	35.74	36.0	.993	28.41	37.4	.759	49.15	35.6	1.352
October	37.77	34.8	1.087	41.07	35.0	1.160	33.44	35.9	.931	35.29	35.9	.982	28.34	37.6	.751	44.39	33.5	1.302
November	39.40	35.9	1.099	41.78	35.4	1.167	34.04	36.1	.942	37.07	36.9	1.004	26.46	35.1	.754	48.05	35.7	1.321
December	38.95	35.4	1.101	41.95	35.3	1.180	32.26	34.2	.944	36.37	36.6	.997	25.75	33.3	.771	47.34	35.1	1.317
1949: January	39.53	35.2	1.123	41.52	34.8	1.180	31.75	33.7	.945	34.90	35.3	.995	26.09	34.4	.763	48.69	35.2	1.358
February	40.10	36.0	1.114	42.79	36.0	1.176	33.20	35.2	.932	35.99	36.0	1.000	27.14	35.2	.770	48.72	35.6	1.342
March	39.75	36.2	1.098	43.21	36.3	1.175	34.45	36.5	.938	36.72	36.5	1.012	27.38	35.3	.777	47.50	35.6	1.306
April	35.94	34.2	1.051	40.43	34.6	1.156	33.45	35.4	.939	33.79	34.1	.989	26.53	34.4	.774	41.82	33.3	1.225

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			Handkerchiefs			Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads			Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.			Textile bags		
1939: Average	$17.15	37.5	$0.456	$22.19	33.8	$0.636	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1941: January	17.24	35.6	.482	22.31	30.5	.648	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1948: April	37.39	37.8	.991	49.95	36.0	1.353	$33.09	36.1	$0.917	$30.17	33.1	$0.891	$38.46	38.2	$1.001	$36.35	37.2	$0.977
May	35.85	35.8	1.003	42.82	31.5	1.333	31.66	34.8	.909	30.41	32.9	.912	37.52	37.2	.998	37.94	38.4	.987
June	36.58	36.2	1.013	45.29	32.7	1.352	31.40	34.3	.917	30.50	33.6	.898	40.19	39.1	1.019	38.10	38.3	.995
July	36.10	36.0	1.003	50.99	34.8	1.414	30.62	33.8	.907	30.33	34.6	.892	39.01	38.2	1.010	38.93	38.9	1.001
August	36.51	36.6	.999	54.26	36.7	1.449	32.79	35.7	.920	31.97	35.8	.898	39.72	38.6	1.014	39.68	39.2	1.012
September	37.07	37.1	1.002	55.64	36.5	1.467	34.34	37.2	.924	32.54	35.8	.922	38.65	36.7	1.032	41.34	39.7	1.042
October	37.66	37.0	1.019	51.37	34.0	1.467	36.24	38.7	.937	32.86	36.0	.920	41.33	39.4	1.036	41.42	40.2	1.030
November	38.25	37.8	1.012	42.97	30.4	1.381	36.70	38.9	.944	32.93	36.6	.909	41.78	39.8	1.038	40.98	39.8	1.029
December	37.58	37.3	1.009	48.68	34.3	1.391	36.00	38.1	.946	32.49	35.2	.920	41.85	39.7	1.041	41.81	40.3	1.038
1949: January	37.10	36.4	1.021	52.24	35.2	1.457	34.56	36.7	.942	32.68	35.2	.930	38.37	37.0	1.032	40.93	39.4	1.040
February	38.06	36.9	1.032	59.99	37.9	1.530	36.37	38.2	.952	34.50	37.5	.924	40.62	38.7	1.043	40.05	38.5	1.043
March	38.46	37.4	1.031	62.23	39.2	1.537	34.79	37.3	.933	35.05	37.8	.931	40.38	38.3	1.047	39.14	37.4	1.046
April	36.85	35.3	1.045	51.06	34.8	1.460	31.07	33.1	.938	32.86	35.5	.922	39.16	37.5	1.035	38.95	37.1	1.058

Leather and leather products

Year and month	Total: Leather and leather products			Leather			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Boots and shoes			Leather gloves and mittens			Trunks and suitcases		
1939: Average	$19.13	36.2	$0.528	$24.43	38.7	$0.634	-------	-------	-------	$17.83	35.7	$0.503	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1941: January	20.66	37.3	.554	25.27	38.3	.662	-------	-------	-------	19.58	37.0	.530	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1948: April	40.34	36.3	1.116	51.59	39.1	1.318	$39.90	36.5	$1.107	38.09	35.3	1.080	$33.18	35.4	$0.938	$45.35	40.1	$1.130
May	39.65	35.5	1.118	52.38	39.4	1.330	39.72	36.3	1.105	36.79	34.3	1.074	34.77	35.2	.991	45.06	39.6	1.137
June	41.38	37.0	1.118	53.11	39.5	1.345	41.24	37.4	1.108	39.00	36.4	1.074	35.78	35.8	.999	44.86	39.0	1.150
July	41.64	37.4	1.114	53.39	39.5	1.351	41.09	37.4	1.104	39.41	37.0	1.069	35.01	35.8	.988	44.42	38.8	1.152
August	42.80	37.9	1.128	53.70	39.8	1.856	42.62	38.8	1.105	40.65	37.4	1.087	35.79	36.3	1.005	47.19	40.6	1.168
September	42.65	37.3	1.143	53.13	38.9	1.367	42.00	38.1	1.117	40.61	36.8	1.104	35.41	35.6	1.002	47.65	40.7	1.175
October	41.56	36.3	1.145	53.52	39.1	1.368	40.46	36.2	1.125	39.15	35.6	1.102	34.72	35.1	.995	47.61	40.0	1.193
November	40.84	35.8	1.151	53.82	39.1	1.377	39.73	35.6	1.134	37.97	34.4	1.105	34.74	34.9	1.004	49.26	41.4	1.193
December	42.61	37.2	1.146	55.39	40.1	1.381	42.51	37.6	1.137	40.23	36.6	1.101	33.15	34.4	.962	45.24	38.2	1.183
1949: January	42.41	37.2	1.140	54.61	39.7	1.375	41.95	37.6	1.127	40.40	36.8	1.097	34.68	35.8	.973	40.17	35.0	1.148
February	42.86	37.6	1.140	54.38	39.5	1.377	43.00	38.5	1.122	40.99	37.3	1.099	34.34	36.1	.961	43.93	37.5	1.164
March	42.64	37.4	1.140	53.34	38.8	1.374	42.56	37.6	1.126	40.95	37.2	1.100	33.66	35.2	.964	44.93	38.2	1.173
April	40.80	35.6	1.146	52.28	38.1	1.375	40.54	35.6	1.131	38.50	35.1	1.105	31.98	33.5	.962	44.02	37.2	1.188

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Food

Year and month	Total: Food			Slaughtering and meat packing			Butter			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream			Flour		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$24.43	40.3	$0.607	$27.85	40.6	$0.686	$22.60	46.7	$0.484	-------	-------	-------	$29.24	46.2	$0.626	$25.80	42.3	$0.605
1941: January	24.69	39.0	.633	26.84	39.3	.681	22.84	44.6	.509	-------	-------	-------	29.41	44.2	.653	25.27	41.0	.608
1948: April	50.95	42.4	1.201	68.51	48.1	1.425	47.16	45.6	1.032	$53.51	46.7	$1.147	50.86	45.3	1.087	53.07	45.3	1.173
May	51.26	42.5	1.207	67.66	46.7	1.424	47.52	45.9	1.033	55.36	47.5	1.165	51.11	45.0	1.086	55.12	46.1	1.196
June	52.09	42.8	1.217	61.24	44.1	1.383	48.42	46.3	1.043	56.66	48.5	1.168	52.22	45.8	1.103	57.48	47.8	1.204
July	51.77	42.6	1.215	58.75	42.9	1.368	49.66	46.9	1.063	56.42	47.6	1.186	53.58	46.2	1.125	60.05	48.4	1.241
August	49.74	41.0	1.214	55.71	41.2	1.351	49.82	46.6	1.067	56.07	47.7	1.174	52.81	44.7	1.147	61.14	48.1	1.271
September	51.76	42.6	1.216	57.64	42.3	1.361	49.58	45.8	1.081	55.99	47.0	1.191	54.46	45.3	1.173	60.77	46.3	1.315
October	51.47	41.8	1.232	57.38	41.9	1.367	49.43	45.8	1.079	53.71	45.4	1.183	53.92	44.5	1.163	62.03	47.9	1.297
November	51.83	41.5	1.249	61.07	43.1	1.416	49.87	46.0	1.083	54.29	45.9	1.182	54.45	44.3	1.177	58.94	45.6	1.291
December	52.86	41.8	1.264	62.63	44.5	1.404	49.62	45.0	1.100	54.29	45.5	1.192	54.66	45.0	1.161	58.34	45.2	1.293
1949: January	52.62	41.5	1.268	60.30	43.1	1.397	50.48	45.4	1.110	54.78	45.0	1.218	54.39	45.1	1.161	61.55	46.7	1.319
February	52.24	41.3	1.265	56.04	40.6	1.381	50.51	45.0	1.119	55.53	45.7	1.216	55.26	45.9	1.162	57.18	44.8	1.278
March	52.03	41.0	1.269	55.61	40.2	1.384	50.63	45.0	1.121	55.91	45.6	1.226	55.16	44.9	1.160	54.92	43.3	1.268
April	51.61	40.7	1.268	55.32	39.7	1.392	50.07	44.3	1.122	56.42	45.9	1.228	54.94	45.2	1.164	54.27	42.8	1.267

Food—Continued

Year and month	Cereal preparations			Baking			Sugar refining, cane			Sugar, beet			Confectionery			Beverages, nonalcoholic		
				Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	-------	-------	-------	$25.70	41.7	$0.621	$23.91	37.6	$0.636	$24.68	42.9	$0.585	$18.64	38.1	$0.492	$24.21	43.6	$0.556
1941: January	-------	-------	-------	26.46	41.1	.644	22.73	35.0	.650	24.03	36.5	.630	19.19	37.6	.511	25.28	42.0	.602
1948: April	$54.50	39.8	$1.370	48.00	42.1	1.138	52.57	43.2	1.217	50.19	38.4	1.302	40.83	38.6	1.060	45.46	43.7	1.041
May	55.64	40.4	1.377	49.09	42.7	1.148	51.08	41.9	1.220	50.27	37.5	1.339	39.21	37.5	1.036	45.75	43.9	1.041
June	58.00	41.5	1.398	50.03	42.9	1.165	53.14	44.0	1.207	50.71	38.9	1.303	42.15	39.5	1.069	47.20	45.0	1.052
July	57.92	41.7	1.391	50.01	42.7	1.168	57.73	45.9	1.258	51.94	39.4	1.321	41.83	39.3	1.078	49.39	46.1	1.076
August	53.66	39.2	1.368	49.77	42.5	1.169	57.52	45.6	1.261	50.73	38.2	1.326	42.98	40.2	1.088	45.18	42.5	1.059
September	52.61	37.8	1.391	51.11	42.8	1.191	54.79	43.7	1.254	56.21	41.3	1.362	44.20	40.7	1.087	47.05	43.8	1.073
October	54.96	39.4	1.395	50.89	42.4	1.197	51.04	41.5	1.229	52.12	42.5	1.226	43.93	40.7	1.077	44.45	41.8	1.061
November	55.53	39.3	1.413	50.41	41.9	1.202	50.69	41.9	1.210	60.20	47.9	1.257	44.67	41.4	1.081	45.48	42.6	1.069
December	55.49	38.7	1.435	50.88	42.0	1.210	50.86	40.0	1.272	51.58	38.2	1.349	43.52	40.6	1.074	46.18	42.9	1.080
1949: January	56.10	39.5	1.421	49.96	40.9	1.218	54.67	42.4	1.275	60.25	40.5	1.488	42.17	39.2	1.077	45.74	45.8	1.077
February	57.77	40.5	1.427	51.54	42.2	1.220	54.42	40.9	1.329	58.23	40.6	1.434	42.20	38.9	1.084	46.94	43.3	1.088
March	58.53	40.4	1.447	50.83	41.6	1.221	52.29	40.0	1.308	56.78	39.3	1.446	42.97	39.4	1.090	46.86	43.3	1.090
April	56.70	39.2	1.446	51.60	42.1	1.220	50.12	38.1	1.315	55.87	38.4	1.461	41.31	37.9	1.085	47.39	43.5	1.098

Food—Continued / Tobacco manufactures

Year and month	Malt liquors			Canning and preserving			Tobacco manufactures: Total			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$35.01	38.3	$0.916	$16.77	37.0	$0.464	$16.84	35.4	$0.476	$20.88	37.2	$0.561	$14.59	34.7	$0.419	$17.53	34.1	$0.514
1941: January	34.57	36.4	.952	16.67	33.0	.510	17.89	35.7	.501	22.38	37.3	.600	15.13	35.0	.432	18.60	34.9	.537
1948: April	65.24	42.5	1.532	41.63	37.0	1.130	37.19	38.2	.973	44.35	39.6	1.119	32.13	37.4	.857	36.32	37.1	.979
May	65.31	42.5	1.537	41.35	36.8	1.125	37.12	37.7	.984	44.32	38.9	1.139	31.80	36.9	.858	36.91	37.3	.991
June	67.74	42.9	1.578	41.16	38.0	1.090	37.86	37.8	1.003	45.84	39.1	1.172	31.73	36.8	.863	37.93	37.6	1.009
July	71.35	44.1	1.610	41.78	39.0	1.083	38.51	38.0	1.014	46.59	39.8	1.171	32.24	36.7	.877	37.59	37.1	1.015
August	69.14	42.9	1.612	39.50	36.1	1.105	39.26	39.0	1.008	48.39	41.5	1.167	32.29	37.1	.867	38.81	38.4	1.012
September	70.27	43.4	1.618	46.01	41.4	1.121	37.97	38.0	1.000	44.47	38.4	1.159	32.84	37.6	.870	39.11	38.2	1.023
October	66.11	41.1	1.606	45.32	39.5	1.153	38.78	38.9	.998	45.95	40.0	1.149	33.43	38.0	.876	39.63	39.2	1.011
November	67.45	41.1	1.639	39.02	35.4	1.107	38.37	37.8	1.016	43.61	36.6	1.193	34.63	38.8	.889	38.62	37.5	1.031
December	67.14	41.5	1.613	42.02	36.3	1.162	38.78	38.1	1.018	45.74	37.9	1.207	33.55	38.1	.878	39.31	39.2	1.003
1949: January	65.05	40.3	1.616	42.04	36.6	1.151	37.13	36.4	1.020	43.22	35.5	1.218	32.61	37.2	.871	37.07	36.4	1.019
February	66.41	40.4	1.643	43.67	38.1	1.143	36.08	35.3	1.022	42.29	34.7	1.218	31.43	35.7	.872	37.16	35.9	1.036
March	68.01	41.1	1.652	42.71	37.2	1.145	37.29	36.1	1.033	45.26	37.2	1.217	31.20	35.2	.880	37.89	36.5	1.038
April	67.38	41.2	1.634	42.39	36.4	1.172	36.26	34.8	1.042	44.19	36.0	1.227	29.83	33.8	.877	36.67	35.0	1.049

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Paper and allied products															Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Total: Paper and allied products			Paper and pulp			Envelopes			Paper bags			Paper boxes			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$23.72	40.1	$0.592	$24.92	40.3	$0.620	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	$21.78	40.2	$0.547	$32.42	37.4	$0.866
1941: January	25.16	40.0	.629	27.02	40.8	.662	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	22.26	38.8	.576	33.49	37.8	.886
1948: April	53.36	42.7	1.250	58.02	44.1	1.313	$46.26	40.8	$1.149	$45.14	40.5	$1.113	48.32	41.0	1.180	64.62	39.2	1.646
May	54.28	42.8	1.269	59.47	44.6	1.334	46.34	40.8	1.150	44.93	39.8	1.126	48.64	40.7	1.199	65.06	39.1	1.663
June	55.34	42.8	1.292	60.40	44.1	1.368	47.02	41.3	1.158	46.29	40.8	1.130	50.48	41.6	1.216	65.48	39.1	1.676
July	55.97	42.5	1.317	61.49	43.9	1.400	45.87	40.6	1.148	48.61	41.6	1.167	49.87	40.7	1.229	65.08	38.9	1.675
August	56.94	43.1	1.320	62.32	44.4	1.402	49.02	41.5	1.194	49.32	41.3	1.193	51.75	42.0	1.234	65.96	39.2	1.683
September	56.98	42.7	1.334	62.21	43.8	1.419	49.10	41.5	1.203	48.69	41.0	1.192	52.05	41.9	1.245	67.39	39.4	1.712
October	56.95	42.9	1.328	61.77	43.8	1.409	49.56	41.4	1.213	48.78	41.0	1.192	52.79	42.6	1.243	66.48	38.9	1.709
November	57.35	42.9	1.336	62.50	44.0	1.419	49.90	41.8	1.206	47.64	39.8	1.195	52.23	42.2	1.239	66.98	39.1	1.713
December	56.66	42.6	1.330	61.24	43.4	1.409	49.97	41.7	1.211	48.20	40.2	1.197	51.58	41.9	1.234	68.11	39.6	1.722
1949: January	55.44	41.5	1.336	60.24	42.7	1.409	48.61	40.2	1.222	47.58	39.5	1.203	49.58	40.1	1.241	66.51	38.6	1.722
February	55.27	41.4	1.335	59.58	42.4	1.405	48.16	40.3	1.211	48.31	40.2	1.200	49.41	39.8	1.243	66.95	38.5	1.739
March	54.57	41.0	1.331	58.74	41.8	1.402	48.18	40.2	1.218	48.83	40.7	1.197	49.64	40.0	1.241	68.15	38.5	1.770
April	53.60	40.3	1.330	57.71	41.3	1.396	47.68	39.7	1.216	47.60	38.7	1.227	48.19	38.8	1.247	68.31	38.4	1.779

Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued									Chemicals and allied products								
	Newspapers and periodicals			Printing, book and job			Lithographing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Paints, varnishes, and colors			Drugs, medicines, and insecticides		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$37.58	36.1	$1.004	$30.30	38.3	$0.804	-------	-------	-------	$25.59	39.5	$0.649	$28.48	40.5	$0.704	$24.16	39.7	$0.592
1941: January	38.15	35.4	1.052	31.64	39.6	.810	-------	-------	-------	27.53	39.9	.690	29.86	40.3	.741	24.68	39.3	.619
1948: April	72.79	38.5	1.870	61.26	39.9	1.551	$61.78	39.5	$1.565	54.38	41.0	1.327	55.54	41.5	1.344	48.36	39.8	1.216
May	73.04	38.4	1.877	61.92	39.8	1.570	63.24	39.5	1.601	55.24	41.0	1.347	57.22	42.2	1.358	48.91	39.4	1.241
June	73.26	38.0	1.896	62.25	39.7	1.579	64.60	40.0	1.616	56.64	41.4	1.369	57.84	42.4	1.365	49.56	39.5	1.257
July	72.39	37.8	1.894	62.06	39.7	1.576	62.45	38.6	1.618	57.21	41.1	1.390	59.24	42.9	1.385	49.21	39.0	1.260
August	73.69	38.4	1.908	62.32	39.8	1.578	64.55	39.8	1.621	57.69	41.0	1.407	59.03	42.2	1.399	49.48	39.1	1.266
September	76.80	38.9	1.954	63.02	39.8	1.595	65.38	39.9	1.638	58.20	41.3	1.410	59.34	42.2	1.410	49.75	39.7	1.255
October	75.47	38.5	1.942	61.96	39.1	1.597	65.71	40.4	1.627	57.60	41.4	1.390	59.10	42.1	1.407	50.98	40.0	1.276
November	76.04	38.3	1.956	62.83	39.6	1.600	65.34	40.5	1.612	57.87	41.4	1.398	58.22	41.3	1.411	51.50	40.2	1.283
December	77.41	38.6	1.973	64.18	40.3	1.605	65.17	40.6	1.608	58.09	41.4	1.403	58.18	40.9	1.422	51.76	40.6	1.276
1949: January	73.58	37.3	1.956	63.55	39.6	1.614	63.66	38.6	1.660	57.71	40.9	1.411	57.36	40.7	1.429	52.15	40.1	1.302
February	74.40	37.4	1.972	63.67	39.3	1.632	64.64	38.6	1.671	57.77	40.8	1.416	58.19	40.4	1.441	52.28	40.1	1.305
March	75.89	37.6	2.002	64.90	39.2	1.664	65.37	38.8	1.684	57.25	40.6	1.410	58.15	40.4	1.442	52.38	40.2	1.304
April	76.88	38.0	2.018	64.05	38.7	1.658	64.92	38.1	1.696	56.94	40.1	1.420	59.27	41.0	1.447	51.57	39.4	1.307

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Soap			Rayon and allied products			Chemicals, not elsewhere classified			Explosives and safety fuses			Ammunition, small-arms [3]			Cottonseed oil		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$28.11	39.8	$0.707	$24.52	37.9	$0.646	$31.30	40.0	$0.784	$29.99	38.8	$0.773	$22.68	39.0	$0.612	$13.70	44.3	$0.302
1941: January	29.58	40.0	.740	27.26	39.2	.696	33.10	40.3	.822	31.56	37.8	.835	24.05	38.6	.623	15.55	44.6	.338
1948: April	64.29	42.1	1.528	51.29	39.8	1.287	60.97	41.1	1.484	56.47	39.6	1.427	49.37	40.8	1.209	37.50	49.4	.759
May	64.99	42.1	1.543	51.46	39.7	1.296	61.48	41.2	1.493	59.34	40.6	1.462	50.28	41.3	1.218	38.07	49.0	.778
June	63.09	41.5	1.521	51.72	39.8	1.298	63.17	41.9	1.509	61.58	41.9	1.471	51.48	41.2	1.257	37.94	48.0	.791
July	62.44	41.0	1.523	53.38	40.1	1.330	63.49	41.3	1.539	61.65	41.8	1.473	53.05	41.2	1.294	38.77	47.6	.816
August	63.49	41.6	1.525	55.32	39.8	1.391	63.80	41.1	1.552	63.93	41.8	1.529	52.64	41.0	1.285	38.59	49.0	.787
September	64.76	42.3	1.532	55.31	39.5	1.400	65.27	40.9	1.596	64.01	41.9	1.527	53.61	41.5	1.291	41.64	52.3	.796
October	66.24	42.9	1.543	54.99	39.2	1.402	64.02	41.0	1.563	61.26	40.8	1.501	53.55	41.7	1.283	43.69	55.3	.790
November	66.79	42.3	1.579	55.55	39.5	1.406	64.65	41.1	1.574	60.71	40.3	1.508	53.46	41.4	1.291	43.56	55.5	.785
December	66.72	42.3	1.575	55.79	39.5	1.413	64.72	41.1	1.574	60.58	40.3	1.502	53.53	41.5	1.290	44.56	55.7	.800
1949: January	63.63	41.0	1.552	55.44	39.1	1.411	65.11	41.1	1.584	57.77	38.2	1.507	52.16	40.6	1.284	41.95	52.8	.794
February	64.16	41.1	1.561	55.21	39.0	1.414	64.95	40.7	1.596	60.39	40.1	1.506	53.35	41.0	1.301	40.74	51.0	.798
March	63.75	41.1	1.551	54.96	38.7	1.419	64.13	40.3	1.593	59.56	39.4	1.510	49.50	37.7	1.313	41.34	51.6	.801
April	62.73	40.6	1.545	53.73	37.7	1.425	64.13	40.1	1.600	59.25	39.0	1.518	44.02	33.2	1.326	40.03	49.2	.812

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Con.			Products of petroleum and coal									Rubber products		
	Fertilizers			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and by-products			Roofing materials			Total: Rubber products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$34.71	35.8	$0.412	$32.62	36.5	$0.894	$34.97	36.1	$0.974	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	$27.84	36.9	$0.754
1941: January	14.89	34.8	.429	32.46	36.6	.887	34.46	35.7	.970	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	30.38	39.0	.779
1948: April	36.49	41.5	.880	64.45	40.3	1.600	68.50	40.2	1.704	$53.54	38.4	$1.395	$58.84	44.0	$1.338	53.39	37.8	1.412
May	37.40	41.4	.904	67.16	41.2	1.631	71.14	40.9	1.740	57.01	40.2	1.419	60.66	44.9	1.352	55.45	39.0	1.424
June	39.34	41.2	.954	67.18	40.7	1.650	70.96	40.2	1.763	57.84	40.3	1.437	61.09	44.7	1.367	57.14	39.7	1.439
July	40.82	42.1	.970	69.45	40.8	1.703	74.01	40.4	1.832	57.44	39.8	1.443	62.78	45.2	1.390	58.37	39.7	1.472
August	40.32	40.7	.990	70.71	41.2	1.716	75.13	41.0	1.832	59.97	39.9	1.503	63.58	44.9	1.415	60.47	40.3	1.500
September	40.37	40.4	1.001	68.72	39.3	1.748	72.09	38.5	1.873	60.59	39.1	1.551	63.67	44.5	1.431	59.31	39.4	1.504
October	39.37	39.9	.988	71.48	41.1	1.738	76.14	40.8	1.868	60.51	39.9	1.517	65.69	45.6	1.440	59.19	39.3	1.507
November	37.86	38.4	.985	71.17	40.4	1.763	76.35	40.3	1.894	60.03	39.5	1.521	60.58	42.5	1.425	58.27	38.6	1.508
December	38.69	39.5	.980	70.20	40.3	1.743	75.03	40.4	1.857	61.10	40.0	1.529	56.13	40.3	1.394	57.68	38.5	1.499
1949: January	38.38	39.9	.962	72.18	41.2	1.752	77.20	41.6	1.857	61.95	40.2	1.543	56.42	40.3	1.402	56.89	37.9	1.501
February	38.00	40.6	.936	69.84	40.0	1.746	74.34	40.1	1.853	61.05	39.7	1.537	56.62	40.2	1.410	56.33	37.5	1.502
March	38.94	41.6	.936	69.80	40.0	1.745	74.34	40.1	1.852	60.51	39.4	1.532	57.81	40.8	1.416	55.61	37.1	1.499
April	39.28	41.3	.951	69.84	40.0	1.746	73.87	39.8	1.858	60.77	39.4	1.537	60.73	42.7	1.424	55.35	36.8	1.504

Year and month	Rubber products—Continued									Miscellaneous industries								
	Rubber tires and inner tubes			Rubber boots and shoes			Rubber goods, other			Total: Miscellaneous industries			Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment			Pianos, organs, and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$33.36	35.0	$0.957	$22.80	37.5	$0.607	$23.34	38.9	$0.605	$24.48	39.2	$0.624	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1941: January	36.67	37.7	.975	26.76	41.9	.639	24.97	39.4	.639	25.35	39.3	.645	$35.33	45.7	$0.773	-------	-------	-------
1948: April	56.54	35.3	1.603	50.59	41.7	1.214	50.16	39.9	1.256	49.60	40.4	1.228	58.16	40.5	1.413	$52.34	40.8	$1.286
May	61.15	37.4	1.636	50.61	41.7	1.214	50.34	40.0	1.260	50.19	40.3	1.244	58.35	40.2	1.430	52.36	40.8	1.286
June	63.96	38.8	1.651	50.69	41.7	1.215	51.15	40.2	1.272	50.92	40.3	1.262	57.73	39.7	1.434	52.11	40.9	1.280
July	66.30	39.3	1.684	52.12	42.3	1.231	51.07	39.4	1.296	50.02	39.4	1.269	56.68	39.7	1.448	52.07	40.9	1.283
August	68.29	39.5	1.730	52.53	41.5	1.266	53.70	40.9	1.312	51.24	40.3	1.271	58.44	40.0	1.458	52.42	40.7	1.293
September	65.27	37.7	1.732	53.38	41.6	1.283	54.35	40.8	1.333	51.63	40.3	1.280	59.26	40.1	1.472	52.54	39.9	1.322
October	64.82	37.2	1.734	53.86	42.2	1.278	55.08	40.8	1.350	51.86	40.6	1.279	60.90	40.4	1.487	53.73	40.3	1.339
November	62.79	36.2	1.735	54.29	41.6	1.305	54.61	40.5	1.347	52.47	40.8	1.287	61.80	40.9	1.487	55.41	40.8	1.365
December	61.10	35.6	1.721	55.23	42.4	1.303	54.49	40.5	1.346	52.79	40.5	1.302	62.18	40.7	1.504	55.26	40.4	1.375
1949: January	60.78	35.3	1.721	52.24	40.3	1.297	53.93	40.1	1.345	52.11	39.9	1.306	62.51	40.6	1.515	52.24	38.9	1.342
February	61.21	35.5	1.723	48.81	37.8	1.290	53.21	39.7	1.339	52.11	39.9	1.306	62.86	40.7	1.519	52.14	38.5	1.353
March	61.56	35.9	1.719	42.26	33.5	1.260	52.13	39.3	1.327	52.46	39.8	1.318	62.50	40.5	1.521	52.20	38.8	1.346
April	60.92	35.4	1.721	47.45	37.5	1.261	50.88	38.2	1.333	50.48	38.3	1.318	61.58	39.9	1.521	52.37	38.6	1.357

NONMANUFACTURING

Year and month	Mining																	
	Coal						Metal											
	Anthracite [3]			Bituminous [3]			Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$25.67	27.7	$0.923	$23.88	27.1	$0.886	$28.93	40.9	$0.708	$26.36	35.7	$0.738	$28.08	41.9	$0.679	$26.39	38.7	$0.683
1941: January	25.13	27.0	.925	26.00	29.7	.885	30.63	41.0	.747	29.26	39.0	.750	30.93	41.8	.749	28.61	38.2	.749
1948: April	55.05	32.1	1.708	49.53	27.0	1.821	57.84	42.1	1.373	55.48	40.7	1.364	61.04	44.6	1.369	59.58	41.7	1.430
May	69.89	39.4	1.774	74.08	40.3	1.841	59.26	42.8	1.384	57.91	42.1	1.377	61.73	45.0	1.373	60.27	41.8	1.442
June	68.91	39.4	1.749	73.87	39.9	1.850	58.79	42.4	1.386	57.41	41.5	1.383	61.33	44.5	1.378	60.42	41.7	1.449
July	55.11	31.7	1.736	67.62	34.2	1.936	58.00	40.6	1.427	55.30	40.3	1.371	63.99	43.6	1.468	53.11	35.3	1.505
August	72.77	38.3	1.901	78.10	39.4	1.967	62.49	42.9	1.455	59.21	41.6	1.424	67.62	45.1	1.498	64.95	42.9	1.515
September	69.35	36.6	1.897	75.51	37.9	1.970	62.07	41.4	1.501	60.77	40.4	1.504	64.67	42.8	1.513	63.26	41.4	1.529
October	73.74	38.7	1.904	76.40	38.6	1.959	64.18	42.7	1.502	63.56	42.2	1.506	66.62	44.6	1.494	64.19	41.5	1.544
November	60.90	33.4	1.824	73.52	37.1	1.951	63.84	42.5	1.504	61.71	41.5	1.487	68.26	44.8	1.525	66.04	42.3	1.560
December	63.39	34.0	1.862	75.79	38.5	1.960	65.50	43.3	1.513	62.45	41.6	1.502	70.36	46.0	1.530	67.77	43.3	1.569
1949: January	67.11	36.0	1.873	76.84	39.3	1.949	65.92	43.0	1.533	63.41	42.2	1.504	70.15	45.3	1.549	68.63	42.2	1.629
February	48.14	26.2	1.841	74.31	38.0	1.943	64.64	42.5	1.521	63.29	42.2	1.500	66.23	43.5	1.528	67.72	42.2	1.606
March	46.04	25.0	1.847	68.41	36.3	1.941	66.12	43.5	1.520	63.70	42.4	1.502	69.61	45.9	1.523	69.76	43.2	1.615
April	56.72	30.6	1.858	72.70	37.4	1.932	64.91	42.9	1.513	62.49	41.7	1.497	69.61	46.2	1.526	64.78	41.0	1.578

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Public utilities											
	Quarrying and nonmetallic			Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Street railways and busses [4]			Telephone [4]			Telegraph [4]			Electric light and power		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$21.61	39.2	$0.550	$34.09	38.3	$0.873	$33.13	45.9	$0.714	$31.94	39.1	$0.822	-------	-------	-------	$34.38	39.6	$0.869
1941: January	22.06	38.2	0.576	33.99	37.7	0.885	33.63	45.3	.731	32.52	39.7	.824	-------	-------	-------	35.49	39.4	.903
1948: April	52.83	43.7	1.206	63.96	40.0	1.599	60.10	46.6	1.293	47.56	38.8	1.225	$59.45	44.1	$1.349	59.10	41.8	1.427
May	54.73	44.4	1.226	65.88	40.2	1.646	60.32	46.8	1.302	48.82	39.4	1.240	62.12	45.0	1.381	59.83	41.7	1.444
June	55.38	45.0	1.228	64.88	39.5	1.636	61.21	46.8	1.315	48.67	39.5	1.232	61.63	45.1	1.367	60.41	41.8	1.455
July	55.83	44.1	1.266	67.17	40.1	1.676	62.01	47.0	1.328	49.19	39.8	1.237	63.10	45.8	1.379	61.46	41.8	1.483
August	58.72	45.9	1.281	69.59	41.3	1.682	62.68	47.5	1.327	48.35	39.4	1.229	62.59	45.6	1.373	61.46	42.1	1.472
September	57.82	45.0	1.284	67.58	39.6	1.711	62.29	46.3	1.355	49.21	39.4	1.250	61.83	44.8	1.379	61.75	41.6	1.490
October	59.08	45.8	1.288	67.67	39.7	1.716	63.40	46.4	1.380	49.81	39.5	1.263	61.46	44.5	1.380	62.38	41.6	1.509
November	57.22	44.3	1.291	68.80	39.6	1.734	62.51	46.1	1.383	51.37	39.4	1.305	61.44	44.5	1.381	62.57	41.8	1.508
December	56.93	44.1	1.290	69.12	40.0	1.730	63.26	46.4	1.392	49.95	38.7	1.290	61.20	44.2	1.385	62.72	41.9	1.508
1949: January	55.36	42.5	1.299	72.35	41.2	1.770	62.91	45.6	1.414	49.91	38.4	1.301	61.66	44.4	1.388	63.09	41.9	1.517
February	54.81	42.2	1.297	69.72	40.0	1.758	62.93	45.8	1.415	51.02	38.7	1.321	62.03	44.6	1.390	62.83	41.5	1.520
March	54.96	42.5	1.297	68.71	39.6	1.751	62.46	45.8	1.413	51.00	38.4	1.328	62.27	44.7	1.392	62.75	41.4	1.523
April	56.91	43.2	1.319	69.65	39.9	1.757	62.17	45.8	1.421	50.59	38.3	1.323	63.34	45.4	1.396	63.32	41.4	1.539

Year and month	Trade																	
	Wholesale			Retail														
				Total: Retail			Food			General merchandise			Apparel			Furniture and house-furnishings		
1939: Average	$29.85	41.7	$0.715	$21.17	43.0	$0.536	$23.37	43.9	$0.525	$17.80	38.8	$0.454	$21.23	38.8	$0.543	$28.62	44.5	$0.960
1941: January	30.59	40.6	.756	21.53	42.9	.549	23.78	43.6	.537	18.22	38.8	.466	21.89	39.0	.560	27.96	43.9	.666
1948: April	55.84	41.0	1.346	39.27	39.8	1.055	46.66	39.6	1.150	33.17	35.3	.895	38.23	36.6	1.030	50.24	43.5	1.261
May	56.61	41.2	1.363	39.84	39.9	1.064	47.08	39.6	1.148	34.04	35.2	.907	38.54	36.5	1.040	50.96	43.4	1.281
June	56.00	41.1	1.353	40.52	40.3	1.070	48.52	40.6	1.159	35.04	35.8	.915	39.33	36.9	1.049	50.86	43.4	1.281
July	56.54	41.2	1.365	41.19	40.8	1.077	49.44	41.0	1.162	35.30	36.5	.915	39.48	37.2	1.045	51.31	43.3	1.284
August	57.51	41.3	1.379	41.19	41.0	1.080	49.35	41.1	1.160	35.03	36.5	.914	39.17	37.1	1.043	51.33	43.7	1.280
September	57.67	41.2	1.378	40.48	40.2	1.086	48.86	40.3	1.177	34.20	36.5	.903	38.96	36.8	1.050	50.87	43.2	1.290
October	57.54	41.0	1.381	40.32	39.7	1.080	48.15	39.8	1.172	34.10	35.9	.902	39.43	36.3	1.063	51.79	42.9	1.297
November	57.60	41.2	1.383	39.67	39.5	1.084	48.69	39.4	1.186	33.77	35.7	.907	38.81	36.2	1.060	51.65	43.0	1.306
December	57.69	41.3	1.380	40.62	40.2	1.072	49.47	39.9	1.191	35.69	37.3	.894	39.68	37.1	1.058	54.17	43.8	1.320
1949: January	58.41	41.1	1.402	41.79	40.0	1.110	49.92	39.5	1.226	35.54	36.5	.921	40.20	37.0	1.063	52.90	43.0	1.332
February	57.91	40.8	1.397	41.56	40.0	1.104	49.92	39.3	1.230	34.19	36.3	.911	39.03	37.4	1.039	52.11	43.0	1.312
March	57.48	40.7	1.395	41.48	39.9	1.102	49.72	39.3	1.229	34.22	36.3	.909	38.45	36.8	1.035	51.38	43.2	1.313
April	58.12	40.9	1.404	41.81	40.1	1.106	49.91	39.4	1.227	34.55	36.8	.903	39.74	37.1	1.070	51.74	43.3	1.313

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Trade—Continued						Finance [7]		Service								
	Retail—Continued						Brokerage	Insurance	Hotels [8] (year-round)			Power laundries			Cleaning and dyeing		
	Automotive			Lumber and building materials													
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	$27.07	47.6	$0.571	$26.22	42.7	$0.619	$36.63	$36.32	$15.25	46.6	$0.324	$17.69	42.7	$0.417	$19.96	41.8	$0.490
1941: January	28.26	46.8	.606	26.16	41.7	.634	38.25	37.52	15.65	45.9	.338	18.37	42.9	.429	19.92	41.9	.488
1948: April	54.53	45.5	1.216	49.64	42.6	1.175	65.76	54.94	31.59	44.2	.700	34.29	42.2	.810	39.18	42.1	.933
May	54.49	45.5	1.220	50.32	42.8	1.193	71.15	56.22	31.70	44.2	.707	34.22	41.8	.817	39.13	42.0	.936
June	54.65	45.5	1.221	51.08	43.2	1.202	69.35	54.75	31.88	44.1	.711	34.36	41.8	.823	40.14	42.4	.947
July	55.03	45.1	1.237	51.31	42.8	1.216	68.12	55.22	32.04	44.0	.714	34.55	42.2	.820	39.02	41.7	.942
August	56.04	45.6	1.251	52.51	43.4	1.220	65.42	55.09	32.34	44.9	.709	33.70	41.1	.822	37.55	39.8	.951
September	55.87	45.3	1.247	52.00	42.4	1.231	63.59	54.35	32.21	43.9	.725	34.56	41.8	.828	39.36	41.1	.963
October	55.53	45.4	1.241	52.68	42.7	1.233	66.27	53.97	32.45	44.2	.726	34.16	41.3	.829	39.42	41.0	.970
November	55.99	45.3	1.265	51.92	42.0	1.235	65.38	55.12	32.52	44.1	.734	34.51	41.5	.836	39.01	40.9	.962
December	56.44	45.7	1.250	52.85	42.5	1.230	66.97	56.10	33.06	44.1	.739	34.72	41.7	.836	39.97	41.4	.968
1949: January	56.55	45.5	1.260	53.09	42.0	1.254	66.91	57.20	33.30	43.9	.748	35.25	42.0	.841	39.71	41.1	.969
February	56.03	45.8	1.250	53.09	42.1	1.262	66.65	56.99	33.22	43.8	.746	34.56	41.3	.840	38.57	40.1	.967
March	56.76	46.1	1.264	52.98	42.4	1.265	64.70	56.59	32.88	43.9	.739	34.55	41.2	.840	39.34	40.6	.970
April	58.18	46.0	1.288	52.98	42.5	1.271	65.84	56.45	33.11	43.8	.739	34.85	41.4	.843	41.49	42.4	.974

[1] These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. As not all reporting firms supply man-hour data, the average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for individual industries are based on a slightly smaller sample than are average weekly earnings.

For manufacturing, mining, power laundries, and cleaning and dyeing industries, the data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. Data for 1939 and January 1941, for some industries, are not strictly comparable with the periods currently presented. All series, by month, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation. Revised figures for earlier months are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data.

[3] New series beginning with month and year shown below; not comparable with data shown for earlier periods:

Glass products made from purchased glass.—May 1948; comparable April data are $44.36 and $1.121.

Ammunition, small-arms.—June 1948; comparable May data are $1.232.

[5] April 1948 data reflect work stoppages.

[6] Data include private and municipal street-railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.

[8] Prior to April 1945 the averages of hours and earnings related to all employees except executives; beginning with April 1945 these averages reflect mainly the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. At the same time the reporting sample was expanded to include a greater number of employees of "long lines." The April 1945 data are $40.72, 42.9 hours, and $0.952 on the old basis, and $37.50, 40.6 hours, and $0.926 on the new basis.

[9] Data relate to all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

[7] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[8] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

NOTE: Explanatory notes outlining briefly the concepts, methodology, size of the reporting sample, and sources used in preparing the data presented in tables C-1 through C-5 are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Hours and Earnings—Industry Report," which is available upon request.

TABLE C–2: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas[1]

Year and month	Arizona			Arkansas			California									Connecticut		
	State			State			State			Los Angeles			San Francisco Bay			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: April	$56.71	42.8	$1.325	-------	-------	-------	$57.56	38.5	$1.495	$58.09	39.1	$1.485	$58.56	37.8	$1.548	$54.21	41.4	$1.28
May	57.43	42.7	1.345	-------	-------	-------	59.05	38.9	1.516	59.02	39.3	1.501	60.65	38.7	1.567	53.52	40.9	1.31
June	55.11	41.5	1.328	-------	-------	-------	59.69	39.0	1.532	58.75	39.0	1.507	61.20	38.5	1.590	54.51	41.1	1.33
July	55.51	41.0	1.354	$38.44	43.1	$0.891	59.81	38.8	1.542	59.27	39.0	1.521	61.95	38.6	1.604	54.86	40.8	1.34
August	55.97	41.4	1.352	38.84	43.4	.895	60.51	38.9	1.555	60.94	39.6	1.538	61.17	38.2	1.600	56.02	41.2	1.36
September	57.63	41.7	1.382	39.64	43.2	.917	60.36	38.7	1.558	59.83	38.6	1.552	61.01	38.3	1.594	56.33	41.0	1.37
October	57.49	41.9	1.372	40.46	44.4	.912	61.72	39.6	1.560	60.56	39.1	1.550	64.37	39.9	1.614	56.64	41.1	1.38
November	57.12	41.3	1.383	38.76	42.0	.923	60.54	38.4	1.579	60.87	39.1	1.558	61.99	37.6	1.648	56.78	41.2	1.38
December	56.88	41.1	1.384	38.31	41.6	.922	61.35	38.7	1.586	61.17	39.0	1.566	63.99	38.8	1.651	57.04	41.1	1.39
1949: January	55.32	39.8	1.390	36.77	40.3	.912	61.45	38.5	1.596	61.03	38.7	1.577	64.41	38.8	1.660	55.96	40.4	1.38
February	56.12	40.4	1.389	36.31	39.9	.910	61.61	38.7	1.592	61.07	38.9	1.570	64.00	38.6	1.658	54.67	39.7	1.38
March	56.73	40.9	1.387	37.15	40.7	.912	61.09	38.4	1.591	60.64	38.6	1.571	63.03	38.2	1.650	53.02	38.6	1.37
April	57.57	41.3	1.394	37.11	40.8	.909	61.02	38.4	1.589	60.02	38.3	1.567	63.27	38.3	1.652	50.02	36.4	1.38

Year and month	Delaware						Florida			Illinois						Indiana		
	State			Wilmington			State			State			Chicago city			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: April	$47.49	40.4	$1.177	$55.68	41.1	$1.345	$40.25	41.8	$0.963	$57.14	40.9	$1.40	$58.85	-------	-------	$56.13	40.5	$1.385
May	46.51	39.9	1.165	55.27	40.9	1.361	41.22	42.1	.979	56.77	40.3	1.41	58.79	40.7	$1.44	55.53	40.1	1.386
June	47.37	40.0	1.183	55.99	40.7	1.384	41.20	42.3	.974	58.06	41.0	1.41	59.76	41.1	1.45	57.19	40.6	1.407
July	47.75	39.6	1.207	57.14	40.6	1.419	41.44	42.6	.973	57.92	40.5	1.43	59.70	40.7	1.47	57.51	40.2	1.431
August	46.62	40.1	1.161	58.15	40.7	1.424	40.32	41.1	.981	59.26	40.9	1.45	61.51	41.1	1.50	58.37	40.6	1.436
September	46.62	41.6	1.122	57.03	40.5	1.422	41.13	41.8	.984	60.01	41.0	1.46	62.03	41.3	1.50	57.75	40.5	1.427
October	48.24	40.2	1.200	58.78	41.1	1.429	41.17	41.5	.992	60.43	41.0	1.47	62.06	41.2	1.51	59.93	40.9	1.466
November	49.05	39.3	1.248	58.35	40.4	1.442	41.11	42.6	.965	60.05	40.6	1.48	61.78	40.9	1.51	59.95	40.8	1.470
December	51.08	40.2	1.269	61.07	41.6	1.468	42.16	44.1	.956	60.60	41.0	1.48	62.30	41.2	1.51	60.58	40.9	1.480
1949: January	51.38	40.5	1.269	61.49	42.2	1.458	42.48	44.2	.961	59.81	40.4	1.48	61.20	40.5	1.51	59.30	40.2	1.476
February	*50.95	39.6	*1.285	*60.76	41.3	*1.472	*41.72	43.5	*.960	59.44	40.1	1.48	60.58	40.1	1.51	58.96	40.1	1.471
March	49.68	39.3	1.264	58.64	40.5	1.448	41.44	43.3	.957	58.65	39.7	1.48	59.91	39.7	1.51	58.38	39.7	1.469
April	47.92	38.1	1.256	56.35	39.2	1.443	40.59	42.3	.959	57.83	39.0	1.48	59.00	39.0	1.51	57.65	39.1	1.475

Year and month	Massachusetts			Michigan			Minnesota											
	State			State			State			Duluth			Minneapolis			St. Paul		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: April	$51.07	-------	-------	$59.04	39.7	$1.489	$52.22	40.8	$1.280	$51.48	40.0	$1.287	$50.94	40.3	$1.264	$53.03	41.3	$1.284
May	51.28	-------	-------	56.75	38.0	1.500	53.19	41.3	1.288	52.25	40.1	1.303	51.67	40.4	1.279	52.54	40.6	1.294
June	51.76	-------	-------	60.81	39.7	1.539	52.46	40.7	1.289	52.59	39.9	1.318	53.42	40.5	1.319	52.32	40.0	1.308
July	51.44	-------	-------	62.57	39.9	1.568	53.78	41.4	1.299	57.43	41.5	1.384	53.99	40.5	1.333	54.89	41.0	1.339
August	52.29	-------	-------	63.44	40.1	1.584	53.07	40.7	1.303	58.98	42.1	1.401	54.81	41.0	1.337	56.03	41.2	1.360
September	52.42	-------	-------	63.32	39.4	1.610	53.70	41.0	1.311	54.78	39.1	1.401	53.38	39.6	1.348	55.35	40.7	1.360
October	50.74	-------	-------	64.86	40.4	1.608	54.87	41.0	1.338	57.14	40.7	1.404	54.18	40.1	1.351	55.50	40.6	1.367
November	50.87	-------	-------	64.40	39.7	1.636	55.79	41.5	1.344	56.04	40.0	1.401	54.54	40.4	1.350	55.73	40.8	1.366
December	52.13	-------	-------	64.81	40.3	1.611	56.14	41.5	1.353	57.11	40.3	1.417	54.81	40.6	1.350	55.23	40.4	1.367
1949: January	*51.48	-------	-------	65.03	39.9	1.633	55.49	40.8	*1.361	55.37	39.3	*1.409	53.16	39.0	*1.363	55.74	40.1	1.390
February	*51.69	-------	-------	64.64	40.0	1.617	54.96	40.3	*1.365	56.72	39.8	*1.425	*54.69	*39.8	1.370	*55.90	40.1	*1.394
March	51.41	-------	-------	61.60	38.6	1.600	55.02	40.2	1.370	56.43	39.6	1.430	54.51	39.7	1.370	56.52	40.0	1.410
April	50.73	-------	-------	62.39	38.8	1.605	53.77	39.4	1.360	55.87	39.1	1.430	53.65	39.1	1.370	55.97	39.5	1.420

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C–2: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Missouri			New Jersey			New York											
	State			State			State			Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City			Buffalo		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: April	-------	-------	-------	$56.29	40.8	$1.380	$55.49	39.3	$1.41	$54.94	40.0	$1.37	$53.37	39.2	$1.36	$56.56	40.0	$1.41
May	-------	-------	-------	56.49	40.7	1.387	55.94	39.2	1.43	55.27	39.7	1.39	52.90	39.0	1.36	57.59	40.2	1.43
June	-------	-------	-------	57.38	40.9	1.403	56.97	39.5	1.44	55.95	40.0	1.40	53.47	39.4	1.36	58.32	40.2	1.45
July	$49.21	39.7	$1.240	57.73	40.7	1.419	57.57	39.4	1.46	56.56	39.3	1.44	53.69	39.1	1.37	59.34	40.5	1.47
August	50.40	40.1	1.258	58.57	40.8	1.435	58.36	39.4	1.48	58.54	40.1	1.46	52.58	38.1	1.38	60.70	40.7	1.49
September	50.42	39.5	1.278	59.25	40.9	1.448	59.39	39.6	1.50	59.91	40.5	1.48	52.83	39.1	1.38	61.61	40.5	1.52
October	50.68	39.7	1.276	59.01	40.6	1.452	57.47	38.4	1.50	58.04	39.8	1.46	54.41	39.3	1.39	61.71	40.5	1.53
November	49.85	38.7	1.289	59.03	40.5	1.457	59.42	39.5	1.51	61.10	41.3	1.48	54.91	39.2	1.40	61.71	40.6	1.52
December	51.19	39.6	1.292	59.97	40.9	1.465	59.73	39.6	1.51	61.96	41.2	1.50	56.74	40.1	1.41	62.13	40.7	1.53
1949: January	50.51	38.8	1.301	59.07	40.4	1.467	59.22	38.9	1.52	59.81	40.3	1.49	55.19	38.9	1.42	60.90	39.9	1.53
February	50.81	39.2	1.296	58.89	40.2	1.463	59.13	38.9	1.52	57.81	39.8	1.45	54.72	38.7	1.42	60.81	39.9	1.52
March	50.52	39.0	1.297	58.68	40.0	1.467	58.69	38.6	1.52	57.93	39.1	1.48	53.46	37.8	1.41	60.60	39.7	1.53
April	50.18	38.6	1.302	56.84	38.8	1.464	56.42	37.5	1.50	57.45	38.6	1.49	52.52	36.9	1.42	59.77	39.1	1.53

Year and month	New York—Continued												North Carolina			Oklahoma		
	New York City			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome-Herkimer-Little Falls			State [2]			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: April	$58.19	37.7	$1.55	$55.58	40.1	$1.39	$55.16	41.9	$1.32	$54.75	40.8	$1.34	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
May	59.09	37.6	1.57	55.33	39.8	1.39	54.20	41.2	1.31	53.85	40.2	1.34	-------	-------	-------	$53.15	42.5	$1.250
June	60.09	37.8	1.59	57.74	40.1	1.44	55.72	42.0	1.33	54.82	40.5	1.35	-------	-------	-------	53.03	41.5	1.277
July	61.61	37.9	1.64	57.39	40.1	1.43	54.62	40.6	1.35	55.18	40.5	1.36	-------	-------	-------	55.30	42.7	1.296
August	62.39	37.9	1.66	57.61	39.9	1.45	55.78	40.9	1.36	54.50	40.0	1.36	-------	-------	-------	55.70	42.2	1.320
September	63.22	37.9	1.68	58.37	40.2	1.45	57.24	41.5	1.38	54.51	39.5	1.38	-------	-------	-------	54.74	42.6	1.286
October	58.86	35.6	1.66	57.88	39.7	1.46	56.78	41.0	1.39	56.12	40.4	1.39	-------	-------	-------	54.15	41.7	1.297
November	62.59	37.7	1.67	58.56	40.0	1.46	56.42	40.7	1.38	55.46	40.0	1.39	-------	-------	-------	55.46	42.3	1.310
December	62.63	37.9	1.66	58.25	39.6	1.47	55.87	39.9	1.40	54.41	39.4	1.38	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1949: January	62.79	37.5	1.69	58.04	39.7	1.46	56.28	40.6	1.39	53.98	38.9	1.39	-------	-------	-------	54.82	41.0	1.337
February	63.40	37.6	1.70	57.88	39.4	1.47	55.78	40.3	1.38	53.90	39.1	1.38	-------	-------	-------	54.87	41.2	1.332
March	63.08	37.5	1.69	57.47	39.0	1.47	55.87	40.3	1.39	52.19	37.8	1.38	-------	-------	-------	53.56	40.5	1.324
April	58.96	35.9	1.64	56.87	38.6	1.47	53.73	39.1	1.37	51.94	37.7	1.38	$38.05	35.1	$1.086	53.15	39.9	1.331

Year and month	Pennsylvania																	
	State			Allentown-Bethlehem			Erie			Harrisburg			Johnstown			Lancaster		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: April	$49.63	39.6	$1.252	$49.25	37.8	$1.303	$56.32	42.5	$1.329	$46.95	39.2	$1.209	$47.27	34.0	$1.378	$47.80	41.3	$1.161
May	50.32	39.9	1.260	52.65	38.8	1.340	55.45	41.9	1.328	48.47	39.8	1.216	53.81	37.1	1.427	47.75	41.1	1.169
June	50.38	39.8	1.267	51.15	38.8	1.349	56.58	42.4	1.334	47.90	39.4	1.235	51.42	36.7	1.407	48.45	41.1	1.187
July	50.25	39.2	1.282	51.78	38.4	1.372	56.28	41.7	1.373	48.84	38.8	1.267	53.62	37.1	1.474	47.53	40.6	1.189
August	52.20	39.5	1.320	52.88	38.5	1.392	56.57	40.0	1.410	49.41	38.8	1.290	55.45	36.7	1.498	48.19	40.3	1.197
September	52.73	39.5	1.335	54.06	38.8	1.407	60.05	43.3	1.403	51.49	39.5	1.324	57.64	37.6	1.540	49.08	40.7	1.211
October	53.39	39.9	1.339	54.65	39.5	1.386	61.54	43.2	1.426	51.51	39.8	1.302	59.63	39.0	1.534	50.84	41.8	1.217
November	53.24	39.7	1.342	53.77	38.8	1.392	62.26	43.1	1.445	50.29	38.3	1.320	59.28	38.4	1.547	51.42	41.3	1.245
December	53.39	39.7	1.344	53.44	38.7	1.385	59.74	41.6	1.438	51.55	40.5	1.306	57.21	37.2	*1.541	52.78	42.1	1.256
1949: January	52.92	39.2	1.350	54.34	38.9	1.406	61.03	42.3	1.445	53.35	40.8	1.315	60.95	38.9	1.570	50.79	41.0	1.241
February	*52.80	39.2	1.346	*53.17	38.6	*1.383	59.40	41.1	1.446	51.01	39.4	1.303	58.63	38.2	1.539	50.51	40.7	1.243
March	52.58	39.0	1.348	52.84	38.2	1.385	57.66	39.7	1.453	51.04	39.6	1.299	57.55	37.9	1.523	49.34	40.2	1.225
April	51.19	38.0	1.349	52.22	37.1	1.410	57.37	39.3	1.460	50.58	38.5	1.324	58.35	38.2	1.535	47.92	39.0	1.230

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C–2: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas[1]—Continued

Year and month	Pennsylvania														
	Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading-Lebanon			Scranton			York-Adams		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: April	$55.22	40.3	$1.355	$57.55	39.5	$1.437	$51.98	40.2	$1.307	$42.43	39.3	$1.077	$44.72	41.0	$1.113
May	55.19	40.1	1.356	58.54	40.3	1.433	52.25	40.6	1.305	43.05	39.5	1.093	46.49	41.8	1.132
June	55.44	40.1	1.364	58.55	39.7	1.455	53.43	40.7	1.317	43.48	39.4	1.109	46.34	41.9	1.132
July	55.60	39.9	1.374	58.07	39.1	1.490	51.71	39.5	1.324	43.82	39.6	1.107	46.26	41.2	1.147
August	56.88	40.0	1.404	62.34	40.0	1.566	53.74	39.7	1.362	44.09	38.8	1.143	46.76	41.4	1.150
September	57.37	40.1	1.415	62.32	39.2	1.586	54.26	39.4	1.393	44.22	38.9	1.149	45.49	40.5	1.136
October	57.42	39.9	1.422	63.46	40.3	1.575	55.39	40.1	1.388	44.49	39.1	1.139	47.33	42.0	1.146
November	57.78	40.2	1.438	62.51	39.6	1.578	56.23	40.4	1.396	43.78	38.2	1.147	46.87	41.3	1.156
December	57.96	40.2	1.443	62.73	39.7	1.580	54.80	39.6	1.390	42.43	37.6	1.129	47.43	40.9	1,179
1949: January	57.17	39.4	1.451	62.74	39.5	1.586	52.95	38.8	1.374	40.79	36.4	1.120	47.17	40.3	1.189
February	56.89	*39.2	1.453	*62.67	39.6	1.582	*53.93	39.4	*1.376	42.46	38.1	1.114	*46.48	40.5	*1.172
March	57.29	39.3	1.458	62.03	39.1	*1.584	54.26	39.5	*1.380	41.94	37.4	1,121	46.14	40.4	1.162
April	55.06	38.1	1.445	59.98	38.5	1.554	51.40	37.3	1.383	40.43	36.6	1.105	43.74	38.6	1.164

Year and month	Rhode Island			Tennessee			Texas			Utah			Wisconsin		
	State			State			State			State			State		
1948: April	$49.82	40.7	$1.225	$41.67	40.3	$1.034	$50.19	42.5	$1.181	$50.05	39.1	$1.28	$55.11	42.0	$1.314
May	49.60	40.4	1.228	41.67	40.3	1.034	52.10	43.2	1.206	53.04	40.8	1.30	55.73	42.0	1.326
June	49.82	40.1	1.241	42.03	40.3	1.043	53.05	43.7	1.214	53.99	40.9	1.32	56.69	42.1	1.347
July	49.52	39.9	1.242	43.13	40.5	1.065	51.54	42.7	1.207	51.73	40.1	1.29	54.97	41.6	1.320
August	47.85	39.0	1.228	43.09	40.5	1.064	53.39	43.3	1.233	53.28	41.3	1.29	56.46	41.9	1.346
September	48.37	39.0	1.242	42.85	39.9	1.074	53.71	42.8	1.255	53.45	40.8	1.31	55.74	41.5	1.342
October	44.87	36.1	1.244	43.63	40.4	1.080	55.09	43.9	1.255	53.73	39.8	1.35	58.04	42.0	1.384
November	47.57	37.9	1.254	43.80	40.0	1.095	53.11	42.8	1.241	56.99	41.3	1.38	58.16	41.9	1.388
December	49.18	39.2	1.254	43.98	40.2	1.094	53.93	42.9	1.257	56.56	40.4	1.40	58.15	41.7	1.396
1949 January	48.26	38.8	1.245	43.80	39.5	1.110	53.42	42.5	1.257	58.87	40.6	1.45	57.30	40.9	1.401
February	48.29	38.8	1.245	42.90	39.0	1.110	53.13	42.0	1.265	56.63	39.6	1.43	57.14	40.9	1.398
March	47.90	38.8	1.233	43.51	39.2	1.110	53.17	41.8	1.272	57.25	40.6	1.41	56.40	40.4	1,397
April	47.24	38.2	1.236	43.40	39.1	1.110	53.25	41.8	1.274	58.34	40.8	1.43	54.98	39.3	1.399

Year and month	Wisconsin—Continued														
	Kenosha city			LaCrosse city			Madison city			Milwaukee county			Racine city		
1948: April	$57.12	39.6	$1.443	$49.60	39.7	$1.250	$55.54	41.4	$1.343	$58.77	41.4	$1.419	$60.64	41.3	$1.470
May	58.38	40.1	1.455	49.60	39.7	1.249	59.10	42.9	1.377	58.82	41.0	1.434	62.03	41.8	1.485
June	62.89	41.1	1.531	49.67	39.5	1.257	58.12	42.0	1.385	60.20	41.2	1.461	63.35	42.1	1.504
July	65.92	40.1	1.644	50.13	39.6	1.267	54.70	39.7	1.377	60.92	41.1	1.481	63.46	42.0	1.509
August	61.38	39.5	1.552	53.35	39.2	1.362	54.15	39.5	1.372	61.44	41.3	1.489	65.39	42.1	1.554
September	61.79	40.0	1.545	54.32	39.7	1.369	52.56	38.5	1.364	61.81	40.8	1.515	65.18	41.6	1.568
October	61.73	39.7	1.554	52.61	38.7	1.361	54.55	40.1	1.362	63.09	41.5	1.521	65.28	41.4	1.575
November	60.72	39.2	1.548	53.92	39.4	1.369	56.27	41.2	1.364	62.69	41.3	1.516	65.78	41.5	1.585
December	61.22	39.3	1.558	55.24	40.1	1.378	57.98	40.9	1.416	62.54	41.2	1.516	64.83	40.9	1.586
1949: January	59.30	38.2	1.554	55.25	39.9	1.385	55.16	39.3	1.403	61.57	40.5	1.520	65.07	40.9	1.593
February	61.03	39.2	1.557	55.66	39.8	1.400	53.46	38.5	1.389	60.96	40.2	1.517	64.81	40.7	1.591
March	60.90	39.1	1.559	56.79	40.0	1.418	54.68	39.0	1.403	59.44	39.4	1.510	63.74	40.2	1.587
April	53.03	34.3	1.547	55.84	39.4	1.417	53.69	38.5	1.393	58.08	38.3	1.515	61.80	39.1	1.579

[1] State and area hours and gross earnings are prepared by various cooperating State agencies. Owing to differences in methodology the data may not be strictly comparable among the States or with the national averages. Variations in earnings among the States and areas reflect, to some extent, differences with respect to industrial composition. Revised data for all except the two most recent months are identified by an asterisk for the first months publication of such data. A number of States also make available more detailed industry data, as well as information for earlier periods which may be secured directly upon request to the appropriate State agency as listed in footnote 1, table A–5.

[2] Series now based oh 1945 Standard Industrial Classification. Comparable hours and earnings data for months prior to April 1949 are not yet available.

TABLE C–3: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

Year and month	All manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
January 1941	$0.683	$0.664	$0.749	$0.722	$0.610	$0.601
January 1945	1.046	.970	1.144	1.053	.891	.840
July 1945	1.033	.969	1.127	1.052	.902	.854
June 1946	1.084	1.053	1.165	1.134	1.003	.972
1941: Average	.729	.702	.808	.770	.640	.625
1942: Average	.853	.805	.947	.881	.723	.698
1943: Average	.961	.894	1.059	.976	.803	.763
1944: Average	1.019	.947	1.117	1.029	.861	.814
1945: Average	1.023	[2].963	1.111	[2] 1.042	.904	[2].858
1946: Average	1.084	1.049	1.156	1.122	1.012	.978
1947: Average	1.221	1.182	1.292	1.250	1.145	1.109
1948: Average	1.327	1.287	1.401	1.357	1.247	1.211
1948: April	$1.292	$1.253	$1.357	$1.314	$1.220	$1.184
May	1.301	1.262	1.366	1.324	1.230	1.194
June	1.316	1.275	1.385	1.341	1.242	1.204
July	1.332	1.295	1.407	1.369	1.252	1.216
August	1.349	1.309	1.431	1.385	1.262	1.228
September	1.362	1.323	1.448	1.408	1.272	1.235
October	1.366	1.323	1.452	1.403	1.271	1.236
November	1.372	1.333	1.454	1.411	1.282	1.247
December	1.376	1.334	1.456	1.410	1.287	1.251
1949: January	1.380	1.344	1.460	1.419	1.293	1.262
February	1.377	1.342	1.459	1.421	1.289	1.258
March [3]	1.374	1.343	1.456	1.423	1.288	1.259
April [3]	1.376	1.348	1.458	1.428	1.286	1.261

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours a week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. See Note, table C–1.

[2] Eleven-month average; August 1945 excluded because of VJ-day holiday period.

[3] Preliminary.

TABLE C–4: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Year and month	All manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Electric light and power [2]	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
January 1941	$26.64	$26.27	$26.00	$25.64	$35.49	$35.00
January 1945	47.50	37.15	54.11	42.32	48.90	38.24
July 1945	45.45	34.91	50.66	38.92	50.34	38.67
June 1946	43.31	32.30	64.44	48.05	52.07	38.83
1939: Average	23.86	23.86	23.88	23.88	34.38	34.38
1940: Average	25.20	25.00	24.71	24.51	35.10	34.82
1941: Average	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	36.54	34.53
1942: Average	36.65	31.27	35.02	29.88	39.60	33.79
1943: Average	43.14	34.69	41.62	33.47	44.16	35.51
1944: Average	46.08	36.50	51.27	40.61	48.04	38.05
1945: Average	44.39	34.36	52.25	40.45	50.05	38.75
1946: Average	43.74	31.21	58.03	41.41	52.04	37.13
1947: Average	49.25	30.75	66.86	41.75	57.12	35.66
1948: Average	53.15	30.86	72.57	42.13	60.85	35.33
1948: April	$51.79	$30.41	[3] $49.53	[3] $29.08	$59.10	$34.70
May	51.86	30.23	74.08	43.19	59.83	34.88
June	52.85	30.60	73.87	42.76	60.41	34.97
July	52.95	30.30	67.62	38.70	61.46	35.17
August	54.05	30.79	78.10	44.49	61.46	35.01
September	54.19	30.87	75.51	43.01	61.75	35.17
October	54.65	31.29	76.40	43.75	62.38	35.72
November	54.56	31.49	73.52	42.44	62.57	36.12
December	55.01	31.90	75.79	43.95	62.72	36.37
1949: January	54.51	31.70	76.84	44.69	63.09	36.69
February	54.12	31.83	74.31	43.71	62.83	36.95
March [4]	53.59	31.43	68.41	40.12	62.75	36.80
April [4]	52.70	30.87	72.70	42.58	63.32	37.09

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's consumers' price index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by the consumers' price index were not included. See Monthly Labor Review March 1947, p. 498. See Note, table C–1.

[2] Data relate to all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

[3] April 1948 data reflect work stoppages.

[4] Preliminary.

TABLE C–5: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings	Net spendable average weekly earnings			
		Worker with no dependents		Worker with three dependents	
		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
January 1941	$26.64	$25.41	$25.06	$26.37	$26.00
January 1945	47.50	39.40	30.81	45.17	35.33
July 1945	45.45	37.80	29.04	43.57	33.47
June 1946	43.31	37.30	27.81	42.78	31.90
1939: Average	23.86	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62
1940: Average	25.20	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75
1941: Average	29.58	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67
1942: Average	36.65	31.77	27.11	36.28	30.96
1943: Average	43.14	36.01	28.97	41.39	33.30
1944: Average	46.08	38.29	30.32	44.06	34.89
1945: Average	44.39	36.97	28.61	42.74	33.08
1946: Average	43.74	37.65	26.87	43.13	30.78
1947: Average	49.25	42.17	26.33	47.65	29.75
1948: Average	53.15	46.60	27.05	52.34	30.39
1948: April	$51.79	$45.45	$26.68	$51.19	$30.05
May	51.86	45.51	26.53	51.25	29.88
June	52.85	46.35	26.83	52.08	30.15
July	52.95	46.48	26.60	52.22	29.88
August	54.05	47.35	26.97	53.09	30.24
September	54.19	47.47	27.04	53.21	30.31
October	54.65	47.86	27.40	53.60	30.69
November	54.56	47.78	27.58	53.52	30.89
December	55.01	48.16	27.93	53.90	31.26
1949: January	54.51	47.74	27.77	53.48	31.11
February	54.12	47.41	27.88	53.15	31.26
March [2]	53.59	46.97	27.54	52.71	30.91
April [2]	52.70	46.22	27.07	51.96	30.44

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for two types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with three dependents.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with three dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for *all* production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for two types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition., etc. See Note, table C–1.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE C–6: Earnings and Hours of Contract Construction Workers, by Type of Contractor [1]

Year and month	All types of contractors			Building construction													
				Total building			General contractors			Special building trades								
										All trades [2]			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating		
	Average weekly earnings [3]	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings [3]	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings [3]	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings [3]	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings [3]	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings [3]	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1948: Average	$68.25	38.1	$1.790	$68.85	37.3	$1.848	$64.64	36.6	$1.766	$73.87	38.0	$1.946	$76.83	39.2	$1.960	$69.77	36.3	$1.925
April	65.91	37.7	1.751	66.45	36.7	1.804	61.80	36.1	1.713	71.86	37.6	1.910	74.09	38.8	1.907	67.91	36.3	1.872
May	66.28	37.8	1.756	67.22	37.0	1.815	63.09	36.3	1.740	72.23	37.9	1.908	75.20	39.1	1.925	70.17	37.0	1.898
June	68.88	38.9	1.770	69.53	37.9	1.836	65.49	37.3	1.756	74.44	38.5	1.935	78.23	39.9	1.959	70.74	36.8	1.923
July	69.84	38.9	1.793	70.47	37.8	1.862	66.38	37.2	1.785	75.32	38.5	1.956	78.15	39.3	1.989	71.49	37.1	1.927
August	70.47	39.1	1.803	70.91	37.8	1.874	66.87	37.3	1.793	75.88	38.4	1.976	79.31	39.2	2.024	71.09	36.6	1.944
September	71.07	38.9	1.827	71.29	37.6	1.895	67.07	37.0	1.813	76.23	38.3	1.992	78.68	38.8	2.030	71.77	36.8	1.951
October	70.51	38.6	1.826	70.59	37.3	1.892	66.53	36.7	1.815	75.51	38.0	1.988	77.49	38.7	2.004	71.15	35.9	1.982
November	68.28	37.1	1.840	69.39	36.4	1.906	64.97	35.6	1.824	74.72	37.3	2.006	76.34	38.0	2.010	70.61	35.3	2.003
December	71.65	38.5	1.862	72.33	37.8	1.915	68.60	37.4	1.835	76.86	38.1	2.017	80.71	39.7	2.031	71.59	35.9	1.991
1949: January	70.14	37.5	1.869	70.88	37.0	1.918	66.84	36.5	1.833	75.50	37.5	2.012	79.08	39.1	2.022	68.33	34.4	1.985
February	69.96	37.3	1.877	70.53	36.5	1.930	66.84	36.1	1.853	75.13	37.1	2.027	78.16	38.8	2.014	68.92	34.9	1.974
March	69.22	36.9	1.875	69.83	36.1	1.933	66.69	35.8	1.864	73.87	36.5	2.022	77.33	38.6	2.003	69.73	35.5	1.964
April [4]	69.82	37.3	1.872	70.28	36.3	1.933	66.88	35.9	1.862	74.71	36.9	2.026	76.93	38.3	2.009	69.66	35.5	1.965

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–6: Earnings and Hours of Contract Construction Workers, by Type of Contractor [1]—Con.

Year and month	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special building trades—Continued																	
	Electrical work			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet metal			Excavation and foundation		
	Average weekly earnings [3]	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings [3]	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings [3]	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings [3]	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings [3]	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings [3]	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1948: Average	$83.01	39.8	$2.084	$69.61	35.4	$1.969	$78.52	36.1	$2.175	$67.98	37.9	$1.792	$62.47	36.5	$1.710	$66.44	38.9	$1.709
April	80.97	39.7	2.040	64.91	34.1	1.904	75.83	36.3	2.086	67.60	37.8	1.787	59.00	35.7	1.654	62.42	38.1	1.640
May	80.99	39.6	2.044	67.26	34.9	1.930	77.81	36.5	2.131	69.03	38.7	1.782	59.74	35.9	1.662	64.63	39.0	1.656
June	81.91	39.8	2.057	71.19	36.0	1.977	82.83	37.4	2.212	70.49	39.5	1.783	63.46	37.1	1.712	67.87	40.6	1.674
July	82.68	39.8	2.078	75.14	37.6	1.997	82.25	37.3	2.207	69.59	39.3	1.772	64.90	37.5	1.729	67.06	39.9	1.682
August	84.37	40.2	2.100	73.70	36.9	1.997	80.80	36.6	2.206	70.36	39.7	1.774	65.53	37.9	1.729	68.67	39.8	1.724
September	84.35	39.5	2.135	74.21	36.9	2.009	82.68	36.8	2.248	70.25	38.6	1.821	66.88	38.0	1.759	70.85	40.2	1.761
October	84.68	39.6	2.138	73.87	36.3	2.033	79.82	35.5	2.248	69.87	37.8	1.848	65.98	37.6	1.754	70.25	40.3	1.744
November	85.11	39.2	2.172	73.44	36.1	2.036	75.91	34.0	2.231	67.78	37.2	1.824	65.36	37.0	1.766	69.00	38.2	1.807
December	87.58	40.4	2.171	72.76	35.9	2.027	78.77	35.3	2.233	69.92	38.2	1.831	65.46	36.9	1.776	65.93	37.7	1.749
1949: January	87.49	40.0	2.186	70.08	34.5	2.030	76.82	34.4	2.230	68.98	37.9	1.821	62.71	35.5	1.768	64.53	36.5	1.767
February	86.35	39.2	2.201	65.83	32.2	2.044	78.66	35.4	2.221	64.95	35.9	1.810	58.91	33.6	1.754	68.00	37.4	1.818
March	85.67	38.8	2.205	65.44	32.1	2.038	77.51	34.6	2.241	64.41	35.7	1.802	58.80	33.6	1.748	66.11	36.6	1.807
April [4]	86.84	39.3	2.209	67.88	33.5	2.029	79.43	35.1	2.260	60.72	33.9	1.793	61.50	35.3	1.740	66.51	37.1	1.793

Year and month	Nonbuilding construction											
	Total nonbuilding			Highway and street			Heavy construction			Other		
	Average weekly earnings [3]	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings [3]	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings [3]	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings [3]	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1948: Average	$66.61	40.6	$1.639	$62.41	41.6	$1.500	$69.69	39.9	$1.746	$66.16	40.4	$1.637
April	64.30	40.2	1.600	58.12	40.1	1.449	67.91	40.0	1.696	64.42	40.5	1.591
May	63.69	39.8	1.600	58.99	40.4	1.460	66.85	39.4	1.699	64.01	39.6	1.615
June	67.28	41.7	1.614	62.75	42.1	1.489	71.15	41.5	1.715	66.36	41.0	1.619
July	68.33	41.8	1.634	64.47	43.1	1.494	70.83	40.6	1.744	69.36	42.0	1.652
August	69.40	42.3	1.639	65.70	43.8	1.501	72.57	41.1	1.765	69.59	41.9	1.662
September	70.56	42.4	1.663	67.30	44.1	1.526	73.66	41.0	1.795	69.82	41.9	1.666
October	70.40	42.1	1.672	67.42	43.7	1.541	73.18	40.7	1.799	69.74	41.7	1.671
November	65.31	39.1	1.671	61.54	40.6	1.514	67.53	37.5	1.803	67.00	39.8	1.683
December	69.64	40.7	1.712	62.62	40.7	1.538	74.47	40.6	1.833	69.03	40.6	1.702
1949: January	67.54	39.5	1.710	59.98	39.2	1.530	73.00	39.7	1.839	67.52	39.6	1.705
February	68.06	39.7	1.714	61.17	39.8	1.536	72.34	39.6	1.827	67.88	39.9	1.701
March	67.25	39.5	1.703	61.96	40.4	1.534	70.78	38.8	1.826	67.57	39.8	1.698
April [4]	68.47	40.1	1.709	62.44	40.2	1.555	73.96	40.2	1.842	67.69	39.6	1.710

[1] Covers contract construction firms reporting to the Bureau during the months shown (over 14,000), but not necessarily identical establishments. The data cover all employees engaged on-site or off-site in actual construction work (including pre-assembly and pre-cutting operations) on both privately and publicly financed projects. Excluded are all nonconstruction workers, on or off the site. This series revised in coverage, effective with January 1948 data. See Monthly Labor Review, June 1949, p. 666.

[3] Includes types not shown separately.

[3] Hourly earnings, when multiplied by weekly hours of work, may not exactly equal weekly earnings because of rounding.

[4] Preliminary.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D–1: Consumers' Price Index [1] for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration [2]				Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous [3]
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(4)	(4)	(4)	59.1	50.9
1914: July	71.7	81.7	69.8	92.2	62.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	60.8	52.0
1918: December	118.0	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	121.2	83.1
1920: June	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	(4)	(4)	(4)	169.7	100.7
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(4)	(4)	(4)	111.7	104.6
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	85.4	101.7
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
August 15	98.6	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	99.0	95.2	100.0	100.6	100.4
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
January 1	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	105.4	100.3	100.2	101.8
December 15	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	113.1	105.1	116.8	107.7
1942: Average	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
August 15	129.3	140.9	146.4	(5)	111.4	95.2	131.0	115.8	146.0	124.5
1946: Average	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	92.4	136.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
June 15	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	92.1	133.0	115.1	156.1	127.9
November 15	152.2	187.7	171.0	(5)	114.8	91.8	142.6	117.9	171.0	132.5
1947: Average	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
December 15	167.0	206.9	191.2	115.4	127.8	92.6	171.1	129.8	191.4	144.4
1948: Average	171.2	210.2	198.0	117.4	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
May 15	170.5	210.9	197.5	116.7	131.8	94.1	178.5	133.7	193.6	147.5
June 15	171.7	214.1	196.9	117.0	132.6	94.2	180.6	134.2	194.8	147.5
July 15	173.7	216.8	197.1	117.3	134.8	94.4	185.0	136.5	195.9	150.8
August 15	174.5	216.6	199.7	117.7	136.8	94.5	190.1	137.3	196.3	152.4
September 15	174.5	215.2	201.0	118.5	137.3	94.6	191.0	137.6	198.1	152.7
October 15	173.6	211.5	201.6	118.7	137.8	95.4	191.4	137.9	198.8	153.7
November 15	172.2	207.5	201.4	118.8	137.9	95.4	191.6	138.0	198.7	153.9
December 15	171.4	205.0	200.4	119.5	137.8	95.3	191.3	138.4	198.6	154.0
1949: January 15	170.9	204.8	196.5	119.7	138.2	95.5	191.8	139.0	196.5	154.1
February 15	169.0	199.7	195.1	119.9	138.8	96.1	192.6	140.0	195.6	154.1
March 15	169.5	201.6	193.9	120.1	138.9	96.1	192.5	140.4	193.8	154.4
April 15	169.7	202.8	192.5	120.3	137.4	96.8	187.8	140.5	191.9	154.6
May 15	169.2	202.4	191.3	120.4	135.4	96.9	182.7	140.1	189.5	154.5

[1] The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "Cost of living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services weighted by quantities bought in 1934–36 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities whose incomes averaged $1,524 in 1934–36.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913–41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

[2] The group index formerly entitled "Fuel, electricity, and ice" is now designated "Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration". Indexes are comparable with those previously published for "Fuel, electricity, and ice." The subgroup "Other fuels and ice" has been discontinued; separate indexes are presented for "Other fuels" and "Ice."

[3] The miscellaneous group covers transportation (such as automobiles and their upkeep and public transportation fares); medical care (including professional care and medicines); household operation (covering supplies and different kinds of paid services); recreation (that is, newspapers, motion pictures, and tobacco products); personal care (barber- and beauty-shop service and toilet articles); etc.

[4] Data not available.

[5] Rents not surveyed this month.

TABLE D–2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,[1] for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

City	May 15, 1949	Apr. 15, 1949	Mar. 15, 1949	Feb. 15, 1949	Jan. 15, 1949	Dec. 15 1948	Nov. 15 1948	Oct. 15, 1948	Sept. 15, 1948	Aug. 15, 1948	July 15, 1948	June 15, 1948	May 15, 1948	June 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1939
Average	169.2	169.7	169.5	169.0	170.9	171.4	172.2	173.6	174.5	174.5	173.7	171.7	170.5	133.3	98.6
Atlanta, Ga.	170.5	(2)	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	173.7	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	(2)	170.8	133.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md.	(2)	(2)	173.9	(2)	(2)	174.0	(2)	(2)	179.2	(2)	(2)	176.1	(2)	135.6	98.7
Birmingham, Ala.	171.4	171.6	171.8	171.7	173.7	174.8	175.0	176.9	178.6	179.3	177.0	174.7	173.7	136.5	98.5
Boston, Mass.	162.2	162.4	162.5	161.4	163.9	164.7	166.7	167.8	169.0	168.7	168.6	166.1	164.1	127.9	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y.	(2)	168.3	(2)	(2)	169.8	(2)	(2)	172.7	(2)	(2)	173.1	(2)	(2)	132.6	98.5
Chicago, Ill.	174.2	175.0	174.5	172.9	174.9	175.4	175.9	178.1	179.4	178.8	178.6	176.2	174.9	130.9	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	169.1	170.7	170.7	169.7	172.0	172.2	173.8	175.5	176.3	175.7	175.9	173.5	172.3	132.2	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio	171.5	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	[3] 176.2	(2)	(2)	179.3	(2)	(2)	173.7	135.7	100.0
Denver, Colo.	(2)	169.9	(2)	(2)	171.0	(2)	(2)	171.0	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	131.7	98.6
Detroit, Mich.	171.6	171.1	170.8	170.7	171.6	172.8	173.1	174.6	175.4	176.1	175.9	174.5	173.2	136.4	98.5
Houston, Tex.	170.6	171.0	170.2	170.2	172.6	173.8	173.9	174.7	175.4	175.2	173.7	172.5	171.5	130.5	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind.	(2)	171.9	(2)	(2)	173.6	(2)	(2)	178.0	(2)	(2)	176.5	(2)	(2)	131.9	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	(2)	179.1	(2)	(2)	178.3	(2)	138.4	98.5
Kansas City, Mo.	(2)	163.3	(2)	(2)	165.1	(2)	(2)	167.5	(2)	(2)	166.3	(2)	(2)	129.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif.	169.6	171.2	171.0	[3] 171.3	172.7	172.7	172.2	171.8	171.0	171.0	170.3	168.8	169.1	136.1	100.5
Manchester, N. H.	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	176.5	(2)	(2)	178.1	(2)	(2)	134.7	97.8
Memphis, Tenn.	(2)	(2)	173.3	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	177.1	(2)	(2)	174.7	(2)	134.5	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis.	169.3	(2)	(2)	168.7	(2)	(2)	171.2	(2)	(2)	174.5	(2)	(2)	171.1	131.2	97.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	173.8	(2)	(2)	171.4	(2)	129.4	99.7
Mobile, Ala.	(2)	(2)	171.1	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	177.3	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	132.9	98.6
New Orleans, La.	172.5	(2)	(2)	173.2	(2)	(2)	176.6	(2)	(2)	179.8	(2)	(2)	176.5	138.0	99.7
New York, N. Y.	166.8	168.1	167.4	166.8	169.2	169.2	171.0	171.7	173.3	173.3	172.6	169.1	167.5	135.8	99.0
Norfolk, Va.	170.3	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	174.0	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	(2)	171.9	138.2	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	169.9	169.0	169.0	168.5	170.4	170.6	171.7	174.1	174.8	174.8	172.9	172.1	170.4	132.5	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	172.9	173.0	172.7	172.1	174.6	174.9	175.9	177.1	178.3	178.3	177.8	175.7	173.5	134.7	98.4
Portland, Maine.	(2)	(2)	165.0	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	170.7	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	128.7	97.1
Portland, Oreg.	(2)	177.6	(2)	(2)	178.6	(2)	(2)	180.1	(2)	(2)	180.3	(2)	(2)	140.3	100.1
Richmond, Va.	(2)	164.2	(2)	(2)	166.5	(2)	(2)	170.0	(2)	(2)	168.9	(2)	(2)	128.2	98.0
St. Louis, Mo.	(2)	(2)	169.0	(2)	(2)	171.1	(2)	(2)	175.0	(2)	(2)	172.1	(2)	131.2	98.1
San Francisco, Calif.	(2)	(2)	174.6	(2)	(2)	176.7	(2)	(2)	177.1	(2)	(2)	174.2	(2)	137.8	99.3
Savannah, Ga.	(2)	174.9	(2)	(2)	176.7	(2)	(2)	178.4	(2)	(2)	180.2	(2)	(2)	140.6	99.3
Scranton, Pa.	168.4	(2)	(2)	166.8	(2)	(2)	169.4	(2)	(2)	174.7	(2)	(2)	170.2	132.2	96.0
Seattle, Wash.	172.5	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	(2)	174.3	137.0	100.3
Washington, D. C.	165.3	(2)	(2)	164.1	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	169.2	(2)	(2)	166.7	133.8	98.6

[1] The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for 21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities, beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

[3] Corrected.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities [1]

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	May 15, 1949	Apr. 15, 1949	May 15, 1949	Apr. 15, 1949	May 15, 1949	Apr. 15, 1949	May 15, 1949	Apr. 15, 1949	May 15, 1949	Apr. 15, 1949	May 15, 1949	Apr. 15, 1949	May 15, 1949	Apr. 15, 1949
Average	202.4	202.8	191.3	192.5	120.4	120.3	135.4	137.4	96.9	96.8	189.5	191.9	154.5	154.6
Atlanta, Ga	197.0	197.5	199.8	(1)	124.9	(2)	143.8	145.7	83.3	83.3	195.5	(1)	158.6	(1)
Baltimore, Md	213.0	212.4	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	148.3	143.5	132.7	121.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Birmingham, Ala	198.5	198.3	198.3	199.3	141.9	(2)	130.4	133.9	79.6	79.6	184.5	186.4	150.8	150.7
Boston, Mass	192.4	191.3	182.4	183.3	116.5	(2)	148.0	153.1	118.6	118.5	180.9	181.1	145.7	146.0
Buffalo, N. Y	198.9	195.5	(1)	189.8	(2)	124.3	137.2	140.9	101.3	101.3	(1)	192.4	(1)	159.7
Chicago, Ill	207.0	208.5	195.9	196.7	(2)	(2)	128.7	129.3	83.5	83.5	176.2	177.7	156.2	156.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	200.3	203.2	187.3	188.5	(2)	(2)	142.4	143.8	101.9	101.9	183.5	187.1	155.7	156.0
Cleveland, Ohio	208.1	209.2	190.1	(1)	126.7	(2)	143.1	145.3	105.6	105.6	172.7	(1)	152.8	(1)
Denver, Colo	206.6	208.1	(1)	187.7	(2)	124.5	112.0	112.0	69.2	69.2	(1)	213.9	(1)	152.8
Detroit, Mich	200.0	197.0	186.0	186.9	(2)	127.9	147.7	151.8	92.0	92.0	199.4	199.8	167.0	167.1
Houston, Tex	211.3	212.6	204.3	204.4	123.1	(2)	90.4	99.4	81.5	81.5	189.0	190.1	153.5	153.5
Indianapolis, Ind	197.3	196.7	(1)	185.5	(2)	130.2	155.3	157.0	86.6	86.6	(1)	184.4	(1)	160.8
Jacksonville, Fla	205.6	206.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	146.9	146.9	100.5	100.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas City, Mo	189.0	189.8	(1)	184.7	(2)	124.4	125.9	128.2	67.2	66.4	(1)	181.4	(1)	155.0
Los Angeles, Calif	208.7	212.1	185.6	186.6	126.2	(2)	94.6	94.5	89.3	89.3	179.9	183.7	154.8	155.3
Manchester, N. H	199.4	199.7	(1)	182.1	(2)	113.4	149.2	152.6	100.2	100.3	(1)	198.2	(1)	148.3
Memphis, Tenn	215.6	214.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	140.6	140.6	77.0	77.0	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis	204.9	205.8	191.5	(1)	118.7	(2)	144.6	146.1	110.9	104.5	192.6	(1)	149.8	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn	193.5	193.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	140.2	141.9	78.9	78.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mobile, Ala	204.6	203.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	129.8	129.9	83.9	84.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans, La	210.1	212.4	202.6	(1)	114.0	(2)	113.4	113.4	75.1	75.1	196.9	(1)	146.0	(1)
New York, N. Y	202.2	203.7	190.4	192.1	(2)	108.5	132.1	136.9	102.2	106.8	179.0	183.0	158.1	159.1
Norfolk, Va	204.9	205.2	185.3	(1)	115.9	(2)	151.0	154.1	102.6	102.6	188.8	(1)	152.8	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa	198.1	197.9	188.2	189.1	120.3	(2)	142.4	140.3	108.9	103.0	192.5	194.4	156.6	152.7
Pittsburgh, Pa	208.0	206.1	222.9	227.4	(2)	120.4	137.8	137.9	103.4	103.4	193.4	196.3	146.7	147.1
Portland, Maine	191.1	190.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	146.1	148.0	108.4	108.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Portland, Oreg	218.8	221.6	(1)	191.1	(2)	125.9	133.7	135.9	92.4	92.4	(1)	183.1	(1)	157.0
Richmond, Va	195.0	195.5	(1)	192.0	(2)	114.8	138.3	142.9	95.6	95.6	(1)	199.6	(1)	144.3
St. Louis, Mo	207.8	207.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	129.8	132.5	88.4	88.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Francisco, Calif	215.3	222.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	82.7	82.7	72.7	72.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Savannah, Ga	213.2	212.2	(1)	189.4	(2)	118.0	151.8	152.2	108.6	108.6	(1)	201.0	(1)	156.4
Scranton, Pa	202.6	202.2	200.5	(1)	111.3	(2)	140.9	141.0	91.8	91.8	169.3	(1)	143.9	(1)
Seattle, Wash	209.3	212.8	190.7	(1)	124.0	(2)	128.0	128.0	93.2	93.2	188.7	(1)	158.3	(1)
Washington, D. C	201.2	200.1	213.5	(1)	104.6	(2)	134.6	134.8	98.6	98.6	196.9	(1)	156.3	(1)

[1] Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

[2] Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D–4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,[1] by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	129.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	178.4
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
1948: Average	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	258.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	195.5	174.0
May	210.9	171.1	244.2	242.0	255.8	219.1	253.5	202.1	305.0	204.8	184.9	218.0	229.4	156.4	250.0	204.6	196.6	173.0
June	214.1	171.2	255.1	255.2	273.9	223.5	271.2	207.6	299.3	205.9	194.2	214.9	225.2	157.4	248.0	205.1	200.5	170.6
July	216.8	171.0	261.8	263.0	280.9	233.8	275.0	209.3	301.6	209.0	204.3	213.4	223.2	157.7	248.0	205.2	200.8	170.9
August	216.6	170.8	267.0	269.3	286.2	246.1	266.6	207.8	304.4	211.0	220.2	199.6	204.8	157.8	249.2	205.3	197.8	172.3
September	215.2	170.7	265.3	265.9	280.8	247.9	256.6	209.4	314.9	208.7	226.6	195.8	199.6	159.0	249.1	205.6	196.8	173.2
October	211.5	170.0	256.1	254.3	269.8	233.9	249.4	204.0	325.9	203.0	239.0	193.5	197.3	158.9	238.1	205.9	193.0	173.1
November	207.5	169.9	246.7	243.1	262.4	214.4	246.5	200.5	328.1	199.5	244.3	189.4	192.4	159.4	230.6	206.4	189.4	173.3
December	205.0	170.2	241.3	235.4	255.1	206.2	238.6	208.0	328.1	199.2	217.3	192.3	196.2	159.4	229.8	207.8	184.4	173.0
1949: January	204.8	170.5	235.9	228.2	244.5	203.1	234.4	208.9	331.7	196.0	209.6	205.2	213.3	159.2	228.4	208.7	174.7	173.4
February	199.7	170.0	221.4	212.3	220.5	196.3	228.4	199.0	327.2	192.5	179.6	213.7	224.9	158.6	224.6	209.0	159.8	174.3
March	201.6	170.1	229.6	222.5	230.3	206.4	240.7	198.9	325.9	190.3	180.1	214.5	226.0	158.0	227.9	208.5	155.1	175.6
April	202.8	170.3	234.4	228.5	233.3	209.5	271.0	201.2	321.3	184.9	183.8	218.6	231.5	157.1	228.3	208.2	149.8	176.2
May	202.4	170.1	232.3	228.0	235.2	203.9	275.5	190.5	315.4	182.6	190.9	220.7	234.6	156.3	227.5	207.2	144.4	176.1

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1947 (1935–39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 938, "Retail Prices of Food—1946 and 1947," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 42. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

TABLE D–5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935–39=100

City	May 1949	Apr. 1949	Mar. 1949	Feb. 1949	Jan. 1949	Dec. 1948	Nov. 1948	Oct. 1948	Sept. 1948	Aug. 1948	July 1948	June 1948	May 1948	June 1946	Aug. 1939
United States	202.4	202.8	201.6	199.7	204.8	205.0	207.5	211.5	215.2	216.6	216.8	214.1	210.9	145.6	93.8
Atlanta, Ga	197.0	197.5	198.3	194.7	202.1	203.3	205.9	208.3	214.2	215.7	212.4	209.9	207.9	141.0	92.8
Baltimore, Md	213.0	212.4	212.9	210.3	213.5	214.6	218.7	224.5	228.7	228.9	227.7	225.3	221.6	152.4	94.7
Birmingham, Ala	198.5	198.3	197.4	195.8	202.0	204.8	205.4	210.8	216.3	219.3	218.0	212.7	209.6	147.7	90.7
Boston, Mass	192.4	191.3	190.9	187.3	194.1	194.2	199.2	202.6	207.2	208.8	210.2	204.1	199.2	138.0	93.6
Bridgeport, Conn	201.7	198.8	197.9	194.9	200.0	201.0	205.9	209.3	212.7	214.6	214.4	210.3	207.5	139.1	93.2
Buffalo, N. Y	198.9	195.5	195.0	191.4	197.9	200.0	201.6	206.4	210.1	213.0	212.9	211.6	207.9	140.2	94.8
Butte, Mont	202.6	204.6	201.3	201.5	205.0	205.7	209.3	214.9	214.5	215.1	216.6	214.7	207.4	139.7	94.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa [1]	208.1	209.0	207.8	206.8	211.5	211.8	214.4	218.0	220.2	222.2	224.4	224.3	219.7	148.2	.....
Charleston, S. C	191.3	195.2	193.8	190.8	196.9	197.1	198.9	204.9	207.7	208.0	211.4	208.1	206.7	140.8	95.1
Chicago, Ill	207.0	208.5	205.9	202.7	207.3	208.2	211.9	218.0	221.4	223.6	224.7	221.3	218.4	142.8	92.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	200.3	203.2	201.9	199.7	205.5	205.2	209.4	214.4	218.0	218.1	220.4	216.3	213.5	141.4	90.4
Cleveland, Ohio	208.1	209.2	210.2	207.2	212.8	213.0	217.0	220.9	225.6	229.0	226.2	223.7	218.0	149.3	93.6
Columbus, Ohio	184.3	185.6	184.3	182.3	188.6	189.4	193.1	197.2	200.8	202.2	201.9	199.2	195.3	136.4	88.1
Dallas, Tex	204.4	204.4	202.0	200.7	207.1	208.2	212.7	214.7	217.3	215.2	213.3	210.8	210.5	142.4	91.7
Denver, Colo	206.6	208.1	207.0	204.5	209.6	211.0	207.7	208.3	210.5	213.1	217.0	216.5	213.3	145.3	92.7
Detroit, Mich	200.0	197.0	195.1	194.5	197.3	198.7	199.9	204.4	207.6	210.1	213.2	211.3	208.0	145.4	90.6
Fall River, Mass	197.0	199.4	199.6	195.3	199.8	200.4	202.5	209.1	211.6	213.5	214.1	211.3	207.2	138.1	95.4
Houston, Tex	211.3	212.6	209.6	208.0	215.7	218.1	217.6	220.8	223.7	223.8	222.1	220.0	218.1	144.0	97.8
Indianapolis, Ind	197.3	196.7	197.9	195.5	200.9	204.8	206.8	211.8	216.0	217.1	212.6	211.5	208.0	141.5	90.7
Jackson, Miss. [1]	204.7	203.1	203.7	205.4	209.5	213.8	212.7	218.6	220.7	220.6	220.8	216.7	218.0	150.6	.....
Jacksonville, Fla	205.6	206.6	206.0	201.2	210.6	209.9	212.6	217.5	219.3	220.7	222.8	222.9	217.3	150.8	95.8
Kansas City, Mo	189.0	189.8	189.8	189.2	194.6	194.7	198.5	201.1	204.4	205.4	204.4	204.4	202.2	134.8	91.5
Knoxville, Tenn. [1]	223.2	220.5	222.1	221.3	230.0	233.9	233.9	236.7	241.6	244.6	241.7	238.4	236.2	165.6	.....
Little Rock, Ark	201.9	201.2	198.0	197.2	199.8	201.6	202.4	206.5	212.0	212.4	213.4	210.0	209.2	139.1	94.0
Los Angeles, Calif	208.7	212.1	211.2	210.8	215.5	214.9	213.7	213.1	212.1	212.7	213.1	212.1	212.6	154.8	94.6
Louisville, Ky	189.4	187.6	187.7	189.2	193.9	196.6	198.9	201.7	207.2	207.4	206.8	203.8	201.6	135.6	92.1
Manchester, N. H	199.4	199.7	199.3	196.4	201.8	203.6	204.8	210.4	215.5	217.8	218.4	213.0	208.9	144.4	94.9
Memphis, Tenn	215.6	214.9	211.9	212.2	217.1	217.9	219.0	223.7	227.8	227.1	229.8	226.7	223.2	153.6	89.7
Milwaukee, Wis [2]	204.9	205.8	203.2	200.8	206.5	205.0	207.5	211.2	216.3	218.8	218.3	215.3	213.7	144.3	91.1
Minneapolis, Minn	193.5	193.1	192.4	190.1	195.3	195.6	197.8	202.2	206.0	209.2	208.2	206.2	206.0	137.5	95.0
Mobile, Ala	204.6	203.9	206.9	207.4	214.5	211.8	211.3	213.8	222.1	222.7	222.5	219.8	217.0	149.8	95.5
Newark, N. J	198.5	199.7	197.6	196.3	200.1	201.2	203.9	205.8	211.1	212.6	212.8	209.9	204.7	147.9	95.6
New Haven, Conn	194.3	194.3	193.6	190.9	195.1	194.5	199.6	203.5	205.3	205.6	208.3	205.4	201.2	140.4	93.7
New Orleans, La	210.1	212.4	211.0	210.2	213.2	216.1	218.0	220.5	227.7	228.5	233.2	227.3	223.0	157.6	97.6
New York, N. Y	202.2	203.7	202.4	200.0	205.3	204.3	208.7	211.5	216.2	216.9	217.9	213.9	210.0	149.2	95.8
Norfolk, Va	204.9	205.2	203.5	202.0	208.7	209.8	211.8	217.1	220.2	220.5	216.9	214.4	213.3	146.0	93.6
Omaha, Nebr	196.9	196.4	196.5	195.7	198.0	203.1	205.6	210.2	210.3	211.1	208.6	210.1	207.2	139.5	92.3
Peoria, Ill	212.4	211.1	210.8	207.9	215.7	216.8	218.0	222.1	230.3	230.8	224.9	227.3	223.8	151.3	93.4
Philadelphia, Pa	198.1	197.9	196.7	195.0	200.4	199.3	202.0	208.4	212.0	212.5	210.9	209.4	205.0	143.5	93.0
Pittsburgh, Pa	208.0	206.1	204.6	202.2	208.0	208.0	211.0	215.1	219.5	220.9	222.3	219.6	213.7	147.1	92.5
Portland, Maine	191.1	190.0	191.5	189.7	194.3	195.0	198.0	204.1	207.0	209.8	209.7	204.1	199.4	138.4	95.9
Portland, Oreg	218.8	221.6	222.5	220.4	224.2	223.5	222.9	227.7	231.4	234.1	233.7	228.2	229.5	158.4	96.1
Providence, R. I	206.5	206.8	206.4	202.9	210.1	209.2	211.7	218.4	223.8	227.2	224.9	222.0	217.9	144.9	93.7
Richmond, Va	195.0	195.5	197.1	193.5	200.3	201.5	203.6	209.7	214.1	211.7	209.4	205.3	203.4	138.4	92.2
Rochester, N. Y	198.3	194.3	193.3	192.1	195.5	196.5	196.7	200.7	207.3	209.7	211.2	208.8	205.1	142.5	92.3
St. Louis, Mo	207.8	207.5	207.6	207.1	212.4	212.2	213.1	217.4	223.0	225.3	224.2	222.0	218.2	147.4	93.8
St. Paul, Minn	191.6	191.0	190.4	188.9	192.9	192.1	194.8	199.7	203.1	204.5	204.7	203.7	203.5	137.3	94.3
Salt Lake City, Utah	206.6	206.6	207.3	207.4	211.8	209.8	208.8	211.2	214.7	216.0	217.1	215.8	216.8	151.7	94.6
San Francisco, Calif	215.3	222.1	216.3	219.3	223.2	221.1	219.5	223.0	224.2	224.3	223.2	221.6	223.4	155.5	93.8
Savannah, Ga	213.2	212.2	212.4	208.5	215.3	216.0	215.0	219.2	222.4	223.3	228.3	224.5	223.3	158.5	96.7
Scranton, Pa	202.6	202.2	201.1	196.0	201.6	201.1	202.8	209.2	213.2	217.3	218.2	216.1	212.2	144.0	92.1
Seattle, Wash	209.3	212.8	213.5	213.6	214.4	211.8	213.4	217.5	221.0	221.9	223.4	220.3	221.4	151.6	94.5
Springfield, Ill	207.8	208.0	207.5	206.0	214.0	214.4	215.2	219.5	226.4	227.0	224.9	224.4	219.3	150.1	94.1
Washington, D. C	201.2	200.1	198.8	195.2	202.4	201.8	203.5	209.2	212.9	214.9	215.1	215.4	209.7	145.5	94.1
Wichita, Kans [1]	214.0	215.3	215.1	213.0	219.0	220.4	222.2	220.0	223.0	224.7	226.7	226.4	225.3	154.4	.....
Winston-Salem, N. C. [1]	197.8	198.3	197.8	195.6	203.7	206.6	206.1	212.7	215.6	215.8	212.9	209.5	208.4	145.3	.....

[1] June 1940=100.

[2] Estimated index based on half the usual sample of reports. Remaining reports lost in the mails. Index for Feb. 15 reflects the correct level of food prices for New Orleans.

TABLE D–6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price May 1949	Indexes 1935-39=100													
		May 1949	Apr. 1949	Mar. 1949	Feb. 1949	Jan. 1949	Dec. 1948	Nov. 1948	Oct. 1948	Sept. 1948	Aug. 1948	July 1948	June 1948	May 1948	Aug. 1939
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat, 5 pounds	*Cents* 48.1	186.3	186.0	186.3	186.4	187.0	185.7	184.0	184.2	184.9	185.7	186.9	188.4	189.4	82.1
Corn flakes, 11 ounces	16.8	178.6	178.2	178.0	177.8	177.4	177.8	177.6	177.2	177.1	177.1	176.8	177.2	175.7	92.7
Corn meal, pound	9.5	184.6	184.7	185.1	186.4	189.0	194.9	199.5	210.5	214.0	215.2	215.5	213.7	215.7	90.7
Rice [1], do	19.0	106.6	107.5	107.3	107.4	107.2	107.6	109.4	112.1	121.1	121.5	120.6	119.6	118.6	[2]
Rolled oats [3], 20 ounces	16.5	149.3	150.0	151.8	152.2	155.5	155.8	155.2	155.5	155.6	155.4	155.2	155.0	154.8	[2]
Bakery products:															
Bread, white, pound	14.0	163.8	164.0	163.5	163.3	163.2	163.0	162.8	162.7	163.1	163.1	163.1	163.5	163.5	93.2
Vanilla cookies, do	45.4	194.0	194.5	194.4	194.3	195.6	194.9	194.1	193.0	192.4	191.7	192.1	190.3	188.8	[4]
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak, do	83.4	246.8	240.7	234.5	218.5	248.3	261.1	269.3	277.3	292.5	299.5	294.4	287.6	267.3	102.7
Rib roast, do	65.7	228.2	226.5	224.1	213.8	241.7	253.1	262.0	267.2	277.6	283.1	276.6	266.7	249.9	97.4
Chuck roast, do	53.0	236.6	237.3	235.0	224.3	257.7	276.8	291.5	301.1	315.0	322.2	315.5	309.6	283.4	97.1
Hamburger [5], do	50.3	162.7	161.8	161.9	156.8	175.9	181.7	184.6	193.7	199.2	202.5	199.3	194.7	178.6	[4]
Veal:															
Cutlets, do	99.0	248.1	251.5	250.0	251.9	248.7	248.7	248.4	253.6	258.5	259.6	256.1	252.5	245.6	101.1
Pork:															
Chops, do	75.6	229.5	229.6	223.5	201.6	203.4	204.6	219.7	254.1	278.6	276.5	252.7	238.1	233.5	90.8
Bacon, sliced, do	63.6	166.9	176.8	178.8	179.5	190.0	195.8	200.7	207.0	207.2	206.3	204.5	201.9	199.1	80.9
Ham, whole, do	62.1	211.3	221.2	217.2	213.3	222.5	233.3	227.2	239.4	253.3	251.1	244.2	231.2	223.7	92.7
Salt pork, do	33.7	161.4	167.5	169.7	171.1	191.6	211.6	200.1	200.2	196.1	194.1	196.0	196.6	203.5	69.0
Lamb:															
Leg, do	79.4	279.8	275.3	244.5	232.1	238.1	242.4	250.4	253.4	260.7	270.8	279.4	275.6	257.6	95.7
Poultry, do	-------	190.5	201.2	198.9	199.0	208.9	208.0	200.5	204.0	209.4	207.8	209.3	207.6	202.1	94.6
Frying chickens: [6]															
New York dressed [7], do	47.8	-------	-------	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Dressed and drawn [7], do	62.5	-------	-------	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) [9], do	(9)	254.5	261.4	266.8	267.2	272.4	268.5	268.1	270.2	264.0	254.4	253.9	251.8	261.3	98.8
Salmon, pink [9], 16-ounce can	60.1	458.4	460.7	462.7	466.3	468.3	466.0	467.0	452.6	429.2	417.1	408.1	405.2	399.7	97.4
Dairy products:															
Butter, pound	70.8	194.6	197.0	201.8	203.6	205.9	207.6	205.7	212.7	232.7	245.6	252.0	249.8	254.2	84.0
Cheese, do	58.8	226.5	227.5	230.9	234.0	245.8	246.8	246.6	259.0	264.1	268.6	262.1	254.6	248.1	92.3
Milk, fresh (delivered), quart	20.6	168.4	170.1	176.2	177.5	179.9	184.5	185.3	186.0	185.4	182.0	177.1	174.0	171.5	97.1
Milk, fresh (grocery), do	19.3	171.6	174.4	179.8	182.4	185.7	189.4	191.4	191.1	189.4	187.8	182.1	179.3	177.3	96.3
Milk, evaporated, 14½-ounce can	13.0	181.9	186.5	192.5	200.2	204.6	208.0	210.0	216.9	220.8	218.3	212.8	210.9	202.1	93.9
Eggs: Eggs, fresh, dozen	66.1	190.9	183.8	180.1	179.6	209.6	217.3	244.3	239.0	226.6	220.2	204.3	194.2	184.9	90.7
Fruits and vegetables:															
Fresh fruits:															
Apples, pound	16.3	311.4	306.2	289.8	275.5	255.7	241.5	229.1	220.7	216.7	225.1	265.3	269.2	229.1	81.6
Bananas, do	16.6	274.1	272.8	275.2	272.7	267.7	269.3	270.6	269.9	269.3	270.7	269.3	261.7	257.8	97.3
Oranges, size 200, dozen	54.9	194.2	173.2	175.8	165.7	168.4	153.7	151.0	192.1	187.2	183.3	169.2	155.1	149.2	96.9
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green, pound	20.4	186.8	209.4	194.3	222.0	234.6	173.3	224.9	155.1	172.0	176.0	187.7	185.1	229.1	61.7
Cabbage, do	8.2	214.3	197.8	211.9	179.2	163.7	142.5	133.7	139.7	136.5	139.2	155.1	180.1	202.3	103.2
Carrots, bunch	10.0	187.4	181.0	184.3	196.7	199.9	184.2	184.3	191.6	190.8	183.6	202.1	263.2	310.1	84.9
Lettuce, head	13.5	163.6	243.2	223.3	220.2	185.9	170.8	158.9	163.0	156.2	143.1	177.8	164.1	200.7	97.6
Onions, pound	7.7	187.8	155.3	148.1	153.9	155.7	156.9	154.6	147.8	154.2	176.3	251.9	262.4	291.0	86.8
Potatoes, 15 pounds	97.9	271.6	246.5	237.2	237.9	225.5	208.3	199.1	202.4	210.8	223.5	248.4	263.5	261.7	91.9
Spinach, pound	11.1	154.2	190.4	213.8	259.4	202.3	163.2	155.1	161.2	183.9	205.0	174.7	145.0	158.4	118.4
Sweetpotatoes, do	16.2	312.4	268.5	234.2	220.9	211.4	198.1	181.9	181.1	196.2	235.5	286.9	273.4	225.2	115.7
Canned fruits:															
Peaches, No. 2½ can	32.2	166.8	168.4	168.2	168.4	169.0	168.2	168.2	166.5	165.1	163.0	161.6	160.8	160.8	92.3
Pineapple, do	39.7	182.2	182.5	182.5	182.6	180.4	181.3	178.1	176.2	174.4	170.0	168.5	168.1	166.7	96.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn, No. 2 can	19.5	156.9	158.8	159.8	159.4	160.2	160.4	159.7	160.2	159.3	158.8	158.6	158.2	157.9	88.6
Peas, do	14.9	113.8	115.0	115.3	117.0	117.1	117.2	117.5	116.7	116.9	115.8	113.5	112.8	112.3	89.8
Tomatoes, do	15.8	175.2	175.4	177.1	178.3	179.6	180.0	181.4	181.3	183.2	182.6	184.7	184.8	183.0	92.5
Dried fruits: Prunes, pound	23.0	226.2	226.4	224.0	220.9	218.9	216.6	211.6	209.1	205.6	204.7	204.9	204.3	206.9	94.7
Dried vegetables: Navy beans, do	16.6	225.7	227.4	230.0	226.4	239.1	246.2	255.7	278.2	311.5	312.9	309.7	310.5	311.6	83.0
Beverages: Coffee, do	52.0	206.8	207.8	208.1	208.6	208.3	207.4	206.0	205.5	205.2	204.9	204.8	204.7	204.2	93.3
Fats and oils:															
Lard, do	18.1	121.2	125.0	131.2	133.2	163.2	181.0	191.4	196.1	198.5	197.3	198.1	198.5	198.2	65.2
Hydrogenated veg. shortening [10], do	34.6	167.1	174.9	176.9	187.1	197.2	202.8	204.9	205.6	207.3	209.6	220.3	218.2	211.4	93.9
Salad dressing, pint	35.3	145.9	149.2	151.6	156.1	159.3	162.7	163.7	165.7	168.6	168.3	168.4	167.1	164.4	[4]
Margarine, pound	29.4	161.3	170.5	181.9	186.7	199.0	208.6	213.4	220.4	229.8	235.3	240.1	242.0	232.6	93.6
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar, do	9.5	176.9	177.1	[10]176.5	175.1	174.2	173.8	174.2	174.0	174.0	173.2	171.8	171.4	173.8	95.6

[1] July 1947=100.
[2] Index not computed.
[3] February 1943=100.
[4] Not priced in earlier period
[5] New specifications introduced in April 1949, in place of roasting chickens.
[6] Priced in 29 cities.
[7] Priced in 27 cities.
[8] 1938-39=100.
[9] Average price not computed.
[10] Formerly published as shortening in other containers.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities [2]	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products [3]	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products [3]	All commodities except farm products [2]	All commodities except farm products and foods [3]
1913: Average	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.6
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August	78.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.6	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.8
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.8
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average	*165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	*149.8	*134.2	163.6	*199.1	*135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	*158.0	159.4	*159.8	*151.0
January	*165.9	199.2	*179.8	*200.9	*149.4	130.0	154.3	*194.1	*139.9	141.3	123.6	183.9	*157.9	*158.0	*158.4	*148.6
February	*161.0	185.3	172.4	*193.3	*150.0	*130.9	155.3	*193.5	*135.7	141.8	120.1	174.9	*156.3	*154.7	*155.5	*147.9
March	*161.6	186.0	173.8	*186.3	*151.1	130.9	155.9	*193.9	*137.2	142.0	120.8	174.7	*154.1	*156.0	*156.0	*148.1
April	*163.0	186.7	176.7	*187.0	*151.7	*131.5	157.2	*195.7	*137.5	142.3	121.8	175.5	*155.4	*157.7	*157.6	*149.0
May	*164.2	189.1	177.4	188.4	*152.1	132.6	157.1	*197.0	*136.3	142.6	121.5	177.6	*155.4	*158.6	*158.5	*149.5
June	*166.4	196.0	181.4	187.7	*151.4	133.1	*158.6	*197.4	*137.2	143.2	121.5	182.6	*156.1	*159.7	*159.7	*149.9
July	*168.8	195.2	188.3	189.2	*150.8	*135.9	162.2	*200.0	*135.7	144.5	120.3	184.3	*157.5	*162.7	*162.8	*151.4
August	*169.8	*191.5	*189.8	188.4	*150.4	*136.4	*171.0	*203.8	*133.2	145.4	119.7	*182.3	*161.2	164.6	*164.7	*153.3
September	*168.9	189.9	186.9	*187.4	*149.3	*136.9	172.0	*204.1	*134.5	146.6	119.9	181.0	*160.4	*164.0	*164.1	*153.6
October	*165.4	183.5	178.2	185.5	*148.3	*137.3	172.4	*203.7	*135.5	147.5	119.0	177.0	*160.0	*160.3	*161.2	*153.4
November	164.0	180.8	174.3	186.2	*147.4	*137.6	173.3	*203.1	*134.4	148.2	119.2	175.2	161.0	*158.8	160.1	*153.6
December	*162.4	177.3	170.2	185.3	146.7	*137.2	173.8	*202.2	*131.1	148.4	118.5	*172.2	160.8	*157.6	*158.9	*153.1
1949: January	160.6	172.5	165.8	184.8	146.1	137.1	175.6	202.3	126.3	148.1	117.3	169.3	160.4	156.2	157.8	152.9
February	158.1	168.3	161.5	182.3	145.2	135.9	175.5	201.5	122.8	148.3	115.3	165.8	159.6	154.0	155.7	151.8
March	158.4	*171.5	162.9	180.4	143.8	*134.3	174.4	200.0	121.1	148.0	115.7	*167.3	156.9	154.1	155.3	*150.7
April	156.9	*170.5	162.9	179.9	142.2	*132.0	171.4	196.5	117.7	*147.0	115.6	165.8	153.1	152.9	153.7	148.8
May	155.7	171.2	163.9	179.3	140.5	130.1	168.0	194.0	118.2	146.2	113.6	166.0	149.5	151.4	152.0	146.7

[1] BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from 1-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929–31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. The weekly wholesale price indexes are available in summary form since 1947 for all commodities; all commodities less farm products and foods; farm products; foods; textile products: fuel and lighting materials; metals and metal products; and building materials. Weekly indexes are also available for the subgroups of grains, livestock, meats, and hides and skins.

[2] Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

* Corrected.

NOTE. Corrected index numbers for 1948, which take into account all corrections that have accumulated since the third publication of each index, are indicated.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1949					1948 (Corrected indexes)[4]								1946	1939
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	June	Aug.
All commodities[2]	155.7	156.9	158.4	158.1	160.6	° 162.4	164.0	° 165.4	° 168.9	° 169.8	° 168.8	° 166.4	° 164.2	112.9	75.0
Farm products	171.2	° 170.5	° 171.5	168.3	172.5	177.3	180.8	183.5	189.9	° 191.5	195.2	196.0	189.1	140.1	61.0
Grains	159.9	163.8	162.6	157.2	167.7	171.1	171.1	170.4	176.9	179.2	190.6	209.2	213.5	151.8	51.5
Livestock and poultry	191.5	189.0	195.0	187.2	194.7	204.6	213.4	223.4	244.2	250.0	250.8	239.2	219.0	137.4	66.0
Livestock	207.7	202.4	209.5	201.1	209.9	221.7	234.1	246.9	268.8	273.3	272.8	259.5	236.1	143.4	67.7
Other farm products	160.9	° 160.0	° 158.6	158.9	159.4	161.4	162.6	162.0	159.6	° 158.7	161.9	165.4	163.3	137.5	60.1
Foods	163.9	162.9	162.9	161.5	165.8	170.2	174.3	178.2	186.9	° 189.8	188.3	181.4	177.4	112.9	67.2
Dairy products	145.9	147.2	154.8	159.8	163.6	171.2	170.7	174.9	179.9	185.1	182.9	181.3	176.6	127.3	67.9
Cereal products	145.1	145.3	146.5	146.7	148.0	° 150.0	150.5	14b. 6	153.3	154.0	154.5	155.1	156.3	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables	167.3	158.1	151.7	152.3	145.3	139.8	139.6	127.1	139.4	140.5	151.2	147.7	147.0	136.1	58.5
Meats, poultry, and fish	215.2	216.0	214.8	205.1	214.2	220.8	227.4	239.8	266.5	273.7	263.8	241.3	233.2	110.1	73.7
Meats	227.0	224.9	222.4	212.5	222.8	230.8	240.0	255.0	277.4	279.6	277.2	265.1	262.3	116.6	78.1
Other foods	128.6	127.6	126.6	127.5	134.4	140.9	149.4	150.4	149.1	° 148.2	° 148.4	° 148.0	° 144.1	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products	179.3	179.9	180.4	182.3	184.8	185.3	186.2	185.5	° 187.4	188.4	189.2	187.7	188.4	122.4	92.7
Shoes	184.0	186.9	187.8	187.8	187.8	188.0	188.1	189.7	190.0	189.4	186.3	185.8	185.6	126.5	100.8
Hides and skins	188.6	183.4	181.8	185.9	198.7	197.2	206.0	202.0	° 210.5	212.1	220.3	215.2	218.0	121.5	77.2
Leather	177.4	177.8	178.9	183.9	185.4	186.5	183.8	180.4	181.9	186.0	189.2	186.9	188.2	110.7	84.0
Other leather products	144.6	144.7	145.6	145.4	145.4	148.6	148.6	148.6	148.6	148.6	149.9	150.9	150.9	115.2	97.1
Textile products	140.5	142.2	143.8	145.2	146.1	146.7	° 147.4	° 148.3	° 149.3	° 150.4	° 150.8	° 151.4	° 152.1	109.2	67.8
Clothing	146.0	146.4	147.1	147.3	147.7	148.8	149.1	148.8	148.6	° 148.7	° 148.2	° 146.8	° 147.4	120.3	81.5
Cotton goods	172.6	° 176.2	180.1	184.8	186.9	189.2	° 191.2	195.0	199.8	205.3	209.3	213.1	217.8	139.4	65.5
Hosiery and underwear	100.4	101.2	101.2	101.3	102.5	102.7	104.0	° 104.3	° 104.5	° 104.7	° 104.7	° 105.4	105.4	75.8	61.5
Rayon and nylon	40.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.6	40.7	40.7	40.7	30.2	28.5
Silk	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	(3)	44.3
Woolen and worsted	159.7	160.9	161.8	162.1	161.6	159.6	159.6	° 159.6	° 158.9	° 158.4	° 156.4	° 156.4	° 156.4	112.7	75.5
Other textile products	179.1	180.9	184.9	186.9	189.0	190.0	190.5	190.5	189.3	186.6	184.5	183.1	174.2	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials	130.1	° 132.0	° 134.3	135.9	137.1	° 127.2	° 137.6	° 137.3	° 136.9	° 136.4	° 135.9	133.1	132.6	87.8	72.6
Anthracite	133.8	135.0	137.9	138.0	137.7	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.5	136.0	131.6	127.1	125.5	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal	188.9	° 190.7	° 195.2	196.9	196.5	° 195.4	195.1	195.1	195.1	194.6	193.1	° 182.7	181.8	132.8	96.0
Coke	222.7	222.8	222.9	222.9	220.5	219.0	219.0	218.7	217.5	217.4	212.3	206.6	205.4	133.5	104.2
Electricity	(3)	(3)	67.9	68.5	67.7	67.7	67.3	66.5	66.3	65.5	66.4	65.7	65.4	67.2	75.8
Gas	(3)	92.3	92.8	91.9	88.1	91.1	92.6	90.9	90.7	86.9	90.4	90.7	89.3	79.6	86.7
Petroleum and products	110.7	113.3	115.9	118.7	121.3	122.0	122.8	122.8	122.2	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	61.0	51.7
Metals and metal products[2]	168.0	171.4	174.4	175.5	175.6	173.8	173.3	172.4	172.0	° 171.0	162.2	° 158.6	157.1	112.2	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment	144.3	° 144.3	144.2	144.2	144.1	° 144.0	° 143.6	142.5	140.5	° 135.5	134.1	132.2	° 130.4	104.5	93.5
Farm machinery	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.6	146.5	° 146.1	144.9	° 142.7	° 137.6	136.3	134.1	132.1	104.9	94.7
Iron and steel	165.2	166.2	168.3	169.1	169.1	165.4	165.0	164.5	164.0	° 163.2	153.2	° 149.5	148.9	110.1	95.1
Motor vehicles	173.8	174.6	175.2	175.8	175.8	175.7	175.3	175.3	175.0	174.1	168.2	163.9	161.7	135.5	92.5
Passenger cars	180.8	181.8	182.5	183.2	183.2	183.3	183.2	183.2	182.9	181.9	175.0	171.0	169.0	142.8	95.6
Trucks	142.1	142.1	142.4	142.4	142.4	142.0	° 140.3	140.3	140.2	139.7	137.3	132.1	129.7	104.3	77.4
Nonferrous metals	138.1	156.4	168.4	172.5	172.5	172.5	171.4	167.0	166.4	165.9	153.7	152.1	150.0	99.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating	155.2	155.2	155.3	156.1	156.9	157.3	157.3	157.3	157.0	153.9	° 145.5	° 145.5	° 143.5	106.0	79.3
Building materials	194.0	196.5	200.0	201.5	202.3	° 202.2	° 203.1	° 203.7	° 204.1	° 203.8	° 200.0	° 197.4	° 197.0	129.9	89.6
Brick and tile	160.8	160.8	162.4	162.4	162.5	160.5	160.4	160.1	° 159.5	° 159.2	° 158.5	° 153.8	° 153.2	121.3	90.5
Cement	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.1	° 133.4	° 133.6	° 133.6	° 133.2	° 133.0	° 132.1	128.8	° 128.4	102.6	91.3
Lumber	285.2	290.6	294.7	296.9	299.5	° 305.9	° 311.2	° 315.4	° 317.4	° 319.9	° 318.5	° 315.5	° 315.2	176.0	90.1
Paint and paint materials	157.4	157.9	162.3	165.3	166.3	° 161.2	° 161.4	° 160.1	° 160.0	° 158.4	° 157.7	° 158.6	° 158.3	108.6	82.1
Prepared paint	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	143.1	99.3	92.9
Paint materials	167.1	° 168.1	177.4	183.8	185.8	° 184.3	° 184.6	° 182.0	° 181.7	° 178.3	° 176.8	° 178.8	° 178.0	120.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating	155.2	155.3	155.3	156.1	156.9	157.3	157.3	157.3	157.0	153.9	° 145.5	° 145.5	° 143.5	106.0	79.3
Structural steel	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	159.6	152.3	153.3	120.1	107.3
Other building materials	170.5	173.8	178.3	179.1	179.1	176.9	175.6	174.8	174.8	173.4	167.1	° 163.4	163.1	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products	118.2	117.7	121.1	122.8	126.3	° 131.1	° 134.4	° 135.5	° 134.5	° 133.2	° 135.7	° 127.2	° 136.3	96.4	74.2
Chemicals	116.9	117.2	118.4	119.5	122.2	° 123.4	° 125.8	° 128.5	° 127.0	° 127.2	° 128.8	° 127.2	° 126.9	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials	123.6	123.0	142.4	148.9	150.4	° 151.5	° 152.0	° 152.7	152.7	° 153.4	° 153.7	° 153.8	° 153.4	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials	118.9	119.7	119.6	120.8	120.8	120.1	119.5	117.2	116.2	114.9	115.0	113.9	115.0	82.7	65.5
Mixed fertilizers	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.7	108.3	107.9	107.9	107.8	105.9	104.4	102.2	103.2	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats	127.0	121.2	129.3	131.7	146.1	179.4	195.1	° 194.5	° 193.6	° 185.1	° 199.7	° 219.8	° 213.8	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods	146.2	° 147.0	148.0	148.3	148.1	148.4	148.2	147.5	146.6	145.4	144.5	143.2	142.6	110.4	85.6
Furnishings	152.0	° 152.4	153.9	154.2	153.4	153.6	153.6	152.5	151.5	149.3	148.6	146.7	145.8	114.5	90.0
Furniture	140.3	141.6	142.1	142.3	142.8	143.1	142.8	142.5	141.6	141.6	140.4	139.9	139.6	108.5	81.1
Miscellaneous	113.6	115.6	115.7	115.3	117.3	118.5	119.2	119.0	119.9	119.7	120.3	121.5	121.5	98.5	73.3
Tires and tubes	64.5	64.6	64.6	64.7	65.5	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	63.5	63.5	65.7	59.5
Cattle feed	213.8	231.9	209.2	190.4	212.0	217.1	217.9	195.4	201.7	198.4	239.6	292.4	291.1	197.8	68.4
Paper and pulp	163.3	165.1	167.2	168.0	168.3	169.5	169.9	170.2	170.9	169.0	166.8	167.3	167.4	115.6	80.0
Paperboard	149.4	153.9	155.5	157.6	159.0	161.7	162.2	164.0	165.6	169.7	172.2	174.6	175.1	115.6	66.2
Paper	155.7	156.6	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	154.7	150.9	150.9	150.9	107.3	83.9
Wood pulp	216.8	219.2	223.7	227.3	227.3	233.6	226.0	236.0	238.9	238.9	238.9	238.9	238.9	154.1	69.6
Rubber, crude	37.4	38.9	40.0	38.8	39.5	38.9	40.4	45.0	46.4	48.1	49.6	47.1	47.6	46.2	34.9
Other miscellaneous	122.6	124.1	125.6	126.4	128.1	129.5	130.5	131.1	132.1	132.2	130.0	129.8	129.7	101.0	81.3
Soap and synthetic detergents	131.3	134.9	140.4	143.0	149.6	153.7	157.0	157.2	158.2	158.6	159.8	159.6	160.1	101.3	78.9

[1] See footnote 1, table D–7. [2] See footnote 2, table D–7. [3] Not available. ° Corrected. r Revised.
[4] Corrected indexes shown for 1948. See footnote 3, table D–7.

NOTE.—Corrected subgroup indexes January through April 1948 are available upon request; corrected group indexes for these months appear in table D–7 (p. 170).

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862	----------	1,130,000	----------	16,900,000	0.27
1945	4,750	----------	3,470,000	----------	38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985	----------	4,600,000	----------	116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693	----------	2,170,000	----------	34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419	----------	1,960,000	----------	34,100,000	.37
1948: May	339	553	168,000	344,000	4,080,000	.57
June	349	565	169,000	243,000	2,220,000	.28
July	394	614	218,000	307,000	2,670,000	.30
August	355	603	143,000	232,000	2,100,000	.26
September	299	553	158,000	267,000	2,540,000	.33
October	256	468	110,000	194,000	2,060,000	.27
November	216	388	111,000	189,000	1,910,000	.26
December	144	283	40,500	93,100	713,000	.09
1949: January [2]	225	400	70,000	110,000	800,000	.11
February [2]	225	350	80,000	120,000	650,000	.10
March [2]	275	400	500,000	540,000	3,600,000	.46
April [2]	400	500	175,000	225,000	1,800,000	.23
May [2]	450	600	250,000	320,000	3,200,000	.43

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Preliminary estimates.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for New Construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1949						1948							1948	1947
	June [2]	May [2]	Apr. [2]	Mar. [2]	Feb. [2]	Jan. [2]	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	1,759	1,584	1,378	1,267	1,172	1,293	$1,447	$1,646	$1,814	$1,901	$1,934	$1,874	$1,754	$18,775	$14,324
Private construction	1,241	1,117	997	951	905	1,002	1,129	1,256	1,355	1,427	1,454	1,423	1,348	14,563	11,179
Residential building (nonfarm)	600	530	445	420	400	475	547	615	670	707	720	707	682	7,223	5,260
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [5]	270	257	251	262	271	285	305	325	327	331	329	321	303	3,578	3,131
Industrial	77	82	89	96	104	110	114	116	116	116	113	110	110	1,397	1,702
Commercial	92	83	76	79	78	82	93	106	110	119	123	124	114	1,224	835
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	23	23	23	25	27	29	31	32	32	32	31	28	26	323	216
Stores, restaurants, and garages	69	60	53	54	51	53	62	74	78	87	92	96	88	901	619
Other nonresidential building	101	92	86	87	89	93	98	103	101	96	93	87	79	957	594
Religious	28	26	24	24	25	26	27	28	27	25	23	21	18	236	118
Educational	20	19	19	20	21	22	24	25	25	24	23	21	19	239	164
Social and recreational	22	20	19	19	19	20	21	23	23	22	22	20	18	211	92
Hospital and institutional	16	14	12	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	116	107
Remaining types [6]	15	13	12	13	13	15	16	17	16	15	15	15	14	155	113
Farm construction	50	40	30	18	10	12	13	22	39	63	82	81	62	500	450
Public utilities	321	290	271	251	224	230	264	294	319	326	323	314	301	3,262	2,338
Railroad	36	34	31	27	25	27	33	36	39	38	36	34	33	379	318
Telephone and telegraph	62	60	60	57	46	45	56	60	61	61	63	65	65	713	510
Other public utilities	223	196	180	167	153	158	175	198	219	227	224	215	203	2,170	1,510
Public construction	518	467	381	316	267	291	318	390	459	474	480	451	406	4,212	3,145
Residential building	16	15	14	10	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	85	186
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities) [7]	146	144	134	122	108	110	110	116	115	109	103	95	85	1,057	505
Educational	71	70	68	64	60	60	61	62	60	57	53	49	44	567	275
Hospital and institutional	38	36	34	31	27	28	27	27	26	25	23	21	18	219	81
All other nonresidential	37	38	32	27	21	22	22	27	29	27	27	25	23	271	149
Military and naval facilities	9	9	8	9	7	7	9	11	11	11	12	11	11	137	204
Highways	200	160	100	68	52	68	83	131	186	200	220	206	179	1,585	1,300
Sewer and water	52	49	46	42	39	41	42	45	47	49	47	46	43	481	331
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [8]	10	10	9	8	5	6	5	7	10	10	10	11	11	108	117
Conservation and development	67	63	56	45	39	40	50	58	66	71	65	59	55	597	386
All other public [9]	18	17	14	12	9	11	12	15	17	17	16	16	15	162	116

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for urban building authorized and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[6] Hotels and miscellaneous buildings not elsewhere classified.

[7] Excludes expenditures to construct facilities used in atomic energy projects.

[8] Covers primarily publicly owned electric light and power systems and local transit facilities.

[9] Covers construction not elsewhere classified, such as airports, navigational aids, monuments, etc.

TABLE F–2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction [1]

Period	Value (in thousands)															
	Total new construction [2]	Airports [3]	Building									Conservation and development			Highways	All other [6]
			Total	Residential	Nonresidential							Total	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control		
					Total	Educational [4]	Hospital and institutional			Administration and general [5]	Other nonresidential					
							Total	Veterans'	Other							
1936	$1,533,439	(7)	$561,394	$63,465	$497,929	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	$189,710	$73,797	$115,913	$511,685	$270,650
1939	1,586,604	$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	225,423	115,612	109,811	355,701	331,505
1942	7,775,497	579,176	6,130,389	549,472	5,580,917	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	217,795	150,708	67,087	347,988	500,149
1946	1,450,252	14,859	549,656	435,453	114,203	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	300,405	169,253	131,152	535,784	49,548
1947	1,294,069	24,645	276,514	51,186	225,328	$47,692	$101,831	$96,123	$5,708	$31,159	$44,646	308,029	77,095	230,934	657,087	27,794
1948	1,690,182	49,718	332,793	8,328	324,465	1,417	246,242	168,015	78,227	28,797	48,009	494,604	147,021	346,683	769,089	43,978
1948: April	161,049	3,840	10,131	553	9,578	12	5,666	5,049	617	1,863	2,037	84,888	56,984	27,904	58,247	3,943
May	120,385	5,606	26,193	462	25,731	469	21,461	20,044	1,417	1,859	1,942	10,481	4,738	5,743	75,645	2,460
June	146,422	4,930	43,751	790	42,961	89	19,201	13,876	5,325	9,661	14,010	24,551	8,877	15,674	68,518	4,672
July	147,286	5,211	15,442	254	15,188	0	10,556	1,493	9,063	1,177	3,455	41,947	1,327	40,620	78,428	6,258
August	133,698	6,580	11,599	120	11,479	4	8,628	872	7,756	1,041	1,806	22,423	4,269	18,154	91,310	1,786
September	130,985	8,259	24,053	66	23,987	31	15,933	13,273	2,660	2,674	5,349	29,091	2,959	26,132	65,965	3,617
October	143,856	3,568	41,449	785	40,664	0	34,475	6,481	27,994	3,231	2,958	37,166	19,488	17,678	55,747	5,926
November	107,157	2,535	12,470	2,374	10,096	84	7,408	436	6,972	844	1,760	35,402	13,895	21,507	51,672	5,078
December	165,208	1,039	20,425	1,855	18,570	0	13,566	95	13,471	1,521	3,483	66,901	22,558	44,343	74,085	2,758
1949: January	87,542	(8)	36,810	87	36,723	148	8,122	359	7,763	24,784	3,669	14,977	7,596	7,381	34,465	1,290
February	94,727	(8)	39,110	1,970	37,140	635	10,023	5,468	4,555	22,615	3,867	23,966	3,079	20,887	28,961	2,690
March	169,357	(8)	35,908	1,773	34,135	0	25,571	9,410	16,161	1,637	6,927	84,332	22,536	61,796	41,619	7,498
April [9]	117,506	(8)	27,054	2,801	24,253	0	18,779	575	18,204	930	4,544	35,541	18,778	16,763	52,057	2,854
May [10]	210,839	(8)	34,739	4,251	30,488	0	13,407	596	12,811	11,683	5,398	88,325	61,533	26,792	83,607	4,168

[1] Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military, and all construction for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both the owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done, not through a contractor, but directly by a government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties

[2] Includes major additions and alterations.

[3] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

[4] Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary re-use educational facilities program.

[5] Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses. Includes contract awards for construction at United Nations Headquarters at New York City as follows: September 1948, $497,000; January 1949, $23,810,000.

[6] Includes electrification projects, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, forestry projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

[7] Included in "All other."

[8] Unavailable.

[9] Revised.

[10] Preliminary.

TABLE F–3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building [1]

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only				
	Total all classes [2]	New residential building						New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping					Nonhousekeeping [3]			Total	1-family	2-family [4]	Multifamily [5]	
		Privately financed dwelling units				Publicly financed dwelling units								
		Total	1-family	2-family [4]	Multifamily [5]									
1942	$2,707,573	$598,570	$478,658	$42,629	$77,283	$296,933	$22,910	$1,510,688	$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,561,754	2,892,003	2,362,600	156,757	372,646	35,177	29,831	1,712,817	891,926	503,094	393,720	34,105	75,269	5,100
1948	6,961,820	3,431,664	2,747,206	184,141	500,317	136,459	38,034	2,354,314	1,001,349	517,112	392,779	36,650	87,683	14,700
1948: April	717,982	411,152	317,604	34,650	58,898	4,156	6,170	196,825	99,679	64,400	45,699	7,041	11,660	469
May	655,385	347,501	291,208	17,894	38,399	4,294	2,729	206,971	93,890	52,523	41,423	3,769	7,331	581
June	705,851	366,417	301,690	16,501	48,226	4,138	4,710	224,321	106,265	54,260	42,110	3,343	8,807	521
July	658,309	324,595	264,596	15,928	44,071	11,739	3,167	222,990	95,818	47,515	36,666	2,974	7,875	1,260
August	653,520	349,753	264,725	13,489	71,539	9,215	3,186	197,059	94,307	46,993	35,913	2,332	8,748	958
September	592,984	268,806	228,003	14,157	26,646	17,295	3,163	218,121	85,599	39,466	31,750	2,837	4,879	1,750
October	590,922	258,238	217,735	11,834	28,669	13,779	2,728	235,891	80,286	38,465	31,189	2,393	4,883	1,541
November	477,462	215,081	178,348	9,143	27,590	23,913	1,490	167,666	69,312	32,584	25,642	1,729	5,213	2,205
December	432,979	168,483	135,189	10,043	23,251	29,712	1,940	166,872	65,972	25,549	19,225	1,995	4,329	3,277
1949: January	409,729	143,359	111,019	9,607	22,733	32,910	1,120	171,911	60,429	23,411	16,730	1,919	4,762	3,660
February	387,181	153,593	118,452	6,507	28,634	23,439	1,626	147,725	60,798	24,839	18,331	1,345	5,163	2,480
March [6]	586,940	272,325	222,811	11,915	37,599	39,602	2,529	192,648	79,836	42,229	32,905	2,381	6,943	4,102
April [7]	628,132	319,370	254,647	13,782	50,941	24,021	6,396	195,437	82,908	50,413	37,618	2,862	10,033	2,738

[1] Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private, and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940, and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.

[2] Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

[3] Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

[4] Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

[5] Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

[6] Revised.

[7] Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places, [1] by General Type and by Geographic Division [2]

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														
	1949				1948									1948	1947
	Apr.[3]	Mar.[4]	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Total	Total
All types	$195,437	$192,648	$147,725	$171,911	$166,872	$167,666	$235,891	$218,121	$197,059	$222,990	$224,321	$206,971	$196,825	$2,354,314	$1,712,817
New England	15,359	8,026	6,229	4,607	8,092	8,288	12,737	9,577	10,533	15,723	21,234	10,289	10,278	147,633	109,977
Middle Atlantic	28,386	26,848	16,777	47,775	28,386	29,254	43,850	30,241	33,027	30,777	33,605	50,912	27,525	392,348	272,626
East North Central	36,324	46,191	21,264	40,516	34,823	32,256	54,209	55,258	49,368	58,209	56,373	37,567	45,401	506,435	371,948
West North Central	16,030	18,663	8,535	10,812	11,345	11,624	22,623	14,832	17,026	12,173	13,671	12,079	15,177	172,407	132,163
South Atlantic	25,893	22,220	39,158	17,961	16,589	18,709	26,463	24,372	18,773	35,759	24,991	19,744	22,841	266,635	200,053
East South Central	9,621	10,231	8,048	5,394	9,890	5,197	15,399	10,613	9,905	6,779	8,883	8,884	6,175	102,763	73,009
West South Central	20,013	20,537	21,203	17,869	17,726	26,047	16,476	25,526	15,019	27,156	20,360	24,690	21,803	271,383	193,221
Mountain	6,274	7,042	3,510	4,840	4,751	3,310	5,697	18,289	8,776	7,779	4,429	7,818	6,442	82,603	58,162
Pacific	37,537	32,890	23,001	22,135	35,270	32,979	38,436	29,415	34,630	28,634	40,773	34,988	41,182	412,106	301,658
Industrial buildings [5]	19,829	15,836	16,855	26,085	19,964	20,387	33,631	21,120	27,043	24,351	33,059	26,233	26,820	299,371	322,230
New England	972	1,019	858	378	1,445	1,483	2,569	914	546	3,526	2,365	2,360	971	19,840	26,098
Middle Atlantic	4,416	3,478	3,862	4,128	5,083	7,347	4,955	3,035	7,220	5,119	5,165	8,375	7,439	65,934	58,139
East North Central	5,009	4,012	4,568	16,013	7,600	4,393	8,137	9,423	9,511	9,217	15,602	7,997	9,262	100,034	118,667
West North Central	2,063	1,112	1,746	860	996	882	822	756	1,957	713	2,039	908	3,081	16,058	19,890
South Atlantic	2,475	2,088	2,682	1,173	1,454	2,010	6,972	1,262	1,670	1,180	2,159	1,496	1,519	27,776	20,549
East South Central	1,664	644	600	826	843	458	1,506	507	1,023	452	1,465	691	225	9,054	13,426
West South Central	560	537	557	751	244	786	1,431	980	1,799	1,836	1,023	1,316	760	15,863	17,519
Mountain	493	439	197	551	380	69	413	367	119	65	248	147	79	2,769	2,852
Pacific	2,177	2,506	1,785	1,405	1,919	2,959	6,826	3,876	3,198	2,243	2,993	2,943	3,484	42,043	45,090
Commercial buildings [6]	64,536	61,786	57,527	55,268	53,528	66,917	84,905	94,015	79,596	92,101	83,343	84,435	84,571	925,954	686,282
New England	3,878	2,848	3,817	2,282	2,692	3,918	2,453	5,689	4,718	5,780	7,307	3,275	3,401	55,468	32,853
Middle Atlantic	14,107	8,068	6,699	14,861	6,933	13,072	15,100	10,970	12,987	13,221	14,446	10,560	12,004	132,703	91,206
East North Central	11,625	13,340	8,205	10,330	11,498	11,907	23,614	20,923	15,725	17,174	17,903	14,660	15,419	177,322	118,839
West North Central	4,802	4,955	3,437	1,456	3,381	3,666	10,263	9,391	7,128	6,575	4,647	6,022	5,692	72,809	57,240
South Atlantic	8,447	8,528	8,965	7,343	8,125	9,261	8,789	10,954	10,426	13,501	10,360	11,924	13,498	121,571	106,788
East South Central	4,949	4,333	2,129	2,002	2,674	3,191	3,016	3,502	3,864	3,202	3,232	3,375	3,891	39,391	34,680
West South Central	6,777	6,424	9,888	5,354	6,804	10,684	8,342	17,793	7,076	12,324	8,120	13,455	10,441	126,054	91,548
Mountain	1,827	2,829	1,936	2,632	1,414	1,523	2,640	2,183	4,965	4,192	2,761	3,275	3,747	35,275	26,855
Pacific	8,124	10,461	12,451	9,007	10,007	9,695	10,688	12,610	12,707	16,132	14,567	17,889	16,478	165,361	126,273
Community buildings [7]	68,435	89,276	34,679	49,152	72,192	56,648	88,646	68,575	60,377	71,048	69,058	68,111	51,416	778,045	406,920
New England	3,171	3,077	487	1,505	1,651	1,741	5,822	1,580	4,137	3,827	9,502	3,603	4,255	47,004	25,759
Middle Atlantic	7,416	12,506	3,717	3,314	14,051	7,279	20,166	11,588	9,185	8,658	8,753	26,082	4,144	153,109	80,190
East North Central	12,449	23,532	5,323	11,145	13,035	11,143	16,675	11,429	13,394	21,795	15,246	10,354	14,190	149,667	62,542
West North Central	7,125	5,531	2,900	6,590	5,139	5,405	7,798	3,050	3,521	2,736	3,994	2,528	2,665	53,460	34,639
South Atlantic	8,183	10,261	3,493	5,605	4,476	5,326	8,523	8,003	5,538	11,420	6,567	2,886	4,761	78,034	40,172
East South Central	2,688	4,517	2,247	1,610	5,483	1,215	9,110	4,811	3,665	2,636	2,592	4,016	1,242	38,392	16,913
West South Central	10,869	12,042	9,902	10,099	8,873	11,577	3,531	4,735	4,617	10,736	8,876	8,105	7,359	102,937	65,309
Mountain	3,395	2,446	1,245	1,505	1,809	805	2,113	14,174	2,788	2,825	566	3,907	1,299	34,081	18,366
Pacific	13,138	15,364	5,365	7,779	17,675	12,157	14,908	9,205	13,532	6,415	12,962	6,630	11,501	121,361	63,030
Public buildings [8]	10,650	6,654	22,843	28,096	5,274	1,882	4,452	6,699	5,155	5,734	14,936	4,297	5,544	71,953	41,049
New England	117	340	138	20	300	9	453	166	100	54	613	91	121	5,901	3,418
Middle Atlantic	453	145	457	24,010	201	140	640	1,756	498	337	2,463	1,148	659	8,681	4,712
East North Central	111	17	50	184	158	136	15	15	3,385	3,700	1,276	101	286	11,173	8,372
West North Central	74	4,317	0	459	1,054	251	25	45	138	96	753	26	1,691	4,815	1,696
South Atlantic	2,021	194	22,028	1,159	1,234	431	633	1,441	47	914	1,449	91	648	7,661	6,285
East South Central	0	268	0	32	721	80	961	1,280	0	45	1,230	413	209	8,936	830
West South Central	75	0	8	674	364	211	121	782	260	286	1,467	333	203	6,112	4,579
Mountain	82	276	3	44	803	260	37	877	73	68	475	36	543	3,605	2,416
Pacific	7,716	1,097	158	1,514	439	364	1,567	337	654	234	5,210	2,058	1,184	15,069	8,741
Public works and utility buildings [9]	20,304	7,963	10,540	8,571	9,398	11,853	11,953	15,425	11,872	17,846	9,306	10,168	15,639	150,020	143,824
New England	6,459	131	729	145	1,584	371	456	273	291	1,736	530	119	581	11,439	15,085
Middle Atlantic	274	1,093	1,225	605	1,178	262	1,423	1,280	1,587	1,923	1,252	3,045	1,839	16,656	24,968
East North Central	3,714	2,726	2,420	2,157	1,339	2,148	2,274	9,801	3,584	3,279	2,549	1,094	2,692	35,809	35,972
West North Central	745	953	234	1,202	223	620	2,327	325	3,103	882	1,082	1,055	701	13,574	8,737
South Atlantic	3,889	535	1,383	2,265	787	893	779	1,946	388	7,845	3,051	2,572	1,556	22,204	19,046
East South Central	24	98	2,875	763	3	36	534	270	865	193	11	87	315	3,751	4,154
West South Central	1,021	769	383	596	1,044	2,240	2,241	579	413	1,494	322	699	2,099	12,811	7,647
Mountain	40	494	0	5	131	148	66	139	334	209	8	2	238	2,055	3,520
Pacific	4,138	1,164	1,292	833	3,109	5,135	1,853	812	1,307	285	501	1,525	5,618	31,721	24,695
All other buildings [10]	11,683	11,134	5,282	4,739	6,516	9,977	12,303	12,289	13,014	11,909	14,617	13,727	12,834	128,970	112,512
New England	761	610	200	277	420	766	984	955	741	800	917	841	949	7,981	6,764
Middle Atlantic	1,719	1,559	817	858	940	1,154	1,566	1,612	1,550	1,519	1,526	1,702	1,440	15,265	13,412
East North Central	3,416	2,565	699	688	1,193	2,529	3,494	3,667	3,769	3,044	3,797	3,361	3,552	32,430	27,556
West North Central	1,221	1,796	218	245	552	800	1,388	1,265	1,179	1,171	1,156	1,540	1,347	11,691	9,961
South Atlantic	879	614	607	416	513	788	767	766	704	899	1,405	775	859	9,389	7,213
East South Central	296	370	196	161	166	217	272	243	488	251	353	302	293	3,239	3,006
West South Central	711	764	467	395	397	549	810	657	854	480	552	812	941	7,606	6,618
Mountain	437	558	129	102	214	505	428	549	497	420	371	451	536	4,818	4,153
Pacific	2,244	2,298	1,948	1,597	2,121	2,669	2,594	2,575	3,232	3,325	4,540	3,943	2,917	36,551	33,829

[1] Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote 1.

[3] Preliminary.

[4] Revised.

[5] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

[6] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

[7] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

[8] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

[9] Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

[10] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F–5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds[1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands)[2]		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed					
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
1925 [3]	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	$4,475,000	$4,475,000	0
1933 [4]	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 [5]	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,895	2,530,765	$295,130
1944 [6]	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948	931,300	524,600	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	17,800	14,600	3,200	7,199,161	7,028,980	170,181
1947: First quarter	138,100	81,000	57,100	137,000	79,900	57,100	1,100	1,100	0	808,263	800,592	7,671
January	39,300	24,200	15,100	38,200	23,100	15,100	1,100	1,100	0	223,577	215,906	7,671
February	42,800	25,000	17,800	42,800	25,000	17,800	0	0	0	244,425	244,425	0
March	56,000	31,800	24,200	56,000	31,800	24,200	0	0	0	340,261	340,261	0
Second quarter	217,200	119,100	98,100	217,000	118,900	98,100	200	200	0	1,361,677	1,360,477	1,200
April	67,100	37,600	29,500	67,100	37,600	29,500	0	0	0	418,451	418,451	0
May	72,900	39,300	33,600	72,900	39,300	33,600	0	0	0	452,236	452,236	0
June	77,200	42,200	35,000	77,000	42,000	35,000	200	200	0	490,990	489,790	1,200
Third quarter	261,200	142,200	119,000	260,700	141,700	119,000	500	500	0	1,774,150	1,770,475	3,675
July	81,100	44,500	36,600	81,100	44,500	36,600	0	0	0	539,333	539,333	0
August	86,300	47,400	38,900	86,100	47,200	38,900	200	200	0	589,470	587,742	1,728
September	93,800	50,300	43,500	93,500	50,000	43,500	300	300	0	645,347	643,400	1,947
Fourth quarter	232,500	137,500	95,000	230,900	135,900	95,000	1,600	1,600	0	1,698,708	1,685,881	12,827
October	94,000	53,200	40,800	93,500	52,700	40,800	500	500	0	678,687	675,197	3,490
November	79,700	48,000	31,700	78,900	47,200	31,700	800	800	0	584,731	578,324	6,407
December	58,800	36,300	22,500	58,500	36,000	22,500	300	300	0	435,290	432,360	2,930
1948: First quarter	180,000	102,900	77,100	177,700	100,800	76,900	2,300	2,100	200	1,315,050	1,296,612	18,438
January	53,500	30,800	22,700	52,500	29,800	22,700	1,000	1,000	[7]	383,563	374,984	8,579
February	50,100	29,000	21,100	48,900	28,000	20,900	1,200	1,000	200	368,915	359,420	9,495
March	76,400	43,100	33,300	76,300	43,000	33,300	100	100	[7]	562,572	562,208	364
Second quarter	297,600	166,100	131,500	293,900	164,600	129,300	3,700	1,500	2,200	2,286,758	2,252,961	33,797
April	99,500	55,000	44,500	98,100	54,600	43,500	1,400	400	1,000	748,848	736,186	12,662
May	100,300	56,700	43,600	99,200	56,100	43,100	1,100	600	500	769,093	758,635	10,458
June	97,800	54,400	43,400	96,600	53,900	42,700	1,200	500	700	768,817	758,140	10,677
Third quarter	263,800	144,100	119,700	259,300	140,100	119,200	4,500	4,000	500	2,111,278	2,065,770	45,508
July	95,000	52,300	42,700	93,700	51,000	42,700	1,300	1,300	[7]	750,843	738,659	12,184
August	86,600	47,600	39,000	85,100	46,600	38,500	1,500	1,000	500	719,080	703,066	16,014
September	82,200	44,200	38,000	80,500	42,500	38,000	1,700	1,700	[7]	641,355	624,045	17,310
Fourth quarter	189,900	111,500	78,400	182,600	104,500	78,100	7,300	7,000	300	1,486,075	1,413,637	72,438
October	73,400	41,300	32,100	71,900	39,800	32,100	1,500	1,500	[7]	573,888	560,347	13,541
November	63,600	38,000	25,600	61,300	35,800	25,500	2,300	2,200	100	498,040	471,336	26,704
December	52,900	32,200	20,700	49,400	28,900	20,500	3,500	3,300	200	414,147	381,954	32,193
1949: First quarter [8]	162,400			151,800			10,600			1,258,543	1,158,766	99,777
January	50,000	29,500	20,500	46,300	25,800	20,500	3,700	3,700	[7]	373,940	340,973	32,967
February [9]	50,400	28,000	22,400	47,800	25,500	22,300	2,600	2,500	100	382,684	357,270	25,414
March [8]	62,000	[10]	[10]	57,700	[10]	[10]	4,300	[10]	[10]	501,919	460,523	41,396
Second quarter												
April [8]	86,000	[10]	[10]	82,800	[10]	[10]	3,200	[10]	[10]	649,661	621,083	28,578

[1] The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946, on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F–3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Housing peak year.

[4] Depression, low year.

[5] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

[6] Last full year under wartime control.

[7] Less than 50 units.

[8] Preliminary.

[9] Revised.

[10] Not available.

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